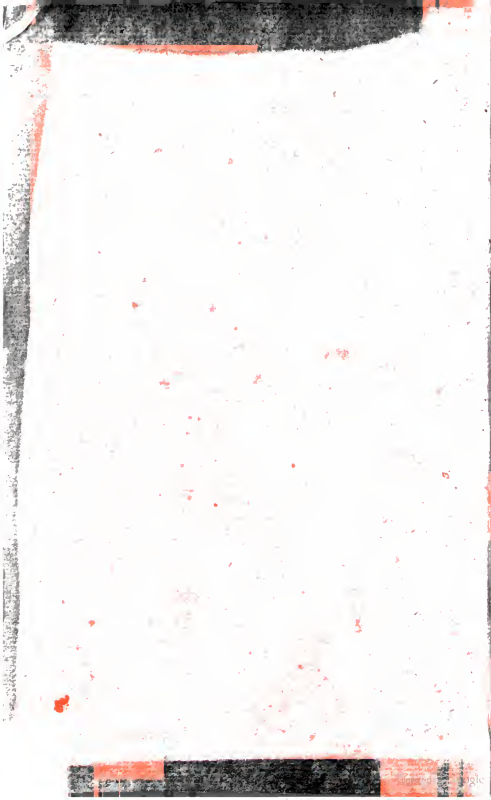


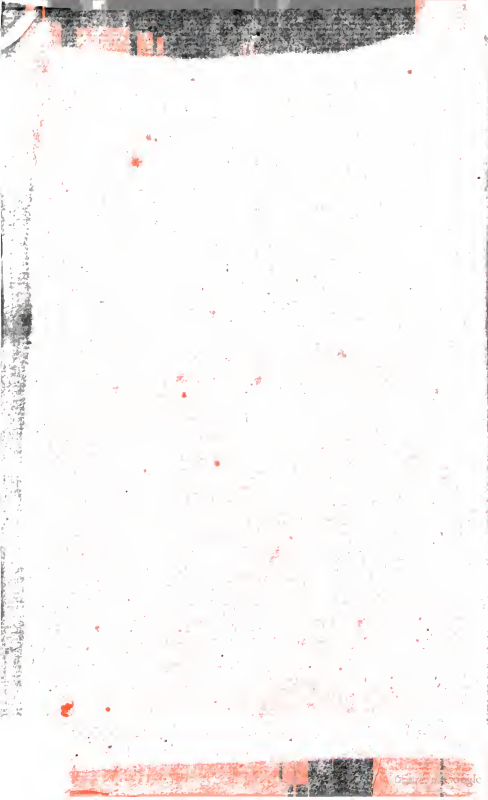
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FRONTISPIECE.



The Editor presenting to his Majesty the Complete English Dictionary.

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THE
Complete English Dictionary:

OR,
GENERAL REPOSITORY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING
A COPIOUS EXPLANATION
OF ALL THE
WORDS in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE;
TOGETHER WITH
Their different SIGNIFICATIONS, viz.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. The WORDS, and the various Senses in which they are used.</p> <p>II. The TRUE PRONUNCIATION pointed out by being properly accented.</p> <p>III. INITIAL LETTERS placed to denote the Part of Speech to which each Word belongs.</p> <p>IV. A geographical DESCRIPTION of the four Quarters of the World.</p> <p>V. A more particular DESCRIPTION of the Counties, Cities, and principal Towns in England and Wales,</p> | <p>than has ever appeared in any Book of this Kind.</p> <p>VI. As the LIVES of the ENGLISH POETS, and others, celebrated for their Learning and Genius, can nowhere be introduced with more Propriety than in a DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, we have enriched our Performance with the most entertaining and authentic Memoirs of those illustrious Men who have flourished in these Kingdoms.</p> |
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To which will be prefixed,

A COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

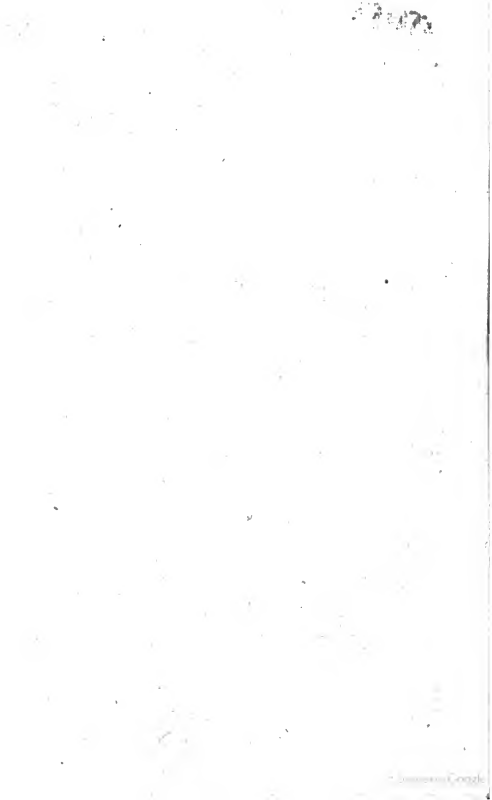
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Assisted by several other GENTLEMEN.

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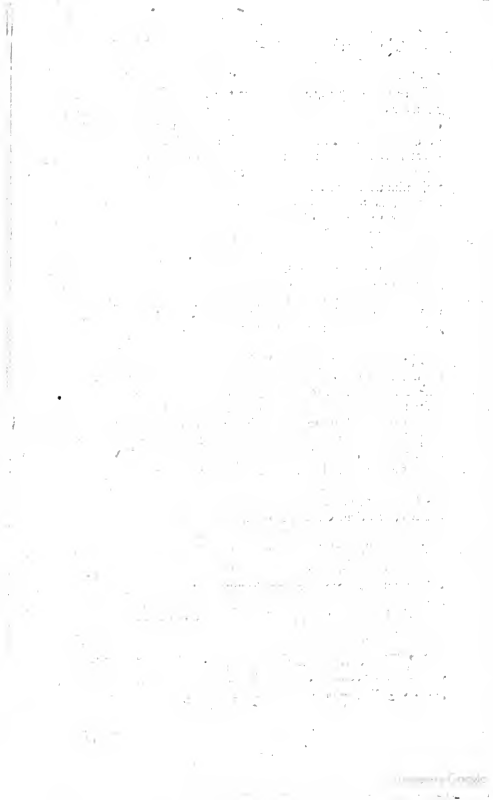
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GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the art of rightly expressing our thoughts by words. It is divided into *particular* and *universal*, or *general grammar*. *General grammar*, explains the principles which are common to all languages. *Particular grammar*, implies those common principles to any particular language according to its established use and custom. *Grammar*, therefore, treats of sentences and the several parts of which they are compounded. Sentences consist of words, words of one or more syllables, syllables of one or more letters; and these compose the whole subject of grammar.

Grammar is properly divided into four parts; 1st, That which treats of letters called *orthography*, when confined to writing; and *orthoepey*, when applied to speech. 2^{dly}, That part which relates to syllables, is called *prosody*. 3^{dly}, That part which relates to words, their kinds, derivations, endings, changes, analogy; and is called *etymology*: and 4^{thly}, That which treats of the right placing or joining of words together in a sentence, which is called *syntax*. A letter is the first principle, or least part of a word.

In English, there are twenty fix letters, as

A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; U, u; V, v; W, w; X, x; Y, y; Z, z.

From the foregoing alphabet it appears, that among the small letters *f* has two forms, the long *f* being used in the beginning and middle of words, and the short *s* at the end.

The letters are divided into vowels, semivowels, consonants and diphthongs.

A vowel is a letter that may be sounded by itself.

A semivowel makes an imperfect sound by itself, such are *l, m, n, r, f, s*.

A consonant cannot be sounded without a vowel.

A diphthong is compounded of two vowels, pronounced with one impulse of the voice.

A triphthong is a sound composed of three vowels, as in *lieu*.

CHAPTER I. Of the Vowels.

THE vowels are six, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

A, has three sounds; slender, open, and broad.

A *slender*, is found in most words, particularly in those which end with an *e* final, as in *face*, and in those which end in *tion*, as *creation*.

A *open*, is used in *man*.

A *broad*, is pronounced as if followed by an *u*, or *aw*, as in *all*, *fall*.

The *a* short approaches to the *a* open, as in *less*.

The *a* long, if followed by an *e* final, is always slender, as *can*, *came*.

The *a* forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *aw*, as in *gain*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as in *claw*, *laughy*.

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E, occurs more frequently in the English language than in any other.

Before a double consonant it is always short, as in *fell*, *dwell*.

At the end of words, it is generally mute, or not founded; unless in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*, *me*; or in proper names, as in *Penslope*; or when used to soften the foregoing consonant, as in *since*; or when it serves to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *can*, lengthened into *cane*.

When the *e* comes before an *n*, or after an *r* or *l*, it has an obscure sound, as in *hearken*, *audible*, *massacre*.

It forms a triphthong with *a* as in *near*; with *view*; and with *u*, as in *theu*.

Before *a* it is generally founded like *e* long, as in *dean*; but in *great* it is dropped, and gives the *a* the same sound as in *grate*.

Ei is founded like *ee*, as in *deceive*.

Eu is founded like *u* long as in *Eudossa*.

E, a, n, are combined and founded like *u* long in *beauty*, and its derivatives.

EO, is founded like *e* long in *people*; like *e* short in *leopard*; and like *o* short in *yeoman*.

I, is founded long before a consonant followed by an *e* final, as in *fine*; but is short in *fin*.

Before *r* or *u* it is generally short, as in *dirt*: it forms a diphthong only with *a*, as in *field*; but in *friend*, the *i* is dropped, and the sound short. In the triphthongs it is founded like *u* open, as in *lieu*.

O, is long in words ending with an *e* mute, as in *bone*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, and has the sound of *o* long, as in *moan*; as likewise with *y*, which is the only proper diphthong in the English language, as in *soil*, *toil*; but in some words it is mute, and serves only to lengthen the sound of the *y*, as in *spoil*, pronounced *spile*; joined to another *a*, it forms a diphthong, as in *boot*. It forms a diphthong with *u* or *ou*, as in *hour*, *power*; but in some words has the sound of *o* long; as in *soul*, *grow*; in *sow*, the verb, signifying to scatter seed, to distinguish it from *sow*, the she of a boar. *Ou* is likewise sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as in *court*, and in *cough*; like *u* close, as in *could*; and like *u* open, as in *rough*, *tough*.

O, in the plural of *woman*, is pronounced like an *i* short, *women* being pronounced *wimen*.

O short, is founded like *u*, in *son*, *come*.

U, is long in the last syllable of words ending with an *e* mute, as in *use*, otherwise it is short, as in *but*, *cut*, *burst*. It is joined with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but in such combinations has the force of *w* or *uw*, as in *quaff*, *request*. Sometimes in *us* the *i* loses its sound, as in *quite*; It is mute sometimes before *a*, *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *buy*, *guard*, *guest*, *guise*. In words that terminate with *we*, the *u* is mute, as in *prorogue*.

I is borrowed from the Greek, and its name from the Saxons. As no English words end in *i*, when *i* would occur at the end of a word, it is used to supply its place, as in *thy*; it is likewise used before an *i*, as *lying*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, as in *may*, *they*, *destroy*, *buy*.

2 C. H. A. P. II. Of the CONSONANTS.

A Consonant is a letter that cannot be founded without adding a vowel before or after it, as *m*; which is founded *em* by prefixing a vowel before it; and *p* founded *pe*, by subjoining a vowel after it.

The consonants are subdivided into mutes, and semivowels.

A mute is a letter which makes no sound without a vowel, such are *b, c, d, g, p, q, r*; all the other consonants are called semivowels.

A semivowel is a letter that makes an imperfect sound without the addition

tion of a vowel, such are *f, b, l, m, n, r, s, x*, four of these are called liquids.

A liquid is a letter which loses part of its sound in another consonant joined with it, such are *l, m, n, r*.

B, has one unvaried sound, is used before all vowels, and before the consonants *l* and *r*, as in *blame, break*. In the following words it is mute, *debt, subtle, lamb, limb*.

G, is sounded like *f* before *e, i*, and *y*, or before an apostrophe, denoting the absence of *e*, as in *cement, city, cypher, grac'd for graced*; but before *a, o, u, l, or r*, or at the ends of words, it is sounded hard like *k*, as in *can, east, cub, class, crust, public*. Joined to *b*, it has a like sound as *ph*, as in *church*; but in words derived from the Greek, it is sounded like *k*, as in *chemist*; but when *arch* is compounded with a word beginning with a consonant, it has the sound of the English *ch* in *church*, as in *arch-bishop*. In words derived from the French, it is sounded like *s*, as in *machine*.

D, has but one uniform sound, and is used before all the vowels, and the consonants *r* and *w*, as *draw*.

F, is pronounced before a liquid, as in *flame*, and has one unvariable sound, excepting that *of* is sometimes pronounced like *ov*.

G, has two sounds, that before *a, o, u*, being hard, as in *game*, but soft before *e, i, y*, or before an apostrophe, when it denotes the absence of *e*, as in *gender*, and *judg'd for judged*. At the end of a word it is always hard, as in *dog*. Its sound before *e* and *i* is sometimes hard, especially in words not derived from the Latin or French, as in *give, get*. For this reason it is soft in *giant*. In words ending with *er* it is hard, as in *anger*. When it is followed by *u*, or an *h*, at the beginning of a word, its sound is hard, as in *guide, ghost*; but when *g* is followed by *b* in the middle, and sometimes at the end of words, is silent; thus *though* it is pronounced *tho'*. Otherwise, it has the sound of *s*, as in *cough*.

H, is a note of aspiration, and shews, that the vowel following it must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as in *bat*, excepting in *hither, herb, hostler, honour*.

J. This consonant is sounded like a soft *g*.

K, has the sound of *c* hard, and where the *c* would be soft; as in *kept, skirt, long*: *skeptic* should likewise in English be written with a *k*, not a *c*, as *septic*.

L, is the same in English as in other languages. At the end of monosyllables it is doubled, as in *kill, fall*; because these words were originally written *kille, fallis*; but in compound words one of the *l's* is suppressed, as in *filial*. In some words it is mute, as in *call*.

M, has always the same sound.

N, has always the same invariable sound, and after an *m* at the end of a word is mute; as in *condemn*.

P, has always the same sound; when followed by *t*, and between *m* and *t*, it is mute; as in *damp, tempt*.

When joined with *b*, in words derived from the Greek, it has the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy, Philip*.

Q, in English, as well as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, as in *iniquity*. But in words derived from the French, it retains the French sound, and is pronounced like *k*, as in *conquer*.

R, has the same rough snarling sound as in other languages. In words derived from the Greek, it is joined with *b*, especially in such as had the *r* aspirated, as in *myrrh*. *R*, at the end of words derived from the Greek or French, is pronounced like *er* weak, as in *theatre, metre*.

S, has naturally a sharp hissing sound, as in *sister*; when it ends a word,

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it is founded like *z*; as in *beer*; unless in *this*, *thus*, *us*, *yes*; in those words which are derived from the Latin, as *surplus*, and in adjectives which end in *us*, and are derived from the French, as in *gracious*, *religious*; where we should remark that the *s* is silent, those words being founded as if written *gracius*, *religiuis*. *S* has the sound of *z* before *son*, if a vowel goes before it, as in *infusion*, but that of *f* sharp, if it follow a consonant; as in *reversion*. Before *e* mute it has the sound of *z*, as in *advise*; before *y* at the end of words, as in *rosy*, and in *besom*. It is mute or not pronounced in *istle*, *viscount*.

T, is sounded hard before *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *i*, provided a vowel does not follow *i*, in which case it has the sound of *s*, as in *salvation*; but when *f* goes before it, it retains its hard sound, as in *quision*. When joined with *b*, it has two sounds, the one soft, as in all the pronouns, relative words and conjunctions, in all words between two vowels, especially such as end in *ther*, as *father*, and between *r* and a vowel, as in *hurther*. In other words, it is sounded hard, as in the prepositions *with*, *without*, in the words *think*, *thrive*, &c. and in the adjectives *thick*, *thin*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* final should be added; as in *breath*, *th* is sounded hard, but in *breathe*, soft.

V, has a sound much resembling an *f* soft; as in *vain*.

W, at the beginning of a syllable, resembles a *τ*, as in *water*. It is used before all the vowels except *u*. When *w* is used before the letter *b*, it is really sounded after it, as in *wben*, *wbich*, *wbat*; which our Saxon ancestors even spelt in this manner, writing *bwen*, *bwich*: In *wbere* and *wbhole*, the *qw* is silent.

X, begins no English word; but when used, has the sound of *ks*.

Y, is used as a consonant before a vowel or diphthong.

Z, begins no English word; when used it has the sound of *f* hard, as its name expresses.

CHAP. III. OF ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the derivation of one word from another, and the various modifications by which each word is diversified.

Words are either primitive or derivative. A primitive word is that which is derived from no other in our language, as *ball*. A derivative is that which comes from some other word in our language, as *fisher*, from *fish*.

Words are again divided into nine sorts, as Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Article, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

The first four, viz. noun, pronoun, verb, and participle, are declined; but the last five, article, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection, are not declined.

Declension means the altering of the last syllable of a word.

An *Article* is a word placed before nouns, to shew and limit the extent of their signification.

The English have but two articles, *A* and *The*, but an *n* is added to it before a vowel, excepting the *y*, *w*, and an *b* silent. *A* is used to point out a single thing of the kind, in an indeterminate manner; but *the* determines what particular thing is meant; thus, "this is a good book; i. e., one among the books that are good." Again, "this is the book; that is, this particular book; from hence *a* is called the *arfinite*, and *the* the *indefinite* article.

It is the nature of both the articles to limit or determine the thing spoken of. *A* determines it to a single thing of the kind; leaving it still uncertain which. *The* determines which it is, or of many, which they are.

A therefore can only be joined to substantives in the singular number; but *the* may be joined to plurals.

The definitive article *the* is sometimes used with adverbs of the comparative and superlative degree, to mark that degree the more strongly, as, "*the more I examine it, the more I approve it.*" "*I like this the least of any.*" In some few cases it is prefixed to the proper names of towns, ships, &c. as *the Hague*, *the Britannia*. *A* is used to express things not seen before, as, *a beggar is gone by*; this implies that we have not seen him before; but if he pass by the next day, we then say, "there goes *the* beggar," that is, the same we saw yesterday, or a beggar who was seen before.

The is used to express emphasis or excellence. When a substantive is without any article it is to be understood in its most unlimited sense; not one in general, or one in particular, but every individual that can be comprehended in the term, is to be understood; thus, "*man is born to trouble*;" that is, every one who partakes of the human nature, or all mankind.

A noun is a word made use of to convey the idea of any thing, or the quality belonging to it; and is therefore subdivided into substantive and adjective.

A noun substantive is the name of the thing itself, as *a man*.

A noun adjective is a word that expresses only the qualities or properties of a thing, as *good*.

Substantives are subdivided into proper, or common.

A noun substantive *common*, or appellative, is a word which stands for an universal, or a whole rank of beings of the same kind, as *man*, *bird*.

A noun substantive *proper*, is a word that is appropriated to some individual, and distinguishes it from others of the same kind; as *Anne*, is a name which belongs to a particular woman, and is used to distinguish her from others of the same sex or family.

[**NUMBER.** Substantives may likewise be considered as applied to one or more, which is called number, and distinguished into singular or plural.

The singular number is used when we speak but of *one* person or thing, as *a stick*.

The plural number is used when we speak of *more* than one person or thing, as *we*, *ye*, *they*, *boys*, *sticks*.

The plural number in English is generally formed by adding an *s* to the singular, as *stick* makes *sticks* in the plural. The plural number therefore has no more syllables than the singular; unless when the singular ends in *ce*, *ze*, *ce*, or *ge*, and then it has a syllable more than the singular, thus *cage* makes *cages*, *maze* makes *mazes*.

When the singular ends in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, or *x*, an *e* is put before the *s* in the plural, thus, *church*, *churches*, &c.

Words that end in *f* or *fe*, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *vi*, thus, *calves*, *wives*, &c.

But the following words *hoof*, *roof*, *grief*, &c. and generally speaking, words ending in *ff*, make the plural according to the general rule, i. e. by the addition of *s*; thus *muft* makes *mufts*, and *hoof* makes *hoofs*.

Nouns ending in *y* make their plural in *ies*, because they were formerly written with *ie* in the singular, thus, *frailty* makes *frailties* in the plural.

The following words form the plurals irregularly: *die*, *dice*; *mouse*, *mice*; *louse*, *lice*; *goose*, *geese*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *penny*, *pence*; *man*, *men*, and its compounds.

Some words form their plural in *en*, thus, *child* makes *children*; *ox*, *oxen*; *brother*, *brethren* and *brothers*. At present *brethren* is seldom used but by divines.

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The following words are used in both numbers: *Sheep, hose, fern, deer, swine*.

These words have no singular; as *asses, bellows, bowels, breeches, entrails, lungs, flasks, shears, snuffers, tongs, thanks, and wooper*.

These words have no plural number, viz. The proper names of *cities, countries, rivers, mountains*; the names of *virtues and vices*; specific names merely such; those of gold, silver, or copper; the names of herbs, excepting *nettle, poppy, lily, colewort, cabbage, &c.* zdly, The names of several kinds of corn and pulse, as *wheat, rye, barley, darnel, &c.* except *bean*, which makes *beans*; and *peas*; *Bread, wine, beer, ale, honey, oil, milk, butter*, want the plural; but when some of these stand for individuals, or several sorts, they then admit of a plural, as *wines, oils*.

A *specific name* is that which signifies a whole species or kind, and may be distinguished, both from its having no plural, and from its never being used in the singular with a before it; for we never say *a flesh, a gold*.

CHAP. IV. The English Nouns, with respect to Cases.

IN order to denote the different relations in which one word stands to another, the learned languages have made a change in their last syllables; but as we find no other change in English nouns, excepting in the genitive, we may say we have no other case; for excepting in the genitive, the respect which things bear to one another, is in our language expressed by means of certain words called prepositions, such are *of, to, for, from, with, by*.

In English the genitive is expressed by adding *'s* to the nominative; as "*the king's prerogative; Charles's wall*." When the *'s* would sound harshly, or that of the genitive of the singular and the plural is the same, it is best to express it by the preposition *of*.

The ablative is expressed in English by the preposition *with, from, or by*; as, "*he cut him with a knife*."

CHAP. V. OF GENDER.

GENDER is the distinction of sex.

Sex is either male or female; inanimate things are *neither*, and therefore said to be of the *neuter* gender.

The English have four ways of distinguishing the sex.

I. By different words. Bachelor, maid or virgin; boar, sow; boy, girl; brother, sister; king, queen; lad, lass; lord, lady; master, mistress, &c.

II. When both sexes are comprehended under one word, we add an adjective to the word to distinguish the sex. Thus the word *child*, being applied to both sexes, we add the words *male or female*; as a *male child*, a *female child*.

III. Sometimes we add another substantive to the word, as, a *man servant* for the male sex, a *maid servant* for the female. These words are applied only to rational creatures. To distinguish the sex of birds, we add the words *cock, or hen*, as a *cock sparrow*, a *hen sparrow*.

But the common words we make use of to distinguish the sex are *he* and *she* when we speak of the male sex; we use the word *he*, as a *he bran*; when we speak of the female, we use *she*, as a *she bear*; but when we speak of a thing that is neither male or female, we use *it*; for example, speaking of *snow*, we do not say, *he, or she* melts, but *it* melts; and when we use a word which leaves the sex undetermined, we add *it* likewise. "*Do not wake the child, it is asleep*."

Some words which express inanimate things, are used figuratively, and

seizing

serv'g formerly for hieroglyphics to signify persons, are therefore spok'n of as being of some sex: thus of the *sun*, we say, "His going forth is from the end of the heaven." Of the *moon*, "In borrowed majesty she walks abroad."

IV. We likewise distinguish the female sex in some nouns by adding *ess* to the male, or changing the termination into *ess*; as, abbot, abbess; actor, actress; adulterer, adulteress; Jew, Jewess; lion, lioness; prince, princess, &c.

CHAP. VI. Of the ADJECTIVE.

THE English *adjective*, is entirely undeclined, being never varied on account of case, gender, or number, but added to substantives in all relations without any change: thus we say, a *good father*, a *good mother*, *good silver*, *good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

Comparison is the act of setting two or more things together in the mind, to find out their agreement or disagreement; but by grammatical comparison, we mean comparing two or more qualities, whereby we are able to affirm, that the one is *more*, or *less*, or possessed of any quality in the highest degree: so of three things, we, by comparing them together, find three degrees of softness, the one being *softer* than the first, and the third the *softest* of the three. Hence we have three degrees of comparison, viz. the *positive*, the *comparative* and the *superlative*.

The *positive* expresses the quality of a thing simply, without any comparison included, as *soft*.

The *comparative* heightens or lessens the sense of the positive; as, this wool is *softer*, or, she is a *fairer* woman.

The *superlative* heightens the sense of the positive in the highest, or diminishes it to the lowest degree; as, the *wisest* man, i. e. one who has not his equal in wisdom.

The *comparative* degree is formed or made by adding *er* to the positive; thus, to *fair* we add *er*, which makes *fairer*. But if the positive ends with an *e* final we add only *r*; thus, to *wise* we add only an *r*, which makes *wiser*.

The *superlative* is formed by adding *est* to the positive; thus to *fair* we add *est*, which makes *fairest*; but, in case the positive ends with an *e* mute, we then only add *st*: if the positive be *wise* we only add *st*, which forms the superlative *wisest*.

But such adjectives as are borrowed from the Latin; and such as end in *ain*, *cal*, *ous*, *ant*, *ive*, *en*, *ent*, *ible*, *ly*, *less*, *id*, *some*, *ry*, *al*, *able*, *ing*, *ish*, *ed*; if they be words of more than one syllable, form their comparative by putting *more* before the positive, and their superlative by prefixing *most*; thus, the comparative of *certain*, is *more certain*, and the superlative *most certain*. *Able* and *handsome* are exceptions, making *abler*, *handsomer*, in the comparative, and *ablest*, *handsomest*, in the superlative.

Some adjectives likewise are compared by using *better* to express the comparative, and *best* to denote the superlative; thus *learned*, in the comparative, makes *better learned*, and in the superlative *best learned*.

Big, *hot*, and *fit*, double the last consonant in their comparative and superlative degrees, in order to retain the short sound of the positive, thus *big* makes *bigger*, *biggest*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; and *fit* makes *fitter*, and *fittest*.

The comparison of the following adjectives are irregular.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Evil		
Ill		
Little	Less	Least

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The following words have not the comparative degree; *middle, middlemost, very, veriest*.

Some adjectives make their superlative by adding *most*; thus, *fore* makes *former*, and *foremost*. From *neat*, obsolete, comes *neather*, and *neathermost*; but *bind* has two superlatives, as *bind, binder, bindermost, and bindmost*; yet *bindmost* is not so proper as *bindermost*. *Late* has two comparatives as well as two superlatives, for from *late* comes *later*, and *latter*; *latest* or *last*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive when it implies comparison; as *topmost, southmost*.

CHAP. VII. Of the Pronouns.

AS too frequent repetition of the same words is disagreeable and inconvenient we make use of several words to supply them, which are therefore called pronouns.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun substantive; thus, instead of my own name, I say, *I*; instead of your name, I say, *you*; and instead of another man or woman's name, I say, *he* or *she*.

As all discourse may be confined to these three heads; 1st, in speaking of ourselves: 2^{dly}, in speaking to another; and 3^{dly}, in speaking of another; these three heads are therefore called by the name of *persons*. For

1st, When I speak of myself, I use the word *I*; and when several speak of themselves, they use the word *we*; which words, *I* and *we*, are of the first person.

2^{dly}, When we speak to another, we use the word *thou* or *you*; but when we speak to more than one, we use the word *ye* or *you*; and the words *thou* or *ye* are of the second person.

3^{dly}, In speaking of another of the male sex, we say *he*; but if of the female sex we say *she*; and should we speak of any thing that is neither male nor female, we say *it*; and if we speak of more things than one, let them be of the male or female sex, or even of no sex, we always use *they*. The words *he, she, it, and they*, are of the third person. Hence the first person singular is *I*; the second person *thou*, or *you*; the third person, *he, she, it*. The first person plural is *we*, the second, *you*, or *ye*, the third, *they*.

When pronouns are declined, they are said to have a foregoing state and a following state.

The foregoing state, is that in which a word is used before a verb: and the following state, that in which it is used after the verb.

From these pronouns are derived others, called pronouns possessive, so called because they denote possession; from *me* comes *my* and *mine*; from *thee*, *thy* and *thine*; from *us*, *our* and *ours*; and from *you*, *your*, and *yours*. These pronouns are sometimes used to express the cause or author of a thing; as, "This is *your* doing;" i. e. you are the cause of this. Again, "This is *my* book;" that is, I am the owner of this book. These possessive pronouns have no cases.

The personal pronouns have the nature of substantives, and stand by themselves; the rest have the nature of adjectives.

A TABLE

A TABLE of all the PRONOUNS in the several States, from Dr. Wallis.

		Their possessives to be used			
		The foregoing State.	The following State.	With a Substantive	Without a Substantive
1 Person	Sing.	I	Me	My	Mine
	Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours
2 persons	Sing.	Thou or you	Thee	Thy	Thine
	Plural	Ye or you	You	Your	Yours
3 Persons	Sing.	Male	He	Him	His
		Fem.	She	Her	Hers
		Neu.	It	It	Its
	Plur.		They	Them	Their
			Who	Whom	Whose
The Interrogative	Of Persons			Whose	Whose
	Of Things		What	Whereof.	

Who is an interrogative so called from its being used in asking a question ; and is used only when we speak of persons.

This, *that*, and *which*, are adjectives, though commonly reckoned to be pronouns, for they are not put to supply the place of substantives, but are joined with them, as, "*This* man." "*That* book." And if they occur at any time without substantives, their substantives are then understood. *This* and *that* are called *demonstratives*, because they shew what particular person or thing you mean. *This* makes *these* in the plural, and *that* makes *those*. *Which* is called an interrogative, when used in asking a question, and a relative when it has relation to some substantive expressed or understood, as, "Here is the book, *which* (book) you lost." It is the same in both numbers, and is used only when we speak of things.

CHAP. VIII. Of VERBS.

A Verb is a word that signifies to *be*, to *do*, or to *suffer*. Such verbs as signify merely being, are *essential* verbs ; those that signify doing or action, are *active* verbs ; and those that signify suffering, are called verbs *passive*. Verbs that signify condition or habit, are called *neuter*. In English we have, strictly speaking, no passive verbs, but express such verbs by means of auxiliary words,

As actions may be considered as being past, or present, Verbs have tenses, by which these senses are expressed. The English indeed have but two tenses or times; *viz.* the present and the preter time; the verb having other different endings only to express them.

20. The *present tense*, or time which now is; is expressed by the verb itself, as, *I burn*.

21. The *preter tense* or time, called the preterite, is commonly made by adding *ed* to the present tense, as *burn-ed*: but if the present tense ends in *e*, it is made by adding *d*, as *love, loved*.

Some verbs whose present tense end in *d* or *t*, have their preter and present the same, as *read, lead*; but it is to be observed, that in pronunciation we make a distinction, the present being pronounced long, and the preter short; on which account several authors of note have chosen, for distinction's sake, to write the preter as pronounced; amongst which is Balingbroke, who writes the preters of *lead* and *read*, *led* and *red*.

As actions are to be affirmed of ourselves, of others, or of others, verbs are said to have persons, which are distinguished by prefixing the pronouns personal to them in English, as

Singular	Plural
1, I burn	We burn
2, Thou burnest	Ye burn
3, He or she burns	They burn

the endings therefore of each person are express.

Present tense singular	Preter tense singular
Persons 1, The verb	<i>ed</i>
2, <i>est</i>	<i>edst</i> or <i>d</i>
3, <i>eth</i> or <i>s</i>	<i>ed</i> or <i>d</i>

As the English differs from other languages with respect to its tenses, so it does likewise with respect to the moods.

CHAP. IX. Of MOODS.

A *Mood* is a method made use of to express the manner, possibility, or necessity of an action, together with the inclination of the agent. As the English does not admit of a change in the end of its verbs; for this purpose; therefore it is evident, that it has no moods. The manner in which we express these circumstances of action, is by means of auxiliary words, and by the place of the nominative. To express the *possibility* of a thing, we use *can*; to convey the idea of *necessity*, we use *must*, or *ought*; to express the *liberty* of the speaker, we use *may*; to denote the *inclination*, we use *will*, or *would*; and to signify *command*, *permission*, *entreaty*, or *exhortation* or *doubt*, we place the substantive after the verb: as, *fight the French*; do I understand?

CHAP. X. Of PARTICIPLES.

A *Participle* is derived from a verb, and receives its name from *partaking* both of the nature of a verb and of an adjective: it partakes of the nature of a verb, because it signifies being, doing and suffering; and partakes of the nature of an adjective, because it will not make sense of itself: thus, in the sentence, "a *loving* child," the word *loving* is a participle; and signifies action, as the verb *love* itself does: it partakes likewise of the nature of an adjective, because when the word *loving* stands by itself, it requires

requires some other word to determine its sense, and when joined to the substantive *child*, makes a complete sentence.

There are two participles, one of which is *active*, and the other *passive*.

The *active* participle is made by adding *ing* to the verb, as *burn*, *burning*; but if the verb ends in *e* mute, the *e* is omitted, as in *write*, *writing*; it is called the *active* participle, because it signifies *action*.

The *passive* participle is made by adding *ed*, *t*, or *n*, to the verb; as *burn*, *burned*; *lend*, *lent*; *beat*, *beaten*. This is called the *passive* participle, because when joined with the verb *to be*, it makes up the whole *passive* voice.

The auxiliary verbs are either perfect or defective.

CHAP. XI. Of the defective auxiliary VERBS.

A Defective auxiliary verb is that which is not used but in its own or the preter tense, has no participles, and admits of no helping verbs to be put before it: of this kind are *do*, *will*, *shall*, *may*, *can*, with their preter tenses *did*, *would*, *should*, *might*, *could*, or *must*.

When *do* is used as an auxiliary verb, it emphatically denotes the *present* time; and *did* the *preter*. Thus *I burn*, or *I burned*, is more emphatical or strong when we say *I do burn*, or *I did burn*. *Do* and *did* are formed thus;

	Singular	Plural
{ Persons	1 I do	{ We do
	2 Thou dost, or you do	
	3 He doth, or does.	
{ Persons	1 I did	{ We did
	2 Thou didst, or you did	
	3 He did	

Shall or *Will*.

I shall, *thou shalt*, or *you shall*, *be shall*. Plural *We shall*, *ye shall*, or *you shall*, *they shall*.

I will, *thou wilt*, or *you will*, *be will*. Plural *We will*, *ye or you will*, *they will*.

To distinguish *shall* from *will*, though they are both used to express something future, it will be necessary to observe, that in the first person *shall* expresses a future action; but *will* promises or threatens; thus *I shall proceed*, or *we shall proceed*, implies, that our proceeding is something future; but when we say *I will beat you*, or *I will pay you*, I promise or threaten beating or payment. Again, in the second or third persons, *shall* commands, promises, and threatens; but *will* barely foretells: thus when we say, *you shall go*, we command a person to go; when we say, *you shall have your money*, we promise to pay a person; and when we say, *he shall be hanged*, we threaten: but when we say, *he will be beaten*, they *will* run away, we only foretell something that may happen.

Shall, makes *should*, which is thus formed, *I should*, *thou should'st*, or *you should*, *be should*. Plural *We should*, *ye or you should*, *they should*.

Will, in the preter tense, makes *would*, and is declined thus, *I would*, *thou would'st* or *you would*, *be would*. Plural *We would*, *ye or you would*, *they would*.

In order to prevent impropriety, it should be observed, that though both *would* and *should* are used to denote what was, or had been to come, yet *would* is only used to intimate the will or intention of the doer; as, *I would write*, *i. e.* I am willing to write; but *I should*, denotes the bare futurity, or that the thing will be, and the propriety of doing it; as, *I should write*, *i. e.* it is proper for me to write.

Might is declined thus, *I might*, *thou might'st*, or *you might*, *be might*. Plural *We might*, *ye or you might*, *they might*.

I may, thou mayst or you may, be may. We may, ye or you may, th y may.

Can forms *could*, in the preter, and is thus declined; *I can, thou canst or you can, be can. Plural, We can, ye or you can, th y can, I could, thou couldst, &c. like should.*

Must and *ought*, are thus declined: *I must, thou must, &c. without any variation in the persons. I ought, thou oughtst, or you ought, be ought, &c.*

Of the perfect helping or auxiliary VERBS.

The *perfect* helping verbs are *have*, *am*, or *be*: they are called *perfect* verbs, because they may be joined with other auxiliary verbs, and are used in most of the tenses. When *have* is used as an auxiliary, it denotes the time in which any past action was done, and is thus declined; *I have, thou hast, he hath. Plural, We have, ye have, th y have.* Its perfect is *had*, and is declined after the following manner: *I had, thou hadst or you had, he had. Plural, We had, &c.* When *have* is prefix to another verb, it denotes that the action is just past; as, *I have dined, i. e. the action of dining is just past. Had*, denotes that an action was past before another which was past likewise; as, "When Peter came to my house, *I had dined*;" i. e. the action of dining was past, before that of Peter's arrival, though past likewise. *Had* is likewise used to signify the time past of an action not done, but intended to be done; as, "I *had* gone thither, but Peter prevented me;" i. e. the action of going thither was intended, and would have been past, had it not been for Peter's prevention. In this sense the second branch of the sentence begins with *but*, as in the example produced. When *shall* or *will* is added to *have*, it denotes the time that is not, but will be past; as "I *shall have* burned it, I *will have* transcribed it in an hour hence."

As the English have no verbs passive, this defect is supplied by adding *am* or *be*, to the participle passive: thus *live*, the participle passive, becomes a kind of verb passive when joined with *am*, as *I am loved*. But as *am* is a very irregular verb, it will not be unnecessary to add the manner in which it is declined in the present and preter tenses. In the present tense it is declined thus; singular, *I am, thou art, or you are, be is*: plural, *we are, &c. or, I be, thou be'st, he be*; plural, *we be, ye be, &c.* In the preter, we decline thus, *I was, thou wast, or you were, be was*; plural, *we were, ye were, or you were, &c. or, I were, thou wert, he were*; plural, *we were, ye were, they were.*

This verb makes *to be* in the infinitive, the active participle is *being*; and the passive participle *been*. The irregular verbs are so numerous, that a particular detail of them would take up too much room in this treatise; but as this omission is already supplied in the subsequent sheet, we may be excused for not producing them here.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are contractions, or clauses of sentences, added to verbs to denote the manner, and other circumstances of an action. They are distributed 1st. into those of Place, as *here, there*. 2^{dly} Those of time, as *often, presently*. 3^{dly}. Those of quality and manner, which are derived from adjectives by adding *ly* to them; as *wise-ly, happy-ly*, from the adjectives *wise*, and *happy*.

PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition, is so named because it is commonly put before the word to which it is applied, and serves both to connect words to one another, and to shew the relation between them; such are *of, with, from*, most of them originally denote place. Some of them are prefixed to words so as to become a part of them, as *a-bide, out-go, overcame*; the former *abide*, &c. are called inseparable prepositions.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The *conjunctions* are words which join sentences together, and shew the manner of their dependance on each other.

INTERJECTIONS

Are, as the name expresses, words *thrown in between the parts of a sentence*, without making any alteration in it, and denoting some emotion, or passion, of the mind.

SYNTAX.

Syntax treats of the order of words in a sentence, and the correspondence of one to another.

The subject of an *affirmation* in an affirmative sentence is *before* the verb, as, "Alexander conquered Darius." In an *interrogative* sentence, it is placed between the verb and its auxiliary, as "Did Alexander conquer?" The *object* of an affirmation is placed after the verb, as "Alexander conquered Darius."

The *adjective* is placed *before* the substantive, as, "a good man;" but yet it is placed *after*, when a verb comes between them, as, "the Lord is great;" and likewise, when the clause of a sentence depends upon the adjective, as, "Feed me with food convenient for me." The pronoun, adjective, or relative, is placed in the same manner as the adjective, *i. e.* before its antecedent.

The *adverb* is placed before the subject and the verb, as, "Alexander entirely ruined Darius;" or else between the *auxiliaries* of the verb and participle, as, "I have been exceedingly fatigued."

The adjective and verb must be in the same number as the substantives; as "this man I love; the sun shines."

When two substantives come before the verb, it must be in the plural. "Your youth and merit have been abused."

The *oblique* or *subsequent* state of the pronouns must be used after verbs transitive; "I love her; I wrote this for him."

A noun of *multitude*, which signifies many, may have a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural numbers, as, "My people is foolish,"—"The assembly of the wicked have inclosed me."

If the *singulars* joined with a conjunction are of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them, the *second* takes place of the *third*, and the first of either or both, as, "You and I won it at the hazard of our lives."—You and *he* had it between you.

The neuter pronoun [*it*.] is used to express the subject of any discourse or enquiry; the state of any thing or person; and the thing that is the cause of any event or effect, or any person considered as the cause, as, "Twas at the royal feast of Persia won.—It happened on a summer's holiday.—Who is it in the press that calls to me?—How is it with you?"

The verb *to be* has always a nominative case after it; as, "It was I that did it."

The adverbs *when*, *why*, *after*, &c. being left out, the participle is independent of the rest of the sentence, and is called in Latin the *ablative absolute*, but is in English the *nominative*, as, "The doors being shut, Jesus stood in the midst."

God from the mount of Sinai, whose grey top shall tremble—He descending, shall, &c."

Milton's Par. Lost. xii. 227.

To before a verb is the sign of the *infinitive*; but some words have other verbs following them without this sign; as *bid*, *dare*, *make*, *feel*, *let*, and some.

sometimes have, as, "I bade him do it,—you dare not do it,—I saw him do it,—I will make him feel it,—I heard him say it; I will make him do it." The North Britons seem not to have adverted to this rule in their compositions, in our language.

The infinitive mood is made absolute, or used independently of a sentence supplying the place of the conjunction with the subjunctive mood, as, "to confess the truth I was in the fault; that is, *that* I may confess the truth, &c.

The infinitive mood is sometimes used as a substantive to express the action which the verb expresses; thus the infinitive mood is substituted instead of a substantive in different cases; in the nominative, as, "to win is pleasant," in the subsequent or following case, as, "men love to win."

The participle with a preposition before still retaining its government is what the Latins call their gerund; as, "Felicity is to be obtained by avoiding evil."

The participle, with an article before it, and the preposition after it, becomes a substantive expressing the action which the verb implies, as, "These are the rules of logic, by observing of which, you may learn to reason well."

Or it may be expressed by the participle or gerund, as, "by observing which," not, "but observing of which," nor, "by the observing which."

The participle frequently becomes an adjective, when it is joined to a substantive merely to denote its quality, without respect of time, and as such it admits of comparison, as, a learned, a more, or a most learned man.

Simple sentences are explicative, interrogative, or imperative.

An explicative sentence is, when a thing is said to be, or not to be; to do, or not to do; to suffer, or not to suffer; in a direct manner. If the sentence be negative, the adverb *not* is placed after the auxiliary, or after the verb itself, if it have no auxiliary, as, "It did not touch him;" or, "It touched him not."

In an interrogative sentence, when a question is asked, the nominative case follows the principal verb, as, "Is it I? Did Alexander conquer the Persians?"

In an imperative sentence, that is, when a thing is commanded, or permitted, the nominative case likewise follows the verb, as, "Go, thou traitor," or, "Let us be gone."

The English adjective having no variation of gender or number, cannot but agree with the substantive in those respects; yet as some of the pronouns have the plural number, they must agree in number with their substantives, as, "With respect to these civilities, they are an, &c."

In some cases the adjective becomes a substantive, and has another adjective joined to it, as, "the chief good."

Sometimes, on the contrary, the substantive becomes an adjective, or supplies the place of one, when joined with another substantive, as, "sea-water, forest-tree."

The adverb is placed either before adjectives, after verbs, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as, "He made a very elegant harangue;" "He spake unaffectedly, and was attentively heard."

In English two negatives destroy each other, or are almost equal to an affirmative; as, "Nor did they not perceive."

Prepositions require the adjective or following case after them, as, "with him."

The preposition is frequently separated from the relative which it governs, and joined to the verb at the end of the sentence, or of some member of it, as, "Horace is an author whom I am much delighted with;" "The world

is too well bred to shock authors with a truth *which* generally their book-sellers are the first that inform them of." However, the placing the preposition *before* the relative is more graceful, as well as more perspicuous, and agrees much better with the solemn and elevated stile.

The prepositions *to* and *for* are often understood, but more especially before the pronoun, as, "Give *me* the book;" "Get *me* the money;" i. e. "Give *to* me;" "Get *for* me."

The prepositions *in* or *on* are often omitted before nouns expressing time, as, "this day fort'night, next month, i. e. on *this* day; in next month, &c."

Two or more *simple* sentences joined together by one or more *connecting* words, form a compound sentence.

The *connecting* words are *relatives*, or *conjunctions*; the examples are these, 1. "Blessed is the man, *who* seareth the Lord." 2. "Life is short, and art is long."

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no other nominative comes *between* it and the verb: but when another nominative case comes *between* it and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in that sentence, as, "the God, *who* preserveth me, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve."

Every relative has an *antecedent*, either *expressed* or *understood*, as, "*Who* steals my purse, steals trash;" i. e. "*the man, who, &c.*"

The relative is of the same person with the antecedent, and the verb likewise, as, "*Who* is *this* that cometh from Edom, *this* that is glorious in his apparel?"

Some *conjunctions* require the *indicative*, and some the *subjunctive* after them, while others have no influence at all upon the mood.

Hypothetical, conditional, concessive, and exceptive conjunctions, generally require the subjunctive mood after them, as, *if, though, unless, whether, or*; thus, "*If* thou be the Son of God:" "*Though* he slay me:" "*Unless* he wash his flesh:" "*Whether* it were I, or they."

That expressing *motive* or *end*, has the subjunctive, with *may, might, should*, after it.

When the qualities of things are compared, the latter noun is not governed by the conjunction *than*, or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb, or preposition expressed or understood, as, "Thou art not as wise as I [am]:" "He is handsomer than [you think] *me*." If you complete the sentence, by supplying the part which is understood, in this manner, the case of the latter noun will be easily determined.

Interjections in English govern no cases, though they are usually followed with nouns in the nominative case, and verbs in the indicative mood; yet neither the case or mood is determined by them, but by the nature of the sentence: For though *me, thee, him, her, and us* are used after *them*, which are the dative cases in the Saxon, they are to be considered as such in these instances, and, as continuing such in the English; and as including in their very form the force of the prepositions *to* and *for*.

A D V E R.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Editor begs leave to make his grateful Acknowledgments to the Public for the very favourable Reception this Dictionary has met with; and, as he could not comprize it within the proposed Limits, without departing from his Plan, and consequently abridging some Part of the Work, this Number, which is almost a DOUBLE One, is delivered at the Same Price as the other Numbers.

* * As Mr. Barlow was unwilling to delay the Publication, by waiting for the remainder of the List of Subscribers, those Persons whose Names are not yet transmitted to the Publisher shall be inserted in the next Edition, if desired.

THE COMPLETE

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

ABA

A, a Vowel, the first letter of the alphabet of all the known languages, excepting the Æthiopic, in which it is the thirteenth.

The reason generally assigned for its priority, is, that it is the first sound pronounced by infants; needs no other motion to form it, but a bare opening of the lips, and is that which the dumb are soonest taught to pronounce. It is, indeed, so much the language of nature, that, upon all sudden and extraordinary occasions, we are naturally led to it, to express our admiration, joy, anguish, or aversion; and, where the passion is very strong, we frequently increase the force of the A, by adding an aspirate, as *ab!* In the English language it has three different sounds, which, in imitation of foreigners, may be tiled the *slender, open, and broad*.

A, set before nouns of the singular number, denotes one, as *a man*; that is, *one man*; or signifies something indefinite, as, *a man* may pass this way; that is, *any man*. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as *an acorn, an owl*. The grammarians of the last age direct it likewise, to be used before an *b*; which is observed by moderns before an *b* silent, as *an herb, an honest man*; but when the *b* is pronounced, or aspirated, we use *a*, as *a horse*.

A, when placed before a participle, denotes some action not yet finished, as *I am a walking*. In some cases it signifies *to*, "They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door." *Dryd.* It has likewise a peculiar signification, denoting *each*, when we say, "They gain'd a thousand pounds *a* man."

A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or *arts*; as *A. B. bachelor of arts, anno, or year*; as *A. D. anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.

AA'RON, S. [אַהֲרֹן], the brother of Moses, joined with him in his mission to Pharaoh, on account of his elocution; and af-

terwards, when the religious service of the Jews was founded by the Deity, was constituted their high-priest. The office was annexed to his family, and was to have descended in an hereditary succession.

AARON, S. the name of a saint, who suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Dioclesian, in the year 303. He was of Caer-leon, the metropolis of Wales. What his family-name was, is unknown; it being customary with the Christian Britons of those days, at their baptism, to assume new names from the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. All the particulars we have of his death, are, that he suffered the most cruel tortures, was buried, and had a church erected to his memory at Caer-leon, the remains of which bishop Goodwin says, "were visible not long since." His festival, in the Roman Martyrology, is on the first of July.

AARONICAL, Adj. belonging to Aaron. This term is used by divines, when treating of the difference between Aaron's priesthood and that of Christ.

AB, S. [אָב, Father] the eleventh month of the civil, and the fifth of the Jews ecclesiastic year. It answers to July, and consists of thirty days. Upon the first, they fast in commemoration of Aaron's death; on the ninth, because Solomon's temple was on that day burnt by the Chaldeans, and the second temple built by the Romans. They believe that the persons appointed to survey the land of Canaan, returned this day, and intimidated their brethren.

ABA'CA, S. a kind of plant or flax found in the Philippine islands. There are two sorts, the white and the grey. The white makes very fine linnen, but the grey is used only in cordage.

ABA'CTED, Part. [*abactus*, Lat.] any thing driven away by violence.

ABA'CTOR, S. [*abductor*, Lat.] one who drives away cattle in herds.

ABA'CUS, S. [Phœnic, אבא, Heb. *abû*] among mathematicians, is used for a table covered with dust, on which they used to draw their schemes.

ABA'CUS, S. the uppermost member of the capital of a pillar, serving as a crown ng both to the capital and the whole column. It was originally intended to represent a square tile laid over a basket. Its form varies in the different orders. In the Tuscan, Doric, and ancient Ionic, it is a flat square member, resembling the tile, its original. In the richer orders, it loses its native form. In the Corinthian, and Composite, its four sides are arched, or cut inward with some ornament, as a rose, or other flower, or a fish's tail in the middle of each arch. But architects still take greater liberties. In the Tuscan, where it is largest, and takes up one third of the height of the whole capital, it is sometimes filled the die of the capital. In the Doric, some place a cymatium over it; and in the Ionic, some make it a perfect ogee, and crown it with a fillet. Its proportion, as described by Vitruvius, is, that its diagonal from corner to corner, be twice its height. Scamozzi uses this word for a concave moulding in the capital of the Tuscan pedestal.

ABAD'DON, S. [Abaddon, Gr.] an infernal angel, and one of the names of Satan.

ABAE'T, Adv. [Abaitan, Sax.] that part of the ship which is toward the stern, including all the space from thence to the mainmast. Thus "abaft the foremast," is behind it.

ABA'ISANCE, S. *abaizer*, an act of respect or reverence paid to a person, by a bow, &c.

To ABALIE'NATE, V. A. [*abalians*, Lat.] to transfer to another.

ABALIENATION, S. [*abalienatio*, Lat.] a transferring one's right to another, whether cattle, slaves, lands, or possessions, by sale, or due course of law.

To ABA'ND, V. A. See ABANDON.

To ABANDON, V. A. [*abandonner*, Fr.] To give up, resign, quit, desert, forsake, cast off.

ABANDONED, Part. Adj. [from *abandon*] given up, deserted, and wicked in the highest degree, as "an abandoned wretch;" one who is entirely immersed in wickedness, and arrived at the highest degree of depravity.

ABANDONER, S. [from *abandon*] the person who abandons, forsakes, &c.

ABANDONING, V. N. desertion, or forsaking.

ABANDUM, S. [*bandu*, Sax.] any thing sequestered, proscribed, confiscated, or denounced to be forfeited.

ABAPTISTON, S. [*Abaptiston*, Gr.] from α , and *Baptis* the perforating part of a surgeon's instrument called a trepan. It owes its name from its being contrived so, as to be kept from sinking into the brain, when the skull is cut through. This is done by

securing it with an edge round it, with wings on its sides; or making it of a conical shape, which is the common method.

ABA'S, S. a weight used in Persia for weighing pearls. It is an eighth part lighter than the European carat.

To ABA'SE, V. A. [*abaïsser*, Fr.] to humble, bring down, as "the proud shall be abased," to depress.

To ABA'SE, V. A. sea term. To strike, take in, or lower the flag, in token of submission.

ABA'SED, Adj. [from *abaise*] a term in heraldry, used for the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when they are shut; the natural bearing being spread, with their top pointing to the chief. A chevron, pole, or bend, &c. are abased when their points terminate in, or below the center of the shield; an ordinary is abased, when below its due situation.

ABA'ISEMENT, S. [*abaïssement*, Fr.] the state of being brought low; depression.

To ABA'SH, V. A. [*verbasen*, Du.] to affect with shame, or confusion; to dash. "they heard and were abashed, *Milt. Par. Lett.*

To ABA'TE, V. A. [*abbatre*, Fr.] to beat down] to lessen or diminish. "The divine wisdom will abate the glory of kings," *Davies*. "To deject, or depress the mind; to lower or lessen the price of goods in buying or selling.

To ABA'TE, V. N. to grow less, "his passion abates, as the storm abates."

To ABA'TE, V. in common law it is used both actively and neuterly. To abate a writ, is to defeat, or overthrow it, on account of some error. "A stranger *abateth*," that is steps into the possession of land between the former possessor and his surviving heir. In the neuter signification it is used thus: The writ of the demandant shall abate, that is, be frustrated, disabled, or overthrown.

ABA'TELEM, S. [Fr.] a prohibition of trading, issued against all French merchants, in the ports of the Levant, who refuse to pay their debts or stand to their bargains. 'Tis a sentence of their consul, which must be taken off, before they can sue any person themselves.

ABA'TEMENT, S. [from *abate*] the act of remitting or abating. The state of being abated. The sum or quantity taken away by abating; extenuation. "We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt." *Att.*

ABA'TEMENT, S. [in law] the act of the abator: as an abatement of the writ, is an exception, taken and made good, upon an action brought, in divers respects; either to the insufficiency of the matter, or uncertainty of the allegation.

ABA'TEMENT, S. [in heraldry] is something added to a coat of arms, to diminish its dignity, on account of some dishonourable quality

quality or action in the bearer; and is either by diminution or reversion, Abatement by diminution, is the blemishing any part by adding a mark or stain to the escutcheon. Abatement by reversion, is either by turning the whole escutcheon upside down, or adding another inverted. These marks must either be tawny or murrey, otherwise they become additions of honour.

ABATEMENT, *s.* [in commerce] the allowance given any trader in the price of goods, for advancing the money immediately for which he might have taken time.

ABATER, *s.* [from *abate*] the cause by which an abatement or diminution is affected, as "Abaters of acrimony." *Arbuton. on Diet.*

ABATU'DE, *s.* any thing diminished.

ABATU'RES, *s.* [hunting term] those sprigs of grass that are thrown down by a stag in his passage.

ABAW'ED, *Part.* [*gabbi*, *Fr.*] abashed, daunted, ashamed, *Chauc. now obsolete.*

AB'BA, *s.* [*NIN*, *Syr.* father] it is made use of by St. Mark and St. Paul in their Greek, because the Syriac was then commonly known in the synagogues and assemblies of the Christians. At first it was a term of affection both in the Hebrew and Chaldee; but, at length, became a title of dignity and honour, which the Jewish doctors very much affected; in allusion to which it was that Jesus "forbad his disciples to call any man father upon earth."

AB'BACY, AB'BATHY, *s.* [*abbatia*] the rights or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, *s.* [*abissa*, *Lat. abissa*, *Fr.*] the governess of a nunnery, or monastery of women, over which she exercises the same authority, as the abbot regular does over his monks; though on account of their sex, they are not allowed to perform the spiritual offices annexed to the priesthood; yet some have been allowed to commission a priest to act for them. F. Martene observes, that some have formerly confessed their nuns, and gave blessings; which Fleury confirms: but they abused the power so far, that it was necessary to check it and lay it aside. According to St. Basil they may be present at the confession of their nuns.

ABBEY, *s.* [*abbatia*, *Lat. abbas*, *Fr.*] a monastery, or religious house, governed by an abbot when inhabited by women, and by an abbot when occupied by men. Formerly in England, and at present abroad, great privileges were, and are granted them, such as being exempt from the visitation of the bishop of the diocese, and being a sanctuary, or asylum, for those who fled thither for protection from the law, even though their crimes were capital. Before the reformation, one third of the best benefices were appropriated to abbies; but being dissolved by Henry VIII. became lay fees; of these houses 190 were

dissolved whose revenues were between 200 l. and 35000 l. per annum, which according to Burnet, at a medium, amounted to 2,853,000 l. yearly.

ABBOT, *s.* [*abad*, or *abbot*, *Sax.* from *IN*, *Heb.* father] the superior of an abbey, inhabited by the male sex. The name is as ancient as the institution of monks itself. They were at first laymen, and subject to the bishops and ordinary pastors; had no share in ecclesiastical affairs, and went on Sundays to the parish church, in the same manner as the rest of the people; but if too remote, had a priest sent to them to administer the sacrament. At last they were allowed to have a priest of their own body, who was generally the abbot himself, but his function was confined within the walls of his own monastery, and was still subject to his bishop. Originally men of great plainness and simplicity, they contented themselves with governing their own monasteries, but some of them having rendered themselves conspicuous for their learning, in the opposition they made to the heresies of those times, they were called from their obscurity, and placed by their bishops near the great cities. In this situation they lost their former simplicity, affected independency, and notwithstanding they received a check from the council of Chalcedon, in process of time got their independency confirmed, and assumed the title of lord, with other badges of the episcopate, and particularly the mitre. Hence arose a new distinction of abbots mitred and not mitred; croziered and not croziered.

To ABBREVIATE, *v. A.* [*abbreviare*, *Lat.*] to shorten by omission of the less important parts, without loss of the substance; in this sense, it is the same as *abridge*. To shorten by contraction; thus, "*abbreviating*, or reducing many syllables to one." *Scuifi.*

ABBREVIATION, *s.* [from *abbreviate*] the act of *abbreviating*, or means used to *abbreviate*; a shortening of a word or passage, by dropping some of the letters, or substituting marks in their stead. Lawyers and physicians make use of them partly for speed, and partly for mystery, as, "*aq. lac. fort.*" for "*aquæ lactis, fortis*, strong milk water."

ABBREVIATOR, *s.* [*abbreviator*, *Fr.*] one who abbreviates or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, *s.* [from *abbreviate*] a mark used for the sake of shortening; a compendium, or abridgement, as, "*an excellent abbreviature*, of the whole duty of a christian." *Taylor's guide to devotion.*

To ABBRO'CH, *v. A.* [law term] to buy up, or engross any wares, the same as forestalling. *M. S. temp. Ed. III.*

ABBRO'CHMENT, *s.* [*abbrocamentum*, *Lat.*] the act of *abbroaching*.

ABBUTTALS, *s.* [*abbato*, *Lat. abbuter*, *Fr.*] a law term. The *buttings* or *boundings*

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of land, &c. shewing on what other lands, &c. they are bounded. The sides, on the breadth of land, are properly termed, lying or bordering; and the ends, in length, *abutting*, or bounding. *Camd.*

ABDELA'VI, S. the Egyptian melon.

AB'DEST, S. a kind of wathing used by Mahometans before prayer, entering the mosque, or reading the *kôran*.

To AB'DICATE, V. A. [*abdicco*, Lat.] to renounce, resign, or voluntarily forsake an office. This sense of the word seems settled by the conference held at the Star Chamber at the revolution, and the decision of parliament.

ABDICA'TION, S. the act of abdicating, whereby a person in office renounces the same, before the legal time of service is expired. It is distinguished from resignation, as *abdication* signifies only the simple act of renouncing, or laying down an office; but *resignation* implies it to be done in favour of another. Thus Diocletian and Charles V. are said to have *abdicated*; but Philip IV. of Spain to have resigned his crown, because he did it in favour of his successor.

ABDO'MEN, S. [*abdomen*, Lat.] the lower belly, which reaches from the thorax to the hips; and contains the stomach, guts, spleen, bladder, and intestines. It is subdivided into three lesser cavities or regions: the upper part, called the epigastrium, commences from the diaphragm, and terminates two fingers breadth above the navel; the second, called the umbilical, begins where the former ends, and terminates two fingers breadth below the navel; the third, styled the hypogastric, descends as low as the os pubis. The abdomen is lined internally with a thin, soft membrane, called the peritonæum, which surrounds all the viscera and keeps them in their proper places; but in case of its rupture, they fall down, and produce the disorders styled hernias.

ABDO'MINAL, ABDO'MINOUS, Adj. [*abdomen*, Lat.] situated in the abdomen or belonging to it. Paunch-bellied, unwieldy.

To AB'DUCE, V. A. [*abduco*, Lat.] to draw, move from one place or position to another. Used only by physical or scientific writers.

ABDU'SENT, Adj. [*abduco*, Lat.] whose action is to pull back as the *abducent muscles*, whose office is to pull back the parts they are affixed to, in contradistinction to *adducent*, which signifies to draw close, thus, the *adducent muscles* of the fingers, are those which are made use of to shut the hand; but the *abducent*, those by which we open it.

ABDU'CTION, S. in logic, an argument wherein the major is evident, but the minor doubtful.

ABDU'CTION, S. in surgery, a species of fracture, wherein the ends of the bones re-

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cede, and are at distance, from each other. *Harris. Barrow.*

ABDU'CTOR, [*abductor*, Lat.] in anatomy, is a name given to those muscles, which serve to draw back the several parts they are fixed to.

ABECEDA'RIAN, S. one who teaches the alphabet or the first rudiments of learning.

ABECEDARY, Adj. belonging to, or inscribed with the letters of the alphabet, seldom used.

ABE'CHED, Part. [*abecco*, to feed, O. Fr.] fed or satisfied.

ABED, Adv. [from *a* contracted for *ad* and *bed*] in bed.

To ABED'GE, ABEG, V. N. to abide, to suffer, *Cicero*.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the west-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and four fairs, on the first Wednesday in April, on the first Wednesday in May, on the first Wednesday in October, and on the Wednesday after St. Luke's day; which are all for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is 20 miles S. W. of York, and 180 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 20.

ABERFRAW, a town of North Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, which was a place of great account formerly, when the kings of North Wales had a palace here. It is now reduced to a small village, though it has four fairs, on March 7, Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, October 23, and Dec. 11, all for cattle. It is six miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 53. 7.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of Monmouthshire, which is well-built, and contains about 500 houses, with two parish churches, and an old castle. It has two markets on Tuesdays and Fridays; and three fairs, on May 14, for lean cattle and sheep; the first Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, for linnen and woollen cloth; and on September 25, for hogs, horses, and flannels. It is 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London. Long. 14. 30. lat. 51. 50.

ABERR'ANCE, or ABERRANCY, S. [*aberra*, Lat.] a deviation from the truth; whether an error, mistake, or false opinion. They affect no man any further than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *Aberrancies*. *Brown's Vul. Err. h. iv. c. 3.*

ABER'RANT, Part. [*aberrans*, Lat.] wandering or deviating from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION, S. [*aberratio*, Lat.] a departing from the common track.

ABERRA'TION, S. in astronomy, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, discovered by D. Bradley, owing to the progressive motion of light, and the sensible proportion, which the velocity thereof bears to the velocity of the annual motion of the earth.

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These small elliptic motions of the stars occasion their declinations, and their distances from the poles of the world, to vary twenty minutes and a half on the one side or the other. Now this must proceed solely from the velocity of light, bearing a sensible proportion to the annual motion of the earth. Hence we may be able to compute the true velocity of light, and to demonstrate the motion of the earth, according to the Copernican hypothesis.

ABERRING, Part. [from *aberr*] deviating, or wandering from the truth. "*Abbering* several ways from the true and just computation." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* b. iv. c. 12.

ABESSED, Adj. [*abaïsser*, Fr.] humbled, or cast down. *Now obsolete.*

TO ABET, V. A. [*betan*, Sax. *beten*, O. E.] to support, or help. "*Abet*, that virgin's cause disconsolate," *Spens. Fairy Q.* b. 1.

TO ABETT, V. A. in law; to aid, incite, advise, encourage, support, or set another on.

ABETMENT, S. [from *abet*] the act of abetting, or setting another on, either by command, advice, or assistance.

ABETTER, or **ABETTOR**, S. [from *abet*] one who encourages, supports, or stirs up. "Ought to sink into the minds of those who are their abettors." *Freebold.* No. 50.

ABETTOR S. [from *abet*] in law, one who instigates, encourages, or sets another on to the committing something criminal; or assists in the performance of it. "The abettors of murder, in some cases, are taken as principals, in others as accessories; their presence or absence at the time of committing the fact, making the difference." 1 Inst. 475. *Straundf. P. C.* 105. There are abettors in felony, but none in treason; because the law esteems all those who are concerned in treason, as principals.

ABEVANCE, S. [*hayer*, Fr.] in law, a thing not in possession, but in expectation.

TO AB'GREGATE, V. A. [from *ab*, and *grege*, Lat.] to separate from the flock. A word of no authority.

TO ABHOR, V. A. [*abhorreo*, Lat.] to reject with a strong and forcible aversion; to hate, or detest to great extremity. "A church of England man abhors the humours of the age." *Swift.*

ABHOR'RENCE, or **ABHOR'RENCY**, S. [from *abhor*] a passion of the mind, arising from the contemplation of any thing that appears entirely disagreeable, extremely vicious, and worthy of its greatest hatred.

ABHOR'RENT, Part. [from *abhor*] affected with abhorrence or aversion, "he would abhorrent turn." *Thompson's Summer*, 310. When used with *from* or *to*, but especially the former, it implies, a thing by no means compatible, or highly inconsistent with; as

"so abhorrent from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe." *Glanville's Scip. Scient.*

ABHORRER, S. one who abhors, or exercises the passion of abhorrence. "By the known abhorers of episcopacy." *Swift's Exam.* No. 21.

TO ABIDE, V. N. [*abide* or *abid*. *Præter.* from *abidan*. Sax.] to stay or remain in a place. "Let thy servant abide, instead of the lad." *Genes.* xlv. 33. To endure, or to support, as "they little know how dearly I abide that boast so vain." *Milt. Par. Lost.* To dislike staying with, or to have a great aversion to; "Thou canst not abide Tirdates." *Sidney*, b. ii. When followed with *by*, it signifies to stand by, confide in, or rely upon; as, to abide by his testimony; to abide by his own skill, is to rely upon them: To abide by a man is, to stand by, or support him. But these expressions, as Johnson observes, are somewhat low, and, if tolerable in conversation, should never be adopted in composition.

TO ABIDE, V. A. to wait for, expect, or await. "Where many skillful leeches him abide." *Fairy Q.* b. i. c. v. Stan. 17. "Poor harmless lambs abide their enmity." *Shaksf. Hen. VI.*

AB'IDER, S. [from *abide*] a person who lives or resides in a place.

AB'IDING, S. [from *abide*] a permanent state; continuance, residence. "Nothing in that place can consist or have abiding." *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

AB'IDING, Part. [from *abide*] continuing, dwelling, "Baalam saw Israel abiding in his tents." *Numb.* xxix. 2. Fixed to any particular place, or settled for any space of time. "There were shepherds abiding in the field," *Luke* ii. 8. Making lasting impressions on the mind. "Ye have not his word abiding in you." *John* v. 38.

ABJECT, Adj. [*abjectus*, Lat.] when spoken of persons; mean, low, and worthless; when applied to things and actions; contemptible, base, and despicable: when used of condition, miserable, forlorn, and wretched. "The lowest pitch of abject fortune." *Milt. Sampf.*

ABJECT, S. [*abjectus* Lat.] a person, who, with respect to his circumstances is in the extremities of poverty; with respect to his reputation, in the greatest infamy; with respect to his principles, in the lowest abyss of baseness; and with respect to his expectations, void of hope, and abandoned to despair. "Yea the abjects gathered themselves against me." *Psalms*, xxxv. 15.

TO ABJECT, V. A. [*abjicio*, Lat. to cast away] to put, or cast away; to reject with disdain, scorn, or contempt: A word seldom used.

ABJECTION, **ABJECTNESS**, S. [*abjectio*, Lat.] a base, servile, mean disposition

tion of mind. "Servility and abjectness of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying." *Government of the tongue.*

ABJECTLY, Adv. [from *abject* and *ly*] in a mean, base, servile, or despicable state.

ABILITY, [*habilité*, Fr.] in the singular number; power requisite to the performance of any thing. "They gave after their ability." *Exa* ii. 69. The plural, *Abilities*, generally signify the powers of the mind. "Wherever we find our abilities too weak for the performance," *Rogers's Sermons.*

ABINTENTATE, Adj. [*ab*, and *intefatus*, Lat. leaves no will behind him] in civil law, a person who inherits the estate of one who died without a will, though he had a power of making one.

ABINGTON, ABINGDON, or ABFNDON, S. [*aban*, Sax. an abbey; and *dune* a mountain, or open plain] a small town on the Ouse in Berkshire, formerly called Sheenetham by the Anglo-Saxons. But Cissil, king of the West Saxons, building an abbey here in 675, it changed its name to Abbandun; which it derived from the abbey, and its situation, (that is, according to the book of Abandon) upon the plain of an hill. Here William the Conqueror kept his court, anno 1084, and left his son Henry to be educated. It is a free-borough and town incorporate, consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, nine aldermen, and has a power of electing nineteen more. It has also a high-steward, recorder, and town-clerk; sends one member to parliament; has a charity-school, two alms-houses, and a free-school founded by Mr. Royce, in 1563. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Friday; its fairs, the first Mouday in Lent, the 20th of June, the 19th of September, and the 11th of December. It gives the title of earl to a younger branch of the family of Berties, dukes of Ancaster, which title was first conferred on James Bertie, lord Norris, of Rycot, in the thirty-fourth year of King Charles I. It has a handsome market-house of Ashler-work, built on lofty pillars, with a large hall of free-stone above, in which the county assizes are held. The streets are well paved; and the trade of the inhabitants consists chiefly in malt, of which they send vast quantities in barges to London, from whence it is distant by water 150 miles, and by land 55.

ABISHERING, ABISHER'SING, S. [*Abisiermen*, Teut.] in ancient grants, and charters, is a liberty or freedom to be quit of amerements; and also to have the forfeiture of others, within one's fee. *Rassal's Abr. Chambers.*

ADISSINEA. See **ADYSSINIA**.

ABJURATION, S. [*abjuratio*, Lat.] in a general sense, is the act of denying, or renouncing a thing with an oath; but more

particularly, a solemn recantation or renunciation of some person, doctrine, or thing. "All persons admitted into any office, must take the test, which is an abjuration of some doctrines of the church of Rome." *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Oath of **ABJURATION**, taken by all that are matriculated in universities, admitted to scholarships, fellowships, holy orders, &c. is renouncing upon oath any title or claim of the pretender, or any of his descendants to this crown, and denying ever to serve him in the capacity of a subject. In law, it signifies a sworn banishment for ever: for anciently if a man had committed felony, and fled to some church or church-yard, he could not be taken thence and tried; but, on confession of his crime to the justice or coroner, he was admitted to his oath of *abjuring* the kingdom. But, by stat. xxi Jac. I. all use of sanctuaries being taken away, this kind of abjuration ceased. *Stamdf. P. C.* lib. ii. cap. 40. 2 Instit. 629. Stat. 22, Hen. VIII.

To ABJURE, V. A. [*abjurare*, Fr. of *abjurare*, Lat.] to quit or abandon, in allusion to the necessity they were under to quit the realm, who had taken the oath abovementioned; to cast off, and to have no commerce with; "To *abjure* for ever the society of men." *Shak. Midsum. Night's Dream.* "no man that hath not *abjured* his reason." *Hale.*

To ABLACTATE, V. A. [*ablactare*, Lat.] to wean from the breast; and, by metaphor, to leave off a thing. Seldom used.

ABLACTION, S. in ancient gardening, a method of engrafting, wherein the cyon of one tree being united to the stock of another, is at last cut off, and as it were, weaned from its mother tree. In modern gardening, it is called inarching, or grafting by approach, which is practicable only, when the two trees are so near, that the cyon of one may be applied to the stock of another, without cutting off.

ABLAQUATION, S. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat. of *ab*, from and *lacus*, a ditch] in gardening, the digging away the mould, or opening the earth at the roots of trees, that the sun, air and rain may operate upon them, and thereby recover their lost and improve their present fecundity.

ABLATIVE, Adj. [*ablativus*, Lat.] in Latin grammar, is the sixth and last case of nouns and participles. It is peculiar to the Latin, and from thence filled by some the Latin case. Priscian calls it the comparative case, because it is used in comparing, and follows an adjective of the comparative degree. It may properly be said to be only a supernumerary case, or a supplement to the other five; and was not invented to express any relation of itself, but to be joined to some prepositions, as the others were not sufficient.

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sufficient to express all the relations which things have to one another; hence arises the grammatical maxim that every ablative is governed by a preposition, either expressed or understood. In the plural number it is entirely wanting, because the termination of the dative, and the ablative in that number is always the same. This case is opposed to the dative, because that implies the action of giving, but the ablative that of taking away. In English, French, &c. there is no mark to distinguish the ablative, and we only use the term in allusion to the Latin. Thus in this sentence; "he spoke much of the magnitude of the city." We say the words, *of the magnitude*, are the ablative, and *of the city*, the genitive, because they would be rendered by those two cases, if we translated the sentence into Latin.

A'BLE, Adj. [*abal*, Sax.] indued with, or having power. "Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." 2 Tim. iii. 7. Sufficient; "from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise." 2 Tim. iii. 15. By metaphor it signifies great powers; arising from knowledge, wealth, or interest; "He was not afraid of an able man, as Lewis the eleventh was." Bacon's Hen. VII.

To **A'BLE**, V. A. See **ENABLE**.

A'BLE-BODIED, Adj. strong in body.

To **A'BLEGATE**, V. A. [*ablego*, Lat.] to send abroad upon an embassy or other employment; to send a person out of the way.

A'BLENESS, S. sufficient power or capacity to do a thing; ability of mind or body. See **ABILITY**.

AB'LEPSY, S. [*αβληψία*, Gr.] want of sight, natural blindness; inadvertence, unadvisedness, or rashness. A word not in use.

To **AB'LOCATE**, V. A. [*abluco*, Lat.] to let out to hire; appropriated to one, who was hired himself, Calvin's Lex. Jur.

ABLOCA'TION, S. [from *abluco*] the act of letting out to hire.

A'BLUENT, Adj. [*ablus*, Lat.] that which washes clean, or has the power of cleansing. *Abluent* medicines, are such as dilute, dissolve, and carry off, the acrimonious and stimulating salts lodged in any part of the body; especially the stomach and intestines; such are ptisans, wheys, and juleps; but they are better known by the name to which we refer, i. e. **ABSTERGENTS**.

ABLUTION, S. [*ablutio*, Lat.] the act of cleansing, "there is a natural analogy between the abluion of the body and the purification of the soul." Taylor's *Worthy Communion*. What is left after the act of washing; as "the pious train are cleansed, and cast th' abluions in the main." Pope's *Iliad*.

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ABLU'TION, S. a religious ceremony, used by the ancient Romans, before they began to sacrifice.

ABLU'TION, S. in pharmacy, the preparations which divers medicines undergo to cleanse them from their impurities. In physic, it is the washing the external parts of the body by baths, or the internal by thin diluting fluids, as whey, &c. In chemistry, the washing, or infusing certain medicines in water to freshen them, and dissolve their salts.

ABNEGA'TION, S. [*abnegatio*, Lat.] a positive and absolute denial of a thing.

ABNODA'TION, S. [*abnodatio*, Lat.] in gardening, the pruning or cutting away knots, knobs, or other excrescencies from trees.

ABO'ARD, Adv. [from *a*, and *board*, Sax.] a sea term, signifying in a ship. "he loudly called to them that were aboard." *Fairy Queen*.

ABO'DE, V. N. [the preterperfect tense of *abide*] remained; stayed; "abode with him that day." John i. 39.

ABO'DE, S. [from *abide*] the act of staying, or continuing in any place. "Making a short abode in Sicily." *Dryden*. Joined to the word *make* it has always this signification. It is used for the place wherein a person stays, continues, remains or dwells. "I know thy abode," 2 Kings, xix. 27.

ABO'DEMENT, S. [from *abode*] a secret impression on the mind, anticipation, omen, presage, or prognostication of something future; "Tut! man, abodements must not frighten us now." *Shakespeare*. Hen. VIII. Obsolete.

To **ABOL'ISH**, V. A. [*aboler*, Fr.] to destroy; put an end to. "Invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since abolished." Sir John Hayward. To annul, or annihilate. "More destroyed than they, we should be quite abolished!" *Par. Lost*, b. ii. 92.

ABOL'ISHABLE, Adv. that which can be abolished.

ABOL'ISHER, S. [*abolis*] the thing or person that abolishes.

ABOL'ISHING, Part. that which annuls, repeals, or cancels.

ABOL'ISHMENT, S. See **ABOLISHING**.

ABOLITION, [*abolitio*, Lat.] the act of abolishing: now used instead of *abolishment*. "An apoplexy, is the abolishment of all the senses." *Arbutnot*.

ABOLUTION, S. in common law, the abrogating, or repealing any law, or statute. In civil law, the leave given by the prince or judge, to a criminal accuser to desist from further prosecution.

ABOMA'SUS, } S. [Lat.] the maw,
ABOMA'SUM, } or last of the four stom-
 } machs,

machs in animals of the ruminating kind; being the place wherein the chyle is formed, and from whence the food descends immediately into the intestines.

ABOMINABLE, Adj. [*abominabilis*, Lat.] that which raises in the mind horror, joined with aversion and detestation. "This infernal pit, *abominable*, accursed." *Par. Lost*. b. x. In low and ludicrous language, it conveys only the idea of something superlative; as *abominable* unclean, i. e. superlatively so.

ABOMINABLENESS, S. [*abominabile*] the quality, which renders any thing abominable.

ABOMINABLY, Adv. extremely, prodigiously, superlatively; in an ill sense, a word of low and familiar language.

To **ABOMINATE**, V. A. [*abominor*, Lat.] to abhor; detest, or despise. "He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery." *Gulliver*.

ABOMINATION, S. [*abominatio*] an object causing the greatest dislike, aversion, or detestation. "Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians." *Gen*. xlvii. 34. "Whatsoever hath no fins, nor scales in the waters, that shall be an *abomination* to you." *Levit*. xi. 12. When used with the auxiliary verb to *have*, or rather, to *have in*, it signifies to reckon as such; or to *abominate*. "You shall have their carcases in *abomination*." *Idem*. xi. 11. As idols and idolatry are the objects of the divine hatred; they are therefore figuratively expressed by this word, as "When you shall see the *abomination* of desolation." *Matth*. xxiv. 12, 15.

ABORIGINES, S. the antient inhabitants of a country, whose original could not be traced; it is used in opposition to colonies.

ABORTION, S. [*abortio*, Lat.] the exclusion of a child from the womb, before the due time of delivery: In irrational animals, stiled sinking or casting their young. If this should happen before the second month after conception, it is stiled a *false conception*. Miscarriages are produced by causes immediately affecting the child, the membranes that involve it, the placenta, the funis umbilicalis, i. e. the navel-string, or the mother; with respect to the child, whatever is the occasion of its death, causes *abortion* likewise, sooner or later. A tenderness of the membranes which include the fœtus, rendering them liable to ruptures upon every trivial occasion, often causes a miscarriage. There are frequent instances of a schirosity of the placenta, and a shortness of the umbilical cord, which have had the same effect. With respect to the mother, immoderate evacuations, sudden passions, frights, all distempers, either acute or chronic, too violent exercise, lifting a great weight, fullness of blood, stimulating

medicines, straining in order to speak loud, and a disagreeable smell, are frequent causes of abortion.

Abortion is very dangerous, where the time of pregnancy is so far advanced, that the fœtus is large; where the cause is very violent, or the patient convulsed; where a large hæmorrhage precedes or ensues; or the fœtus is putrid. But if neither of these symptoms occur, it is always more dangerous than a birth at the full period. And as there seems to be a very strict analogy between the fruits of animals and the seeds of plants; an instance from the vegetable tribe will be no small illustration, if not a confirmation of the assertion. "A walnut drops spontaneously from its involucrent or hull, when arrived at a state of maturity; but before it has arrived at that state, cannot be separated without violence. Just so it is with respect to abortions."

ABORTION, S. is used for the fœtus thus expelled, by the figure Metonymia, wherein the effect is put for the cause. "His wife miscarried, but as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus," *Life of Martin Scriblerus*.

ABORTION, S. in gardening, is applied to such fruits as are produced too early, which commonly happens to those trees that are blasted by noxious winds.

ABORTIVE, Adj. [*abortivus*, Lat.] that which is brought forth before its time: "If ever he have a child, *abortive* be it." *Shakesp. Rich*. III. Any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to nothing. "This is the true cause why so many politic conceptions prove *abortive*." *Sentib*.

ABORTIVENESS, S. [from *abortive*] the state of abortion; want of success, disappointment.

ABOVE, Prep. [*super*, Sax.] higher in place, or position; as, "Above the clouds," "let thy proud music sound." *Cowley*. Used before nouns of time, it signifies *more or longer than*; as, "He fought above two hours." Superiority, or higher in rank, power or excellence; "The Lord is above all nations." *Psaln* cxiii. 4. "Cæsar could not abide to have any *above* him." When used comparatively, it signifies *preferable to*; as, "There is no riches above a sound body; no joy above the joy of the heart." *Ecclesi*. xxx. 16.

ABOVE, Adv. It is used to denote a higher place; "To those above, men standing below, seem not so much lessened." *Bacon*. It is from hence used for the heavens, both in sacred and profane authors; "Trust the powers above." *Pope's Iliad*.

ABOVE-BOARD, [compound word] an expression borrowed from gamblers, who generally put their hands under the table in order to change their cards; and signifies, in

In open fight, plainly, honestly, without the least artifice, or dissimulation; "It is" "the part of an honest man to deal above-board," *L'Estrange*.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, Part. mentioned in a former part of a work or writing, "unfit for the utterance of the five" "lines above-mentioned," *Guard*. No. 82.

TO ABOVEUND, V. N. [*abundo*, Lat. *abunder*, Fr.] to have an exceeding great number, quantity or plenty of any thing. "A faithful man shall abound with blessings." *Prov.* xxviii. 2.

TO ABOVEUND, V. N. when used without the particles, signifies to increase prodigiously, "when iniquity shall abound." *Matth.* xxiv. 12. to be in great plenty, number, or excess.

ABOUT, Prep. [*abutan*, Sax.] applied to time or place, it signifies, near, or within the compass of; as, "about night." "They have set up a shop about Chesepide." When put before words of measure, it has the same signification; "about four fingers long." The most simple acceptation as that of round, surrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxons, from whence it is derived; "Bind them about thy neck." *Prov.* lxi. 3. annexed; or, appendant to a person, in the same manner as dress. "If you have" "this about you." *Milton*. Concerning of, relating to.

ABOUT, Adv. in circumference, or compass. "Indeed, I am in the waist two yards about." *Merry Wives of Windsor*. From place to place; every where; "He went about doing good." *Act.* The longest way, in opposition to the shortest, or straight, alluding to the circumference, and the diameter of a circle; "The sure way (though most about) to make good." *Boyle*. When prefixed to verbs, it signifies that the action or thing will soon happen; as, "about to fight;" "about to perish."

To be ABOUT, V. N. to be employed or engaged in. "What it is our great countrymen were about." *Spekt.* No. 329.

ABOUT, Adj. [*about*, Fr.] a certain point, period, or state, and is diversified according to the verb to which it is joined. "Thus he has brought about his purposes." He has accomplished them. "Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head." *Spekt.* When joined with *time*, it signifies, to be arrived at a certain state or point. As, "The wind they long had wished was come about." *Dryd. Fables*. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation, or design. "As, why go ye about to kill me." *John* vii. 19.

ABRACADABRA, [*Abraax*, the name of a Syrian idol] a magical charm, invented by the elder Serenus Samonicens, who lived in the time of Severus and Caracalla, as a cure for the Semi-terstian.

ABRA'CALAN, a cabbalistic word, made use of by the Jews for the same purpose as the precedent.

TO ABRA'DE, V. A. [*abrado*, Lat.] to rub off, to waste or wear away by degrees. "Successively abraded from them by a decurfin of waters" *Hales's Origin*.

ABRA'HAM'S BALM, S. in Botany, the hemp-tree, a species of willow.

ABRAHAM'S BOSOM, is a term used in the scripture phraseology, to denote a place of the greatest felicity in the heavenly mansions.

ABRA'SION, S. [see ABRADE] the act of wearing away, or rubbing off. In Medicine, it signifies the wearing away the natural mucus which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and intestines, by sharp corrosive medicines or humours.

ABR'EAST, Adv. [*breast*, Sax.] in such a position, that the breasts may bear against the same line. "The riders rode abreast." *Dryd*. Ships are said to sail three or four abreast, when they bear down by side of each other.

ABR'IG, ABR'ICK, S. among Chymists, sulphur.

TO ABRID'GE, V. A. [*abreyer*, Fr.] to shorten in words, so as to preserve the substance. "All these sayings we will chuse to abridge in one volume." *2 Maccab.* ii. 23. to diminish, lessen, or cut short. When followed by the particles *from*, or *of*, it denotes to deprive. "To be abridged from such a noble rate," *Mercenot of Venice*. "The city had many privileges, but is now abridged of most of them."

ABRID'GER, S. [from *abridge*] a shortener; a writer of compendiums, or abridgments.

ABRID'GMENT, S. [*abregement*, Fr.] the contraction of a large work into a less compass. "This one word is the abridgment of all volumes of scripture." *Hooker*, b. ii. §. 5. A lessening, or diminution.

ABRO'ACH, Adv. [see BROACH] running out, in allusion to liquor that is broached, or tapped. "While every spout's abroach." *Swift*. To be set in such a position, that the liquor contained may easily be drawn out. "The jars of generous wine—he set abroach." *Dryd. Virgil*. To undertake. "What mischiefs might be set abroach." *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

ABRO'AD, Adv. [from *a*, and *brad*, Sax.] without confinement; at large. "The lonely fox roams far abroad." *Prior*. In a foreign country. "The time I should think fittest, for a young gentleman to be sent abroad." *Locke on Educat.* In all directions. "An elm displays her dusky arms abroad." *Dryd. Virg.* From without, externally, in opposition to within. "More states are overthrown through diseases bred within them."

themselves, than thro' violence from abroad." *Hooker*.

To ABROGATE, V. A. [*abrogo*, Lat.] to deprive, to repeal, or annul. "Laws of that kind do abrogate themselves." *Hooker*.

ABROGA'TION, S. [*abrogatio*, Lat.] the act of repealing. "Demanded the abrogation and repeal of those laws which were in force." *Clarendon*, b. viii.

To ABRO'OK, V. A. to bear or endure. "Ill can thy noble mind abrook the object people." *Shakesp. Hen. VII.*

ABRUPT, Adj. [*abruptus*, Lat.] craggy, broken. "Tumbling through rocks abrupt." *Tempest*. Sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparatives. "To know the cause of your abrupt departure." *Shakesp. Unconnected*, when applied to writing; as, "The abrupt stile, which hath made many breaches." *Eten. Johnf. Discov.*

ABRUPT'ION, S. [*abruptio*, Lat. this word seldom occurs] a breaking off, separation.

ABRUPTLY, Adv. hastily, unexpectedly, rudely, without the previous ceremonies required. "So lately found, and so abruptly gone." *Sidney*, b. ii.

ABRUPTNESS, S. an hastily, unexpected, uncereemonious manner, suddenness, or the state of unconnectedness, roughness, cragginess.

ABRUS, S. a kind of red phaseolus, or kidney-bean, growing in Egypt and the Indies.

ABSC'ESS, S. [*abscessus*, Lat.] a critical discharge of humours, which passes not off by the common excretories, but collects in such quantities as to form a tumour or swelling, and break or corrode the vessels, if not distended. The matter thus collected is sometimes included in a cystis or bag, and appears either curdy, or like honey, or tallow, and is termed an incyded tumour.

To ABS'COND, V. A. [*abscondo*, Lat.] to cut off. Not often used.

ABS'CISSA, ABS'CSSE, S. [*abscissa*, Lat.] in Conics, a part of the diameter of a curve line, intercepted between the vertex of that diameter, and the point where any ordinate or semi-ordinate to that diameter falls; or that part of the axis in a curve-lined figure, that is cut off by an ordinate, and contained between the vertex and the ordinate.

ABS'CISION, S. [*abscissio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off. "Fabricius renders the abscission of them difficult enough." *Wyseman's Surgery*. Seldom used.

To ABS'COND, V. N. [*abscondo*, Lat.] to keep one's self from the view of the public; to hide, applied especially to those who fly to escape the law.

ABS'CONDER, S. [from *abscond*] the person who quits his residence, and hides himself to prevent his being discovered.

ABS'CON'DING, S. [from *abscond*] the act of avoiding the sight of mankind, or leaving one's dwelling for that purpose.

AB'SENCE, S. [*absentia*, Fr. *absentia*, Lat.] distance which deprives a person both of the sight and converse of another, generally used in opposition to presence. "I mourn in absence, love's eternal night." *Dryd. Pal. and Arc.* Inattention to the present object, because a person in that state resembles one who is distant. "Reflecting on the little absences, or distractions of mankind." *Spekt. No. 77.*

AB'SENT, Adj. [*absens*, Lat.] at a distance from; out of the sight and hearing of a person. "Absent from her sight." *Pope's Past.* Inattentive to, or regardless of something present, by employing one's thoughts on something else. "I distinguish a man that is absent, because he thinks on something else." *Spekt. No. 77.*

To ABSENT, V. A. [See ABSENT] to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person or thing. "Absent thee from felicity a while." *Hamlet*.

ABSEN'IA'NFU'Z, Adj. [*absentiaurus*, Lat.] relating to absence.

ABS'NTEE, S. [*absent*] he that is absent from his station or country.

ABSENTER, S. one that does not attend; as, "An absenter from church."

ABSIN'THIATED, Part. [See ABSINTHIUM, Lat.] in Medicine, impregnated with wormwood; from

ABSIN'THIUM, S. [Wormwood, of *absinthion*, *ap-sinthion*, unpleasant, from a, *præ-*, and *sinthe*, *sinthos*, according to Hesychius, delight] there are thirty-three species of this plant; but that used in Physic is the *absinthium vulgare majus* of Bauhine, or common wormwood. The virtues of this herb, according to Boerhaave, are immortal, as curing all dropsies not attended with a rupture of the viscera. An ounce of the juice, extracted from the green leaves, is of great service to persons labouring under a languor. A conserve made of the tender tops of the leaves is of excellent use where the stomach is clogged with phlegm, or unactive bile, providing the distemperance be not hot.

ABSOLVATORY, Adj. [*absolutaire*, Fr.] that has relation to pardon or absolution.

To ABSOLVE, V. A. [*absolveo*, Lat.] to clear or acquit; as, "He hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be absolved." *Swift*. To free from an engagement or promise. "I am absolved." *Walter*. To pardon, in allusion to the absolution of a priest. "For God, not man, absolver our frailties here." *Pope's Hellas*.

AB'SOLUTE, Adj. [*absolutus*, Lat.] perfect, without defect; complete. "The words of his mouth are absolute." "By sea he is an absolute master." *Shakesp. Antbon.* Without conditions. Independent. "God

is an *absolute* Being." Without restraint or limitation. "My crown is *absolute*." *Dryd.*
ABSOLUTE NUMBER, in Algebraic Equations, is the known quantity which possesses one side of an equation.

ABSOLUTE EQUATION, in Astronomy, is the aggregate or amount of the excentric or optic equations.

ABSOLUTENESS, *S.* complementness; freedom from restrictions or limits. "The *absoluteness* and illimitableness of his commission," *Clarendon*, b. viii. When applied to the exercise of regal power, it signifies arbitrariness or despotism. "Which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety." *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

ABSOLUTELY, *Adv.* entirely, completely, perfectly. "*Absolutely* inconceivable." *Swift*. Without conditions or relation. "*Absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes." *Swift*. Without any check, restraint, or limits. "*Absolutely* did reign." *Par. Lost*.

ABSOLUTION, *S.* [*absolutio*, *Lat.*] in the Common Law, a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence; a temporal discharge from farther attendance upon a mesne process. In Ecclesiastical Law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces pardon for sins.

ABSOLUTORY, *Adj.* [*absolutivus*, *Lat.*] that which imparts pardon, forgiveness, or absolution. "Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced." *Ascham*.

ABSONANT, *Part.* [*absonans*, *Lat.*] of a harsh sound; contrary to reason; absurd; foreign to the purpose.

ABSONOUS, *Adj.* [*absonans*, *Lat.*] not agreeable to allusion, in the concords of music.

TO ABSORB, *V. A.* [*absorbo*, *Lat.*] to suck up. "To *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts." *Harvey*.

ABSORBENT, *S.* [*absorbens*, *Lat.*] in Physic, such medicines as dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally. Such are the testaceous powders, chalk, &c. The term is likewise applied to the lacteals which *absorb* the chyle.

ABSORPT, *Part.* swallowed up. "The particular constitution of the earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water." *Barnet*.

ABSORPTION, *S.* the act of sucking up, or absorbing.

TO ABSTAIN, *V. N.* [*abstineo*, *Lat.*] to forbear, refrain from, or deny one's self any gratification. "To *abstain* from love's due rites." *Par. Lost*. "Abstain from all appearance of evil." *1 Thes. v. 22*. With great elegance applied to inanimate things. "The doubtful billows scarce *abstain* from the tossed vessel." *Dryd. Virgil*.

ABSTEMIOUS, *Adj.* [*abstemius*, *Lat.*] temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gra-

tifications. "As an *abstemious* hermit." It is likewise used substantively. "The instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*." *Arbuth.*

ABSTEMIOUSLY, *Adv.* soberly, temperately.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being temperate or abstemious.

ABSTENTION, *S.* [*abstinentio*, *Lat.*] the act of holding off or restraining.

TO ABSTERGE, *V. A.* [*abstergo*, *Lat.*] to wipe clean, to cleanse.

ABSTERGENT, *Part.* [*abstergens*, *Lat.*] endowed with a cleansing quality.

ABSTERGENTS, *S.* in Medicine, a class of remedies, which abrade and clear away such mucous particles as they meet with in their passage, and, by that means, cleanse the parts from viscid or morbid adhesions, whether they be the matter of wounds, ulcers, &c. Their most usual name among modern practitioners, is that of *detergents*.

ABSTERSION, *S.* [*absterio*, *Lat.*] the act of cleansing. "The seventh cause is *absterio*, which is a scowering off." *Eaton's Nat. Hist.*

ABSTER'SIVE, *Adj.* [*absterfivus*, *Lat.*] endowed with the quality of cleansing. "There many a flower *absterfivus* grew." *Swift*.

ABSTINENCE, *S.* [*abstinentia*, *Lat.*] in a general sense it signifies the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity. In a more limited sense it signifies fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food. And in this acceptation it is distinguished from temperance, as that implies a moderate use of foods, but this is an entire avoiding of it for a time. *Abstinence* is certainly of great service to people of a sedentary life, to keep them from a multitude of diseases; and of great assistance to medicines in the cure of chronic or acute diseases. We shall produce one or two instances of its efficacy, from a thousand equally astonishing. The noble Venetian, Cornaro, after having tried all means that could be thought of for his recovery, was given over at forty, but was cured, and lived to an hundred, as himself assures us, by the mere dint of *abstinence*. In our own island, as we are informed by Buchanan, one Laurence preserved himself to one hundred and forty; and Kentigern, afterwards called St Mungo, according to Spotswood, lived to one hundred and eighty-five, by the same means. Nor should this be looked on as incredible, since most chronic diseases, the infirmities of old age, and the short lives of Englishmen, are, according to Cheyne, in his Essay on Health, owing to repletion, and may be cured by *abstinence*.

ABSTINENCY, *S.* [*abstinentia*, *Lat.*] the same as *abstinence*. A word not in use at present.

ABSTINENT, *Adj.* [*abstinens*, *Lat.*] temperate.

temperate; modest, in opposition to rapacious, covetous, or luxurious.

ABSTORTED, Part. [*abstortus*, Lat.] plucked, torn, or wrested by violence.

To **ABSTRACT**, V. A. [*abstraho*, Lat.] to take one thing from another. "Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects." *Decay of Piety*. To separate. "The mind has a power to *abstract* its ideas." *Locke's Essay*. When applied to books or writings, it signifies the comprizing their substance in fewer words and less compass. "Let us *abstract* them into brief compends." *Watt's Improvem.*

ABSTRACT, Adj. [*abstractus*, Lat.] separated from something else. "Considering things in themselves *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions." *Locke's Essay*. *Abstract* terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; such as whiteness, roundness, life, death.

ABSTRACT Mathematics, are those branches employed about quantity without any restriction to any particular species of it.

ABSTRACT Numbers, are assemblages of units, considered in themselves, without being applied to any subject.

ABSTRACT, S. [from *to abstract*] a compendious view of a treatise; rather more superficial than an abridgement. "He could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he read." *Watt's Imp.* It is applied figuratively to persons, "A man who is the *abstract* of all faults all men follow." *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABSTRACT, S. In a particular sense signifies an idea formed in the mind, when we consider a mode or quantity separate from all the particular subjects in which they inhere.

ABSTRACTED, Part. [from *abstract*] separated; " *abstracted* from his own evil." *Milton*. Refined, or abstracted, " *Abstracted* spiritual love." *Dante*.

ABSTRACTEDLY, Adv. [from *abstract*] in an abstract manner; distinct, or separate from contingent circumstances.

ABSTRACTION, S. [*abstractio*, Lat.] an operation or faculty of the mind, which distinguishes us from the brute creation, whereby we separate things naturally existing together, and form and consider ideas thus separated.

ABSTRACTION, S. implies the exercise of this faculty; the state of being abstracted, or inattentive to external objects; or absence of mind.

ABSTRACTION, S. in pharmacy, the drawing off, or exhaling a menstruum, from the subject it was designed to dissolve.

ABSTRACTIOUS, S. in pharmacy, native spirit of vegetables.

ABSTRACTIVE, Adj. induced with the power of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY, Adv. without reference to, or separate from any thing else. "Matter *abstractly* and absolutely considered." *Bentley*.

ABSTRUSE, Adj. [*abstrusus*, Lat.] hidden or secret. "Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns *abstrusest* thoughts." *Milton*. Not easily apprehended; difficult. "Since its so *abstruse* a subject, I may be pardoned, if I sometimes miss the mark." *Boyle*.

ABSTRUSELY, Adv. in an obscure manner, opposite to plainly or obviously.

ABTRUSENESS, S. [from *abstruse*] difficulty, obscurity; a relative term, implying, that the object is not easily to be comprehended by any particular person's understanding.

ABURD, Adj. [*absurdus*, Lat.] defect of reason and judgment. "You had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal." *Bacon's Essay*. When applied to opinions or practices; contradictory; inconsistent; contrary to reason. "'Tis phrase, *absurd* to call a villain great." *Pope's Essay on Man*.

ABURDITY, S. [*absurdité*, Fr.] a contradiction to common sense; an inconsistency with reason; stupidity. "Look into their pretended truths; are they not so many wretched absurdities?" *Guard*. No. 83.

ABURDNESS, S. [from *absurd*] injudiciousness, impropriety, fallacy. See *absurdity*.

ABUNDANCE, S. [*abundantia*, Fr. *abundantia*, Lat.] in poetical writers, Plenty! "Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board!" *Crahearn*. Great numbers, " *Abundance* of people;" a great quantity, "What *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed?" *Raleigh's Essay*. Exuberance, overflowings, or luxuriance, "Th' *abundance* of an idle brain." *Fairy Q.*

ABUNDANT, Adj. [*abundans*, Lat.] plentiful; "Good, the more communicated, more *abundant* grows." *Par. Lost*, b. v. Exuberant. "According to his *abundant* mercy, begot us to a lively hope." *1 Pet. i. 3*. Numerous, "Like some Indian province, wherein though mines and gems were more *abundant* than in other countries." *Boyle*. Joined with the particle *in*, it signifies overflowing, replete, or exuberant, " *Abundant* in goodness and truth." *Exod. xxxiv. 6*.

ABUNDANT Numbers, are those whose aliquot, or even parts, when added together, exceed the number itself.

ABUNDANTLY, Adv. [from *abundans*] in great numbers. "Let the waters bring forth *abundantly*." *Gen. i. 20*. Liberally. "God on thee *abundantly* his gifts hath also pour'd." *Par. Lost*, b. viii. Amply, more than sufficiently, "He *abundantly* confirms the other's testimony." *Dryd.*

To **ABUSE**, V. A. [*abuso*, Lat.] the using

this verb is pronounced like an *æ*, the particle is formed by omitting the *ε* final as *abusing* to make an ill use of; "They that use this world, as not *abusing* it." 1 Cor. vii. 31. "To impose upon." "The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making gold." Bacon's Nat. Hist. To treat contemptuously and with rudeness; "Laughed at them and *abused* them shamefully." 1 Mac. vii. 34. To seduce. "He perhaps, as he is very potent with such spirits, *abuses* me to damn me." Hamlet. To reproach, or treat with ill language.

ABUSE, *S.* [from *abuse*, *abusus*, Lat.] the ill or improper use of any thing. "Another great *abuse* of words, is inconsistency in the use of them." Locke's Essay. A vitious practice or bad custom. "If *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase." Swift. Carnal knowledge, either with or without violence. "And through the deceit *abused* me." Sidney.

ABUSER, *S.* [from *abuse* and *uoir*, Goth. or *uær*, Sax.] the person who makes an ill use of any thing; an imposter, seducer, or ravisher; one who makes use of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeness towards another.

ABUSIVE, *Adj.* [*abusif*, Fr. *abusivus*, Lat.] practising abuse, "And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe." Pope's *Miscell.* Containing, or full of abuse; deceitful; or seducing.

ABUSIVELY, *Adv.* Improperly. In a reproachful, rude, and ill-behaved manner.

ABUSIVENESS, *S.* [from *abuse*] the use of reproachful language; or the exercise of rude, and unmerited incivility. "Prophaneness, filthiness, *abusive*ness." Theob.

To **ABUT**, *V. N.* [*abuter*, Fr.] to border upon; to end at; to meet, or approach.

ABUTILON, *S.* [Arab.] in Botany, the yellow mallows, called *sida* by Linnaeus. It has a single annular emblement, which is permanent, and divided into five parts at the top. The flower consists of five petals joined at the base. In the center arise many stamens, coalescing at the bottom to the style; and forming a sort of column, which rests upon a round germen.

ABUTMENTS, *S.* the parts of any ground, or buildings that approach, or border upon another.

ABYSSM, *S.* [*abissus*, old Fr.] a deep place that has no bottom, whether by land or water. "Into the *abyssm* of hell." Stat. Ant. and Cleop.

ABYSS, *S.* [*abyssus*, Lat., *abussos*, Gr.] a cavity without bottom. "The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*." Par. Lost. That is which any thing is lost: "In time's *abyss*." Dryd. Georg.

The ancient Hebrews, as well as the generality of the eastern nations, were of opi-

nion, that the *abyss*, or *sea*, encompassed the whole earth, on which it was founded; that at the bottom of this *abyss*, the Rephaim, or giants were confined for punishment, and the kings of Tyre, Babylon, and Egypt, suffered the torments of their guilt. Agreeable to this sentiment St. John represents the devils and wicked men, as cast down into the bottomless pit, an expression which is a paraphrase or explanation of the word *abyss*. They likewise hold, that fountains and rivers owe their origin to this *abyss*, by percolating through the pores of the earth, and that they return thither thro' passages of their own making. The Drs. Woodward and Nicholls, have illustrated and confirmed this hypothesis in a very ingenious manner, as may be seen in the Natural History of the former, and the vol. I. of the Conference published by the latter.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancalia; on the W. by Gorham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Om-mo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, because several provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the East. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy season, and then it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its source in this country. It contains mines of all sorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by several streams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor, or king, is called Negus; and he has been commonly taken for Prester John. His authority is absolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyssinia is not without cities, as some pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly resides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not as ugly as the Negroes. They make profession of the Christian religion; but it has a great mixture of Judaism. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACACALIS, *S.* [from *acacalis*, the name of a nymph ravished by Apollo] in Eotany, a shrub, bearing a papilionaceous flower and filiquious fruit: it resembles the plant *siliqua*, fr. *ovifris*, *rotundi folia*; or Judas's Tree.

ACACIA, *S.* [*acacia*, Gr.] in botany, the Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree.

ACACOS, *Adj.* [from a negative, and *akos*, Gr. bad] a term applied, by medical writers,

writers, to distempers which are not dangerous.

ACADE'MICAL, Adj. [from *academicus*, Lat.] belonging, or relating to an academy. "After the *academic* life." *Wooton*.

ACADE'MIC, **ACADEMICK**, Adj. [from *academicus*, Lat. this word is wrote at present without a *k* at the end, though by older authors with a *k*] belonging to the academy.

ACADEMIC, **ACADEMICK**, S. it is spelt either with or without a *k* at the end as is observed in the preceding word] in a large sense signifies, a member of a university, or school, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught. "A young *academic*." *Watt's Improv.*

ACADEM'CIAN, S. [*academicus*, Fr.] a member of an academy.

ACADEMICS, **ACADEMICKS**, S. [*academici*, Lat. from their frequenting the grove of *Acadēmus*, which was afterwards turned into a school, and named from him *Academia*] They are distinguished into the old and middle, the former of which had Plato for the founder and the latter Arcefilas; and, though confuted by writers, as being only synonymes expressive of the same sentiments, yet the two sects seemed to differ widely; the old academy holding that all subjects would admit of arguments *pro* and *con*; which they derived from the maxim of Socrates and their founder Plato that *deus nihil scit*; but the new academies carried this farther, asserting, that "nothing can certainly be known;" building indeed upon the same maxim as the other, but carrying it into the regions of scepticism.

ACA'DEMY, S. [*acadēmia*, Lat. *ακαδημία*, Gr.] anciently, a fine villa or pleasure house, near Athens, belonging to one *Acadēmus*, from whom it derived its name. During his time, gymnastic sports were exercised at it. It was afterwards adorned with fountains, trees, and walks, by Cimon, for the convenience of philosophers, who met here to confer or dispute: Plato's disciples frequenting it, were from thence named *academics*, and all other learned societies have since assumed the name of academies.

ACA'DEMY, S. is figuratively applied to signify the sect of *academics* explained above: who are by some divided into three, and by others into five sorts. 1. The ancient academy, of which Plato was the founder. 2. The second academy founded by Arcefilas, who altered the system of the former. 3. The new academy ascribed to Laërtius or Carneades. The 4th founded by Philo; and the 5th called the Antiochian, from Antiochus, who tempered the ancient academy with Stoicism.

ACA'DEMY, S. among moderns, is used for a place or seminary where the liberal arts and sciences are used to be taught, and in this

sense applied to universities. "Our court shall be a little *academy*." *Love's Last Shift*.

ACA'DEMY, S. in a confined sense, implies a regular society of learned persons instituted for the cultivation and improvement of any branch of literature. Most nations of Europe have academies of this sort. England though it has not as many, can rival all other nations both in the antiquity and celebrity of those she has produced: the Royal Society being, for the extensiveness of its design, the first that was projected. And the society of antiquaries, set on foot in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James the first, is prior to the French academy by thirty-nine years, and could from its first institution in 1590, to 1614, reckon such respectable names among its members, as must at once claim the awe of foreigners, and extort their surprize to find how much our island had advanced in its progress in literature beyond any other.

ACA'DEMY, S. in a particular sense, denotes a riding-school, where the other sciences of fencing, &c. are likewise taught. The place set apart for riding, called the *Manège*, has generally a pillar in the center, and others placed in pairs at the sides. Blackston observes, in his first lecture on the common law, that the *Manège* has been introduced into the university of Oxford, by the bounty of one of the English nobility.

ACAJO'U, S. [the *castanet*] the fruit of a tree growing in the Antilles, and in many places of the continent of America. There are three species of trees included under this name, of which the only one which bears fruit, is of a middling size, with branches inclining downwards. Its leaves are broad, streaked with veins, and round at the end. The blossoms grow in clusters, are of a very agreeable smell when they first open, of a white, but, afterwards of a carnation or purple colour. The fruit is in the form of an apple, somewhat oblong, covered with a thin, smooth skin, of a lively red on the side next the sun, on the contrary of a gold colour, and is crowned with an olive-colour crest. Its smell is sweet and comforting; its substance abounding in spongy filaments, which yield a juice, before the fruit is ripe of a tart styptic flavour, very good for quenching thirst, and preventing fainting fits, when mixed with sugar; when the fruit is grown to maturity, it is then sweet, pleasant, and wholesome, somewhat astringent, and very disurgetick.

ACALE'PHE, S. [*ακαλεψή*, Gr.] a nettle. Likewise a fish, of easy digestion; a sea fowl; and a sea animal.

ACAL'YPHA, S. in botany three-seeded Mercury, ranged by Linnæus in his twenty-first class, intitled *Monocotyledon Delphinium*, from

from its having male and female flowers in the same plant, and the stamina being united.

ACANA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *ακανθα*, Gr.] in botany, applied to all plants of the thistle kind, which have heads and are prickly.

ACA'NTHA, S. [*ακανθα*, Gr.] in its primitive signification, any thing that is sharp pointed, as a thorn, or the fins of a fish.

ACANTHA'BOLUS, S. [from *ακανθα*, Gr.] a surgical instrument, made use of to extract fish bones, or other bodies sticking in the oesophagus, or gullet.

ACA'NTHUS, S. [*ακανθος*, Gr.] in botany signifies the *branca ursina*, or Bear's Breech. This is ranked by Linnæus, in his fourteenth class, under the title of *didymia angiospermia*, from the flowers having two long and two shorter stamina.

ACA'NTHUS, S. in architecture, the representation of the precedent plant on the capitals of pillars.

ACA'NTHUS, S. among the mythologists, a youth changed into the flower of his name.

ACA'PNON, S. [*ακανθον*, Gr.] in medical writers signifies dry wood. Among botanists, the herb Majorum.

ACAPA'ULTI, S. a plant of New Spain or Mexico, which produces long pepper.

ACAR'NAR, or **ACHE'RNER**, S. in astronomy, a bright fixed star of the first magnitude in Eridanus.

ACARUS, S. an animalcule, or small creature bred in wax, which, according to Aristotle is the least object to be perceived by the unassisted sight. It likewise signifies a particular kind of vermin which lodge themselves under the cuticula, by some styled hand-worms.

ACATALE'CTIC, Adj. [*ακαταληκτικός*, Gr.] in Greek or Latin poetry, a verse which is perfect with respect to the number of its feet, being complete without redundancy and full without defect.

ACATALE'PSIA, **ACATALE'PSY**, S. [*ακαταληψία*, Gr.] the incomprehensibility of any doctrine arising either from the defect of the understanding or the nature of the object.

ACA'TERY, S. [from *kater*, Dutch, to provide food] an office in the king's household, which is a check between the clerks of the kitchen and the purveyor. The officers who belong to the *Acaterie*, are a serjeant, whose salary is 6 l. two joint clerks 120 l. and a yeoman of the salt stores.

ACATHAR'SIA, S. [*ακαθαρσία*, Gr.] the filth which is not purged away in a diseased body. In surgery, it signifies, the fordes or impurities of wounds.

ACA'TIUM, S. [from *axu*, Gr.] a kind of boat, or pinnance used by the ancients in military affairs.

ACA'ULIS, **ACA'ULOS**, Adj. in botany, applied to plants, whose flower rests on the ground, without any visible stalk.

ACCAPITUM, **ACCAPITUM**, S. in Law Books, the sum of money paid by a vassal to his lord, upon his admission to a feud.

ACCE'DAS AD CU'RIAM, [Lat. come to the court] in Law, a writ lying, where a man hath received, or apprehends false judgment, in a hundred-court, or court-baron; in order to remove the suit into any other, excepting the county court.

ACCE'DAS AD VICECO'MITEM, in Law, is a writ directed to the coroner, commanding him to deliver a writ to the sheriff, who suppresses a *poena* delivered. *Reg. Orig.* 83.

To **ACCEDE**, V. A. [*accedo*, Lat.] to approach to; to agree, to come, or be added to. A term often made use of by political writers than any others; "France has *acceded* to the treaty between Sweden and Russia."

To **ACCE'LERATE**, V. A. [*accelero*, Lat.] the making a body, already in motion, to move on faster. "*Accelerate* the motion of the blood." *Arbuth. on Alim.* In a derivative sense, to hasten; "*Accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries." *Watt's Improvements.*

ACCE'LERATED MOTION, in Mechanics, is that which is continually increased; this being produced by a constant impulse, or power, which continues its action upon the body; if it cause an equal increase in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly accelerated*. Thus the motion of falling bodies is constantly accelerated, because gravity, every moment, adds a new impulse, which generates a new degree of velocity, and the velocity thus increasing, its motion must be increased likewise, or in other words it must move faster and faster every moment. Galileo, the restorer of reason in Italy, was the discoverer of this important truth, which is a natural consequence from Sir Isaac Newton's second law of nature or motion, viz. "The change of motion produced in any body, is always proportionable to the force whereby it is effected, and in the same direction wherein that force acts." As the height from which bodies can be let fall, is so small as not to alter gravity, it must therefore act upon them uniformly, during the whole time of their descent, and they must, consequently, acquire an equal degree of velocity, which will constantly increase in proportion to the time the body takes up in falling; and therefore, the space a body passes over in a uniform motion, is in a ratio compounded of the time and velocity, i. e. the velocity multiplied by the time is equal to the space passed over. Hence we may observe, that a body falls three times as far in the second portion of time, as it does in the first; five times as far in the third; seven times as far in the fourth, and so on, in a series of

old numbers, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, &c.

When bodies are thrown perpendicularly upwards, their velocities decrease, as the times they ascend increase; because their gravity destroys an equal portion of their velocity every instant of their ascent. And the heights bodies rise to, when thrown perpendicularly upwards, are as the squares of the time spent, from their setting out, to the moment they cease to rise: *i. e.* if a body be thrown upwards, with such a degree of velocity as to continue rising twice as long as another, it will ascend four times as high; if thrice as long, nine times as high, &c. for the heights which bodies thrown up with different velocities arrive to, are to each other as the squares of those velocities.

ACCELERATING, Part. [from *accelerare*, the *e* final being dropt before *ing*, the participial ending, both in this word and in others, where it occurs, as *writing*, *working*] the hastening any event. "Inclined to the accelerating a battle." *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

ACCELERATION, S. [*acceleratio*, Lat.] the act of increasing the motion of the bodies; or the state of a body whose motion is increased.

ACCELERATION, in Physics, may be proved both *a priori*, and *a posteriori*. Nothing is more evident than that bodies fall with greater or less forces, in proportion to the height from whence they fall. A body let fall from the height of one yard, may make no impression at all in the ground; but if dropped from the top of the monument, would make a very great one. Some attribute this to the pressure of the air, which must increase in proportion to the increase of its column; but this hypothesis is overturned by the known laws of fluids.

ACCELERATION, S. in ancient Astronomy, is the difference between the solar revolution, and that of the primum mobile, computed at 3 minutes 56 seconds.

ACCELERATOR, or **ACCELERATOR-ES URINÆ**, in Anatomy, two muscles, whose principal office is to expedite or hasten the discharge both of the feces and urine.

ACCENT, S. [*accent*, Fr. from *accentus*, Lat.] in Grammar, the marks made on syllables to regulate their pronunciation, and are divided into grave, acute, circumflex, long, or short. The grave is marked thus (') over a vowel, and signifies that the voice is to be lowered; the acute inclines the contrary way, thus (´) and shews that the voice is to be raised; the circumflex, marked thus (ˆ) insinuates that the voice is to be modulated in a manner resembling a quaver. The other accents seem to be appropriated to Prosody, of which that marked thus (˘) and called the long accent, imports that the vowel over which it is placed is to be pronounced long, if not double its natural time; and the short

accent, marked thus, (˙) shews that the vowel is to be pronounced very quick.

ACCENT, S. language. "*Accents yet unknown.*" *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.* Likewise the tone of the voice, or manner of speaking. "He that beguiled you in a plain accent, was a plain knave." *K. Lear.*

The Hebrew accents, which were unknown to the ancient Jews, are supposed to have been introduced about the sixth century by the Masoretes, though originally invented by the Arabs. They are comprized under the two terms of tonic and euphonic accents. The former were used to denote the proper tone to be given to syllables, and are again divided into grammatical and musical; the latter to make the pronunciation more sweet and harmonious.

The Greek accents, are undoubtedly of modern invention, as is evident from inscriptions as well as manuscripts, none of which, till 170 years before Christ, have either accent, spirit, apostrophies, or iota. If it should be replied, that the reason why they do not appear on medals and inscriptions, was because they could not be conveniently placed, the argument still holds good with respect to the manuscripts, where they could have been placed conveniently enough.

ACCENT, S. in Music, is a certain modulation of sounds, used to express any passion, and is applied both to the voice and instruments. Every bar is divided into accented and unaccented parts; of which the accented are the principal, intended to move and affect, and contain all the soul and expression of harmony. In common time, the first and third crotchets are the accented parts of the measure; but in triple time, the first and last; though the first is accented so strongly, that the accent of the last is scarce sensible.

TO ACCENT, V. A. [*accentus*, Lat.] to place or lay the stress of the voice on peculiar parts of words. "*Accenting the words.*" *Locke on Education*, l. 177. The placing the marks of the accents in writing or printing. It is used for speaking in general; to pronounce. To distinguish the verb from the substantive, in reading or converse, the stress of the voice is placed on the first syllable of the substantive, and on the last of the verb, thus, *ac'cent*, is the substantive, and to *accent*, the verb.

ACCENTING, Verbal Noun, the act of toning or laying the stress properly on any word or syllable; also the marking the syllables, which are to be so pronounced, in writing.

ACCENTOR, S. [*accens*, Lat.] one who sings the treble, or highest part, in a choir.

TO ACCENTUATE, V. A. [*accentare*, Fr.] to place the proper accents on the vowels or syllables of any word.

ACCENTUATION, S. the act of placing

ing the proper stress of voice in speaking, or the marks of the accents on the syllables or vowels of any word.

To ACCEPT, V. A. [*accepto*, Lat. *acceptor*, Fr.] to take a thing, offered by another, with kindness, or with approbation. "Charm by accepting, by submitting sway." *Pope*. It is sometimes used with the particle of, before personal pronouns, and signifies to make a reconciliation, or give a friendly reception.

ACCEPTABILITY, S. [*acceptabilitas*, Lat.] the quality which causes a thing or person to meet with a kind reception. "For the obtaining the grand acceptability of repentance." *Taylor's Words, Can.*

ACCEPTABLE, Adj. [*acceptabilis*, Fr. *acceptabilis*, Lat.] It is accented on the first syllable by most moderns, who have likewise the authority of Milton on their side: yet there are not a few, and among them men of great learning, who place the accent on the second syllable, chusing to pronounce it, *acceptable*.] It implies that which may meet to a favourable reception. "Using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity." *Swift*. Sometimes it implies merit, and that the thing to be given is worthy to be received with approbation. "So fit, so acceptable, so divine." *Par. Lost*, b. iii.

ACCEPTABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing worthy of a reception or approbation.

ACCEPTABLY, Adv. It is used with the particle to, and implies such a manner as may cause desire or approbation. "They will find ways to express it acceptably to every one." *Locke's Educ.* i. 145. *Taylor's Guide*.

ACCEPTANCE, S. [*acceptance*, Fr.] the act of receiving, or the being received with approbation. "If he tells us his noble deeds, we must tell him our noble acceptance of them." *Shakspeare, Coriol.* It sometimes denotes the sense or signification of a word, for which we generally substitute the word acceptance. "Under the common acceptance of it." *South*.

ACCEPTANCE of a donation, in Civil Law, is necessary to its validity.

ACCEPTANCE, S. in Common Law, is the tacit agreement to some act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if such agreement, or acceptance, had not been made. For example, if a husband and wife, seized of lands in right of the wife, join in making a lease or feoffment, reserving rent, and the husband dies; after which the widow receives, or accepts the rent; the lease or feoffment is confirmed by her acceptance, and it shall bar her from bringing a writ *cui in vita*. 1 *Inst.* 211.

ACCEPTANCE, S. in Commerce, is the subscribing or signing a bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions. Accep-

stances may be divided into those which ought, and those which need not, be dated. The acceptances which need not to be dated, are those on bills payable at a day fixed, at usance, double usance, &c. On these the word accepted and the acceptor's name need only be written, thus, "Accepted, S. B." Though indeed it is not absolutely necessary to have bills of a fixed day accepted, yet it is an advantage to the bearer, because, by virtue of that acceptance, he has two securities instead of one; that is, the acceptor and the drawer. If the person on whom such bill is drawn should make difficulties to accept it, the bearer has a right to have it protested, and to return it to the drawer. The acceptances which it is necessary to date, are those on bills drawn at so many days or months after sight, because the time does not begin to run till the day after the acceptance. These acceptances run thus, "Accepted, 7 August, 1759, Thomas Jones."

If the bearer of a bill consents to an acceptance at twenty days sight instead of eight days expressed in the bill, he may run the risk of the twelve days of prolongation, and in case the acceptor breaks within that time, the bill remains to his account, without any resource against the drawer. And if a bill be drawn for three thousand pounds, and the bearer takes an acceptance for two thousand only, and receive no more, the remaining thousand will be at his own hazard. Yet if the bearer should have written orders from the drawer to have the bill accepted in either of the last mentioned forms, he will then have an undoubted right against the drawer for an indemnification. According to the custom of merchants, the desiring a person to leave his bill in order to be accepted, or desiring him to call on the morrow, &c. and it shall be accepted, amount to an acceptance, and oblige, as effectually, both by law and the custom of merchants, as if it were wrote on the bill and subscribed with the name of the party. Should a person promise conditionally to accept a bill, by desiring it to be left till the morrow, that he may look over his books, and accordingly the bill should be accepted, this will not amount to a complete acceptance, because the mention of looking over his books, implies that his having effects in his hands are the conditions of his acceptance; as it was ruled by Lord Chief Justice Hale, at Guildhall, London.

ACCEPTATION, S. reception in general. "All are rewarded with like coldness of acceptance." *Sidney*, b. ii. Favourable reception, including approbation. The common sense, or meaning, generally affixed to a word.

ACCEPTER, S. [*accepteur*, Fr.] in Commerce, the person who accepts a bill by signing it, and thereby obliges himself to pay the contents, when due.

ACCEPTILATION, S. [*acceptilatio*, Lat.]

Lat.] in Civil Law, an acquittance given by a creditor to a debtor, without receiving any part of the debt.

ACCES'S, S. [*accessus*, Lat.] the way or means, by which any thing may be approached. "Here *is* access a gloomy grove defends." *Dryd. An.*

ACCES'S, S. [*accessio*, Lat.] addition, enlargement, increase. "I, from the influence of thy looks, receive access in every virtue." *Par. Lost*, b. ix.

ACC'CESS, [*accens*, Fr.] in Medicine, the return of any periodical disease. "As the access of a gout; the access of an ague, &c."

ACCESSARINES, S. [from *accessory*] a state in which a person conduces to, or promotes any event, either good or bad.

ACC'CESSARY, S. [*accedo*, Lat.] in Common Law, one who is not a principal, but an accomplice, or partaker in any crime, either by advice, aid, or command. In Statute Law, one who abets, advises, or conceals, the committer or commission of felony. *Accessaries* are distinguished into *accessarius before*, or *accessarius after*, the fact; an *accessary before* the fact, is one who procures another to do it, but is absent at the time of its commission. The *accessary after* the fact, is one who receives, assists, or harbours, a person, who he knows, has been guilty either of felony or murder. There can be no *accessary before* the fact in manslaughter, because it is done on a sudden and unpremeditated. There are no *accessaries* in the highest or lowest offences, but all the parties are deemed principals; as in riots, forcible entries, &c. which are the lowest offences; so likewise in high-treason, which is the highest, there are no *accessaries*. A person who receives or harbours the *accessary* to a murder or felony, knowing him to be such, is the *accessary of an accessary*.

ACC'CESSARY, Adj. that which contributes to bring about any event or thing. "As for those things which are *accessary* herunto; those things that so belong to the way of salvation." *Baier*. In a law sense it implies guilt; and denotes a person to have been instrumental to the commission of something criminal.

ACC'CESSIBLE, Adj. [*accessibile*, Fr.] that which may be approached, reached, or come to. It is used with the particle *to*, before the object. "As an island, we are *accessible* on every side." *Add. Freewald*. As applied to the understanding, it signifies something which it can attain. "Though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses." *Hale's Origin*.

ACC'CESSIBLE HEIGHT, in practical Geometry, is that which can be mechanically measured by the application of a measure to it; whose basis, or foot, may be approached to, and a distance measured, from thence, on the ground.

ACC'SSION, S. [*accessio*, Lat.] a com-

ing to. "His Majesty's *accession* to the crown." *Cam. Prop.* The addition or junction of. "*Accession* to a confederacy." The enlarging or increase of any thing by something added. "The included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial." *Boyle on Air*.

ACC'SSION, S. in Physic, the beginning of a paroxysm.

ACC'SSOR, S. [from *accedo*, Lat.] a comer to; one who joins himself to any party.

ACC'CESSORILY, Adv. [from *accessory*] in the manner or form of a partaker, aider, abettor, or *accessory*.

The ACC'CESSORY NERVE, or ACC'CESSORIOUS WILLISII, because named by that Doctor, called likewise *par accessorium*; they belong to the eighth pair, arise by several filaments on each side of the medulla spinalis, or spinal marrow, about the beginning of the sixth pair of the neck. They gradually increase in their course upwards, by receiving several filaments from the posterior nervous plexus.

ACC'IDENCE, S. [a corruption of the word accidents, from the Latin *accidentia*] the name of a compendious treatise, used by grammarians, to teach the various accidents, or properties, belonging to a language. That which is now commonly used in grammar-schools, was originally called Paul's Accidence, being composed by Dean Colet, the founder of that seminary, in 1509, and dedicated to W. Lilly, the first high master, in 1510. In 1513 the Dean added the construction of the eight parts of speech, which was first submitted to the correction of Lilly, and after that being sent to the famous Erasmus, the Dean's peculiar friend, was published with his alterations, anno 1515. So great was the reputation of these rudiments, that Cardinal Woolley reprinted them with a preface discourse, and ordered them to be taught in the school he founded at Ipswich in 1528. But time and success, which are a greater recommendation than mere authority, have reflected the greatest eulogium upon these rudiments that any book can have. This being the first book made use of in education in grammar-schools, is used figuratively to signify the lowest degree of learning. "I do earnestly I do want eloquence—and never yet did learn my *accidence*." *Taylor*.

ACC'IDENT, S. [*accidens*, Lat. from *accidit*] an event or something which happens. "The flood and other accidents of time." *Rat*. Any thing which comes to pass by the operation of some unknown cause. Any thing done without the previous design or intention of the agent. "He was only instrumental of it, as the logicians say, by accident." *Swift*. Some unforeseen mischief or calamity. "What accident—bath rapt him from us?" *Par. Reg.* b. i.

ACC'IDENT, S. in Heraldry, is an additional

tional point or mark in a coat, which may be omitted or retained, without altering its essence.

ACCIDENT, *S.* in philosophy, something superadded to a subject, which may be separated from it without its destruction.

ACCIDENTAL, *S.* [*accidental*, *Fr.*] in Logic, a property which may be separated from a subject without its destruction; used in contradistinction to such as are essential and inseparable. "Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*." *Watt's Logic*.

ACCIDENTAL, *Adj.* not essential, or not necessary to the existence of a subject. That which happens without any previous design or intention of the agent. "Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade." *Meas. for Meas.* That which happens without the concurrence of any visible or perceptible cause. "*Accidental* in their production." *South*.

ACCIDENTAL POINT, in Perspective, a point in the horizontal line, where lines parallel to one another, though not perpendicular to the picture or representation, meet.

ACCIDENTALLY, *Adv.* in a manner which is not essential or necessary. "Other needful points, no less concerning the good of the commonwealth; though but *accidentally* depending upon the former." *Spencer*. By mere chance. "Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment." *Swift*. Without any previous design or intention.

ACCIDENTALNESS, *S.* the quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, *S.* [*accipiens*, *Lat.*] a receiver; used, perhaps, instead of *recipient*.

ACCLAM, *S.* [*acclamo*, *Lat.*] a shout of joyful applause. This word is seldom used at present. "With loud *acclamations*." *Dryd. Fob.*

ACCLAMATION, *S.* [*acclamatio*, *Lat.*] a shout testifying joy, esteem, and applause. "Who him received with joy, and *acclamations* loud." *Par. Lost*, b. vi. This tribute of gratitude to illustrious merit, has been paid by all ages and all countries, to their heroes and sovereigns, and though now confined to the theatre, or solemn entries of magistrates, had formerly an existence in the places of worship. The Hebrews, on this occasion, made use of the word *Hosannah*, the Greeks *αἰνὰ τῷ θεῷ*, or Good Luck. The Orientals to their monarchs, O King live for ever! The Romans at first, in such terms as they thought most suitable to the object; but under the Emperors they had a settled form, wherein they wished longer life, prosperity, and cried out *Te Triumphe*! The acclamations of the senate were more sober, expressing their unanimity, and the equity and justice of the tribute and subject of their applause. Among the moderns, the English acclamation is God save, or preserve, or long live, the King. The English, in their the-

atrical amusements, give theirs by clapping their hands, and crying out *encore*, a word borrowed from the French theatre, which implies a repetition of the admired speech.

ACCLIVIS, *S.* [*acclivitas*, *Lat.*] in Anatomy, a muscle, tiled likewise *obliquus ascendens*.

ACCLIVITY, *S.* [*acclivitas*, *Lat.*] the ascent of an hill; and, among Geometers, the slope of a line or plane, inclining to the horizon upwards. "Clamber up the *acclivities*." *Ray on the Creat.*

ACCLIVOUS, *Adv.* [*acclivus*, *Lat.*] rising with a slope.

To **ACCLORY**, *V. A.* [*acclor*, *Fr.*] to stop up a passage. "With uncomely weeds the gentle wave *acclor*." *Fairy Q.* To be wearied or surfeited of a thing.

ACCOLA, *S.* [*Lat.*] a dweller in any particular place, who has removed from some other; used in opposition to *tūcola*, or native. Sometimes used to signify a borderer.

ACCOLENT, *S.* [*accolens*, *Lat.*] he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCOLADE, *S.* [*accolade*, *Fr.* from *accoler*, to take round the neck] a ceremony anciently used in dubbing a knight, which consisted in the King's laying both his hands round the knight's neck, and embracing him, as the word expresses. After this the Prince gave him a blow on the shoulder with a flat sword, and the ceremony was over.

ACCOMMODABLE, *Adj.* [*accommodabilis*, *Lat.*] that which may be fitted to another thing; that which may be reconciled to, is consistent with, or may be applied to. It is made use of with the particle *to*. "Such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety." *Watt's Logic*.

To **ACCOMMODATE**, *V. A.* [*accommodo*, *Lat.*] to supply with conveniencies, to entertain. "He *accommodated* his guests in the best manner." In the passive it is followed by the particle *by*, in the same sense. "*Accommodated by the place*." *Shaksp.* When followed by the particle *to*, it denotes to be reconciled to; to be made consistent with. "That could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things." *Locke*. In the active, when used with this particle *to*, it signifies to suit, to adapt. "That he might *accommodate* himself to the age." *Dryd. on Dram. Poetry*. To agree, or make up a difference.

ACCOMMODATE, *Adj.* [*accommodatus*, *Lat.*] convenient or proper. "Proper and *accommodate* to their present state and inclination." *Tillotson*.

ACCOMMODATELY, *Adv.* in a convenient, suitable, or fit manner.

ACCOMMODATION, *S.* [*accommodatio*, *Lat.*] in the plural it signifies entertainment, or the supply of such things as are necessary for the support of nature, either in a state of rest or action. When used with the particle

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to, it denotes a suitable disposition of parts, or fitness. "The organization of the body with accommodation to its functions." Used without the particle, and with relation to disagreeing parties, it signifies an adjustment of their difference, reconciliation, or agreement. "There is very little prospect of an accommodation."

ACCOMMODATION, S. the application of one thing to another by analogy.

ACCOMPANIER, S. a companion. This word is seldom used.

To ACCOMPANY, V. A. [*accompagner*, Fr.] to go along with; "And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea." Acts xx. 4. "To attend; that pain should accompany the perception of several ideas." Locke. To be connected or joined. "Folly is usually accompanied with perverseness." Swift.

ACCOMPANIMENT, S. [*accompagnement*, Fr.] something added to another for the sake of ornament, symmetry, &c. In music, the execution of a complete or regular harmony, on any musical instrument, commonly performed by the bass. In painting, those parts of a piece, which are added by way of ornament, and, like the episodes of an epic poem, have a relation to the chief figure. In heraldry, the belt, mantling, supporters, and other ornaments about the shield.

ACCOMPLICE, S. [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, old Lat.] one who is concerned with another in the commission of any crime.

To ACCOMPLISH, V. A. [*accomplir*, Fr.] to perform, or fulfil. "Ye will surely accomplish your vows." Jerem. xiv. 25. "By new ways they think to accomplish wonders." Walker. To satiate. "Now I will accomplish mine anger upon thee." Ezek. vii. 8. To expire. "The days of your dispersion are accomplished." Jerem. xxv. 34. To obtain. "The desire accomplished, is sweet to the soul." Prov. xxi. 19. To perfect, adorn, or furnish either the mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHED, Part. [from *accomplish*] perfect, consummate, or compleat, finished.

ACCOMPLISHER, S. the person who finishes, finishes, compleats; or communicates either external or internal embellishments.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, S. [from *accomplish*] in divinity, the existence of a person or thing, foretold. "The accomplishment of many of their predictions." Atterb. The completion, full performance, perfection, consummation. Both internal or personal embellishments which tend to make a person complete. "Thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary." Speer. No. 123. Fruition, or attainment.

ACCOMPT, S. [pronounced *account*; *acompter*, old Fr. from *adcomputare*, Lat.]

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in its primary signification, all computations made arithmetically. In commerce, all the books in which merchants and other traders register their transactions with each other.

ACCOMPTANT, S. [pronounced *accountant*, from *acomptant*, Fr.] one who is not only well skilled in eating up all sorts of accounts, and can readily perform all arithmetical operations, but is likewise versed in book-keeping.

ACCOMPTANT-SHIP, S. [from *acomptant*] the qualification necessary for an accomptant. This comprehends not only a perfect skill in figures, but likewise thorough knowledge of book-keeping, in all its branches. This qualification, though confined by precipitate inconsideration to the trader and merchant, is recommended by the great Mr. Locke, as an useful ornament to the gentleman, and the best means to enable him to support his figure, preserve his patrimony, and prevent profusion from committing devastations.

To ACCORD, V. A. [*accorder*, Ital.] to tune two or more instruments, so as they shall sound the same note, when touched by the hand or bow. It is used with the particle *to*. "Her hands accorded the lute's music to her voice." In its secondary sense, it implies to harmonize. "The lights and shades whose well accorded strife." Pope.

To ACCORD, V. N. to be in unison with, to agree, to correspond. "But my heart accordeth with my tongue." Shakspeare. Hen. VI.

ACCORD, S. [*accord*, Fr.] in its primary signification, an unison, or the agreement in sound between two instruments, when turned alike, and struck at the same time. "The striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another accord." Bacon's Nat. Hist. Harmony, agreement, or symmetry whether applied to the human fabric or the arts of designing. "Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members." Dryden. Dufresnoy. When joined with *own*, it implies something that is done spontaneously, or without any previous labour, art, or admonition. "That which growth of its own accord of the harvest." Livy. xvi. c. When joined with *one*, it implies unanimity. "They were all with one accord." Acts ii. 1.

ACCORDANCE, S. friendship "Prays, he may in long accordance bide with that great worth." Fairfax. Conformity, concurrence, or agreement with. "By the accordance with that will." Hammond's Fundam.

ACCORDING, Part. Sometimes followed by the particle *as*; conformably. "I have done according as thou badest me." Gen. xxvii. 19. In proportion to. "Let mercy be on us, according as we hope in thee." Psalm cxviii. 23. Suitable. "Praise the Lord

Lord according to his righteousness." *Psal.* vii. 8. Agreeable.

ACCORDINGLY, Adv. of *qual.* in manner conformable, or consistent with. "To believe the doctrine, and to live accordingly." *Tillot.* In the beginning of a sentence it has a reference to that which went before, and implies a deduction from it, being synonymous to the words; in that respect; or for that reason.

To **ACCOST**, V. A. [*acoster*, Fr.] to go near a person and speak to him fast; "With soothing words renew'd—Him thus accosts." *Par. Lost.*

ACCOUSTABLE, Adj. that may be spoken with; conversible, sociable; of easy access.

ACCOUNT, S. [See **ACCOMPT**] in its primary signification, a calculation made by figures. In its secondary, the amount, or sum total of such a calculation. "Counting one by one to find out the account." *Eccles.* vii. 27. A bill in writing, containing the articles for which a person is indebted to another, in single entry; but in double, not only those particulars for which another person credits you, but likewise those for which you credit him. When joined with the particle *of*, and the adjectives great, some, &c. and their contraries, it implies value, with respect to things; and figure with respect to persons. "Things of smaller account have once set on work." *Hooker.*

"Only two men of account, and distinction." *Pope's Odyss.* When joined with *find*, it denotes, advantage or profit. "People find their account in buying goods." *Posilethbr.* "I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their account in any of these three." *Swift.* When joined with *turn to*, it likewise implies gain, &c. "As will turn to account." *SpeT.* No. 399. When following the verb *pay to*, and either of the primitive or personal pronouns, *my*, *your*, &c. it signifies the charging of a person with it, and that he is responsible for, or must pay it. "If he oweth thee, put that on my account." *Philom.* 13.

ACCOUNT, S. [*comte*, Fr.] generally joined with *give*, and implies a circumstantial description, or relation. "He gave an account of the battle." An explanation. "It is easy to give an account, how it comes to pass." *Locke.*

ACCOUNT, or **ACCOMPT**, in Law, a writ or action that lies against a person, who on account of his office, whether that of bailiff, or receiver to a nobleman or trader, is to render an account to another, but refuses to do it: if a bailiff a writ of account lies against him as such; if a receiver, an account may be had against him as such.

To **ACCOUNT**, V. A. [See **ACCOMPT**] to compute. In the passive it denotes to be reckoned, to be esteemed. "We are accounted as sheep for the slaughter." *Rom.* viii. 36. To explain, by the assigning the causes

and reasons. "I know no other way to account for it." *Swift.* To estimate or to be valued. "Silver was nothing accounted of." *1 Kings* x. 21. To be imputed. "It was accounted to him for righteousness." *Gal.* iii. 6.

ACCOUNTABLE, Adj. obliged to assign the reasons, or to explain the motives for any proceeding.

ACCOUNTANT, S. [See **ACCOMPANT**] a person skilled in figures and versed in the art of book-keeping.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, S. an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and convey it to the bank of England. His salary is paid out of the interest, and no fees are taken in his office. *12 Geo. I.* and *12 Geo. II. c. 24.*

ACCOUNT-BOOK, S. a book wherein the transactions between traders are entered. "By turning to my account-book, and seeing, &c." *Swift.* *Let.* lxii.

ACCOUNTING, S. [from *account*] the settling, stating, or examining into a person's affairs.

ACCOUNTING-HOUSE, compound S. a place set apart by merchants and other traders, to transact their business, and keep their books and vouchers in.

To **ACCOUPLE**, [*accoupler*, Fr.] to accompany, to join or link together with seldom used.

To **ACCOUTRE**, V. A. [*accouterer*, Fr.] to dress, to furnish with all manner of necessities; applied to warlike preparations, to equip. "In rags accoutred are they seen." *Dryd. Pers.*

ACCOUTREMENT, S. [*accoutrement*, Fr.] dress. "Putting on or off his different accoutrements." *Spekt.* No. 201. Equipage, furniture or habiliments of war. Ornaments. "Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and accoutrements of it." *Tillot. Serm.*

ACCRETION, S. [*accretio*, Lat.] the increase, or growth of an organical or inorganical body by the accession of new parts; "Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not, they have an accretion, but no alimentation." *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To **ACCROACH**, V. A. [*accroacher*, Fr.] to encroach; to draw away another's property. Law term in stat. 25. *Ed.* III. c. viii.

ACCROACHMENT, S. the act of encroaching, or grasping the property of another.

To **ACCRUE**, V. A. [from *accrue*, the part. of *accrete*, Fr. to grow to] to be added to, as a natural production. "No alteration thereby accruing to the divine nature." *Hooker.* In a commercial sense, to arise, or proceed from, in a good sense, as including the secondary idea of profit. "The great profits which have accrued to the duke of Florence." *Addis.*

ACCUBATION, S. [*accubo*, Lat.] the posture

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posture of lying down, practised by the ancients at their meals. "It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a posture used by very many nations." *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

To ACCUMULATE, V. A. [*accumulo*, Lat.] to heap up, or pile; to gather, or amass together in great quantities. Applied in its literal sense to material things, as, "To accumulate riches." In its figurative, to virtue, &c. "On horror's head, horrors accumulate." *Othello*.

ACCUMULATION, S. [*accumulatio*, Lat.] repeated acquisitions; an amassing. "Wonder at such an accumulation of benefits." *Wotton*. The state of a thing amassed, "Regular accumulations and gatherings." *Arbut*.

ACCUMULATIVE, Adj. that which increases; or that which is added to; additional; "If the injury meet not with meekness it then acquires an accumulative guilt." *Government of the Tongue*.

ACCURACY, S. [*accuratio*, Lat.] exactness, including the idea of industry. "Quote an authority with an insipid accuracy." *Dehry*. Justness, or nicety. "Accuracy of the calculations." *Arbut*.

ACCURATE, Adj. [*accuratus*, Lat.] exact, just, including diligence and knowledge, when applied to persons; and excluding defect when spoken of things.

ACCURATELY, Adv. in a manner productive of exactness, and void of defect; nicely, exactly. "Accurately and harmoniously adjusted." *Bentley*.

ACCURATENESS, S. a process conducted with great care and productive of exactness of nicety. "With sufficient accurateness." *Newt*.

To ACCURSE, to consign, or devote to eternal misery.

ACCURSED, Part. devoted to destruction. "The city shall be accursed." *Jas. vi. 17*. Separated from the church of Christ and communion of saints; excommunicated. Execrable, including the idea of wickedness; doomed to everlasting misery. "The chief part of the misery of wicked men; and those accursed spirits, the devils." *Tillot*.

ACCURST, Part. devoted to misery, including the secondary idea of wickedness, and alluding to the curse pronounced at the fall of our first parents.

"Tis the most certain sign the world's accurs'd."

"That the best things corrupted are the worst." *Denb*.

ACCUSABLE, Adj. that which is liable to be censured or blamed. "There will be a manifest defect and her improvisation justly accus'd." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ACCUSATION, S. [*acusatio*, Lat.] the charging with some error or crime.

ACE

"Thus they in mutual accusation spent.—The fruitless hours." *Par. Lost*. In Law, a charge preferred against a person before a competent judge, in order to inflict some punishment on him for the guilt imputed to him. "No man can be imprisoned or condemned on any accusation without trial by his peers." *Magn. Chart. 9 H. III. stat. 25. and 28. Ed. III.*

ACCUSATIVE, Part. [*acusativus*, Lat.] in grammar applied to the fourth case of nouns. As all verbs which affirm actions must have subjects to receive them, they must necessarily have some noun, or word after them to be the subject, or object of such actions; and in those languages which have cases, these nouns have a certain termination, which is called the accusative.

To ACCUSE, V. A. [*accuso*, Lat. *accuser*, Fr.] to charge a person with a crime.

ACCUSED, Part. charged with a crime. "When he was accused, he answered nothing." *Matt. xxvii. 12*.

ACCUSEMENT, S. [from *accuse*] a charge brought against a person to prove him guilty of any crime. *Bailey from Chaucer*. Obsolete.

ACCUSER, S. one who charges another with the commission of a crime. "Women, where are those, thine accusers?" *John viii. 10*.

ACCUSING, Part. the bringing of a charge of guilt against a person, or the passing of censure upon a thing.

To ACCUSTOM, [*accostumare*, Fr.] to practice so often as to render habitual. To inure. "Ye that are accustomed to do evil." *Jerem. xliii. 23*. To make a constant use of.

ACCUSTOMABLE, Adj. [Sax. denoting power, or possibility] that which a person has practised for a continuance. "Diversified by accustomed residence." *Hales*.

ACCUSTOMABLY, Adv. usually; according to repeated practice. "The king's fines accustomedly paid." *Bacon*.

ACCUSTOMARILY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to constant practice.

ACCUSTOMARY, Adj. usual, constantly practised.

ACCUSTOMED, Part. that which is frequently practised; or grown habitual. "It is an action accustomed with her." *Macbeth*.

ACE, S. [from *ax*, Fr. as Span. or sic, Gr.] a single point, or speck on cards or dice. As an unit is the smallest number, it is figuratively used for the least quantity. "He will not bate an ace of absolute certainty." *Government of the Tongue*. The smallest distance. "I will not wag an axa farther." *Don Sebast*. "He was within an ace of ruin." But these latter expressions seem to be derived from *acies*, Lat. an edge.

ACETIAM, in Law a clause of a writ, where the action requires special bail, founded on the Statute 13 Car. II. c. ii.

ACE'PHALOUS,

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ACE'PHALOUS, Adj. something without a head. Naturalists apply this term to worms, which have been supposed formerly to have no head. Figuratively, those who have no superior, chief, or leader.

A'CER, S. [Lat. so called, because of the hardness of its wood] the maple tree. The timber of the common Maple is far superior to the Beech for all turnery ware; particularly dishes, cups, trenchers, and bowls; and when abounding with knots is highly esteemed by cabinet-makers for inlayings. It is in great request among instrument-makers, on account of the lightness of the wood, as it was formerly for tables, because of its whiteness.

ACE'RB, Adj. [*acerbus*, Lat.] that which had a compound taste of sour and roughness, like that of unripe pears. All that fall under this denomination are astringent.

ACE'RBITY, S. [*acerbitas*, Lat.] the quality which communicates a taste compounded of sourness.

ACE'RIDES, S. [*ακεριδες*] emplasters made without wax. A medical term.

ACE'SCENT, Part. [from *acesens*, Lat.] that which is liable to turn sour. Sometimes used substantively. "Qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*." *Arbut.*

ACE'SIS, S. [*ακσις*, Gr.] in Medicine, a remedy or cure.

ACE'TABULUM, S. in Anatomy a large cavity in a bone, which receives another, and thus articulated is adapted to circular motion.

ACE'STA, S. [*ακυστα*] in Medicine, distempers that are curable.

ACE'TOSA, S. [Lat. four] sorrel; which is derived from the Saxon *for*, four. Linnaeus confuses these plants with the Docks, including them under the same genus, which he styles *runcus*.

ACE'TO'SE, Adj. [*acetosus*, Lat.] that which is sour, or resembles vinegar in acidity.

ACE'TO'SITY, the quality which renders any thing sour.

ACE'TOUS, Adj. [from *acetum*] that which is sour. "An *acetous* spirit." *Boyle*.

ACE'TUM, S. [Lat. from *aceo*] vinegar. This liquor is the basis of the following.

ACE'TUM DISTILLATUM, [Lat.] in Chemistry, distilled vinegar, chiefly used in preparations for precipitation and dissolution, kept under the name of distilled vinegar.

ACE'TI SPIRITUS, spirit of vinegar, or distilled vinegar rectified. This is made by putting any quantity of distilled vinegar into a tall cucurbit, and drawing off half the quantity. That which rises will be light, limpid, watery, and less acid, whilst that which remains, after distillation, will be exceeding strong, sharp, and heavier than the former. From this process we learn the difference between rectification of wine and

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vinegar. In the former the first coming over, and the most volatile part is the best; in the latter, that which is more mixed and left behind. Hence vinegar is rendered stronger and more sharp by boiling; but wine being boiled, becomes weak, thick, turbid, and vapid.

ACE'TUM ROSA'TUM, [Lat.] vinegar of roses. It is used in the head-ach to bath the head and temples with.

ACE'TUM ALKALISA'TUM, alkalised vinegar, made of distilled vinegar, with the addition of some alkalised or volatile salt.

ACE'TUM PHILOSOPHORUM, a sour kind of liquor, made by dissolving a little butter of antimony in a great deal of water.

ACHA'TES, S. [*αχαις*, Gr.] an agate, so called from a river in Sicily where it was first found.

A'CHE, S. [of *ace*, Sax. a pain, of *αχε*, *αχαι*, Gr.] a continual pain. "Fill all thy bones with *ach-es*, make thee roar." *Shakep. Temp.* "Old *ach-es* throb, your hollow tooth will urge." *Swift*.

To **A'CHÉ**, V. N. to be affected with pain. "Our eyes will *aché*." *Glanville's Scept.*

ACHE'RNER, S. [Arab.] a star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus. Long. 10 deg. 31 min. of Pises, lat. 59 deg. 18 min. S.

ACH'I'A, S. [Ind.] a species of cane growing in the East-Indies, which is pickled green there, with strong vinegar, pepper, and other spices.

To **ACH'IVE**, V. A. [pronounced *achivee* from *achever*, Fr.] to finish prosperously. "The greater part performed; *achieve* the left." *Dryd.* To gain or acquire. "Experience is by industry *achiev'd*." *Shakep.*

ACH'EVER, S. [pronounced *achivee*] he who acquires, or obtains. "A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers." *Much-a-do about Nothing*.

ACHIEVE'MENT, [pronounced *achievment*, from *achievement*, Fr.] a great and hazardous exploit. The performance of an action. "Famous hard *achievements* still pursue." *Fairy Q.* An eschecheon, or coat of armour, originally granted for some great and heroic action. "With arms reversed, the *achievements* of the foe." *Dryd.*

ACHILLE'A, S. [Lat.] in Botany, Milfoil Yarrow, or Nose-bleed. It is a good vulnerary, is cooling, drying, and astringent, and of service in all kind of hæmorrhages, whether spitting or vomiting of blood, and of some efficacy in gonorrhœas.

ACH'ILLES, S. [*αχιλλης*, Gr.] the name of divers illustrious persons among the Greeks: but more particularly the son of Peleus and Thetis. He was born in Phthia in Sicily, and according to the poets, dipped by Thetis in the waters of Styx, while an infant,

fant, to render him invulnerable; but that heel which she held him by, being untouched by the waters, her precaution lost its effect, and he received his death by a wound in that place. As another nostrum to make him immortal, she is reported to have anointed him with ambrosia. He was educated according to some by the centaur Chiron, but according to Homer by Phoenix.

ACHIL'LES, S. [Lat.] In the schools, a name given to the favourite arguments produced by each sect in favour of their respective systems.

ACHILLIS TENDO, [Lat. the tendon of Achilles] in Anatomy, a large tendon formed by the union of the four extensor muscles of the foot. It derives its name from the fatal wound given to Achilles, which is supposed to have been in this part.

ACHLY'S, S. [from *αχλος*, Gr.] in Physic, a disorder of the eyes.

ACHNE, S. [αχνη, Gr.] In Medicine, used by Galen, 1. for a fast white mucus swimming in the eye, very common in fevers. 2. A frothy matter with which the fumes are sometimes filled in an excretion of the lungs. 3. Lint.

A'CHOR, S. [αχρη, Lat.] in Physic, a small ulcer in the skin of the head, which is perforated by a great many holes, containing a viscid matter resembling ichor.

ACHORISTOS, Adj. [αχοριστος, Gr. of a privative, and *χωρησθαι*, separate] Incompatible; in medicine, applied to those accidents, signs and symptoms, which always accompany each other.

ACHRO'I, S. [αχρος, Gr.] pale, through a deficiency of blood. Applied by old medical authors to those persons who have lost their natural colour.

ACHRYANTHIS, S. [αχρη, Gr.] in Botany. It grows near three feet high, with oblong pointed leaves, must be nursed on a hot-bed, and after it has acquired strength, may be transplanted into the full ground, where it will flower in July, and produce ripe seeds in September.

ACID, Adj. [*acide*, Fr. *acidus*, Lat.] that which raises the idea of sour, when applied to the organs of tasting. "Whole fruit is acid." Bacon.

ACIDS, S. [*acido*, Lat. of *αξω*, Gr.] in Chemistry and medicine, those substances which contain in them such qualities as affect the taste with a sensation of sourness, or have other qualities in common with them. The celebrated Boerhaave having proved by a great number of experiments, that oil is the principle or food of fire, and an acid being essential to the composition of oil, we have another obvious characteristic, which will more justly discover acids in bodies, than either of these already mentioned; namely, that all bodies susceptible of flame, contain either

a manifest or latent acid; acids being the only bodies in nature, convertible into that species of fire, called flame. Vegetables flame so long as a black oil remains in them, but no longer; from whence it is evident, that this black oil contains an acid. Acids seem to be of the greatest use in the economy of the world, and universally diffused through every part of the teraqueous globe. In the bowels of the earth we meet them in almost every mine and mineral, but especially in those prodigious rocks of salt, which the luxury and industry of mankind have not been able to exhaust for ages. In the air it is universal; and it is remarkable that it abounds more therein, when the winds blow from the E. and N. than when the weather is serene. As these winds are remarkably cold, and as acid spirits, particularly nitre, increase the coldness of ice prodigiously, we have reason to assert, that the aerial acid is more concerned in the production of cold, than is commonly imagined. As acids are the great preservatives against putrefaction in the air, we shall find them no less so with respect to the sea. Was this vast body of water to putrify, in hot climates and in the warmer seasons, no animals could live in or near it. But this terrible catastrophe is prevented by the acid of the salt which is dissolved in sea water. Putrefaction being promoted by heat, it will follow, that the water in hot climates, would have a greater tendency to putrefy, and, consequently, that a greater degree of this salt is necessary to prevent it in hot climates than in cold. Accordingly it has been discovered, by an experiment made for that purpose, that the sea water increases in saltness; the nearer it approaches the line; and it has been proved likewise, that a pint of sea water in the Mediterranean contains an ounce of salt, but that the same quantity of water in the Bahie contains only half an ounce. Here let us admire the benevolence of the divine being, and while we see the characters of paternal wisdom so strongly impressed in every part of the volume of nature, be wrought to that rapturous acknowledgment of the Psalmist, in his poetical descent on the works of the creation contained in the cvii. Psalm.

ACIDITY, S. [from *acid*] the sensation of sharpness, excited by an acid on the organ of taste; sourness.

ACIDNESS, S. See **ACIDITY**.

ACIDULE, S. in Medicine, cold mineral waters, which contain a brisk spirit, in contradiction to *therma*, which are hot, being chalybeat, ferruginous, and aluminous.

To **ACIDULATE**, V. A. [*aciduler*, Fr.] to impregnate with acids; to turn sour by the infusion of an acid. "Watry liquors acidulated." Arbuth.

ACINIFORMIS, S. [from *acinus*, Lat. and *forma*, Lat.] applied, in anatomy, to

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one of the coats of the eye, called *tunica* *choroidea*, from its resembling a grape or berry.

ACINOS, S. [*acinos*, Gr.] in botany, Stone, or Wild Basil. Its species are two.

ACINUS, S. [from *acis*, Gr.] in botany, those small grains growing in bunches, like grapes; as also the protuberances in the mulberry, strawberry, &c.

To **ACKNOWLEDGE**, V. A. to confess. "Acknowledge thine iniquity." Jer. iii. 13.

To approve, to own as a benefit. "But they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not." Par. Lost.

ACKNOWLEDGING, Part. assenting to an opinion; including a belief of its truth. Retaining a grateful sense.

ACKNOWLEDGING, S. the act of testifying a grateful sense of a benefit. Assent; owning, profession.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, S. assent; including a persuasion of the truth of any proposition. "Acknowledgment of the mystery of God." Col. ii. 2. Belief. The owning guilt, after the commission of a crime, or fault. A grateful sense of a benefit received.

ACME, S. [*acme*, Gr.] the height or highest degree of any thing; usually applied by medical writers to denote the height of a distemper; which they divide into four stages. 1. *Arche*, the beginning. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, or declension.

ACONITE, S. [*aconitum*, Gr.] in botany, Wolfbane. Figuratively used for poison, in a general sense. "Despair, that *aconite* does prove." *Granville's Poems*. See **ACONITUM**.

ACONTIAS, S. [*aconiac*, Gr.] a comet, or meteor, with an oblong head, and a long slender tail, resembling a dart or arrow. Also a poisonous serpent in Sicily or Calabria.

ACOPIS, S. [*acopic*, Gr.] a precious stone, resembling glass, marked with spots of gold.

ACONTIUM, S. [its etymology is dubious, but some derive it from a Greek privative, and *acon*, dust, because it grows without earth] in botany Wolfbane, or Monksweed. Every species of this plant are poisonous, they are extremely caustic and acrimonious, generally stopping delusion, and corroding the internal parts of those who eat them, producing mortal convulsions, inflammations, and mortifications.

ACORI, S. [Lat.] the blue coral; it grows in the form of a tree upon a rocky bottom; is fished for upon, or about the Rio del Ré, or the King's River, on the coast of Africa, and is part of the merchandize for which the Dutch trade with the Camarones.

ACORUS, S. [Lat.] in botany, the Sweet Rush. It is hot and dry, opening and attenuating, and esteemed, for removing obstructions of the liver and spleen, provoking

urine and the menses, and resisting putrefaction; it operates as cardica in the dropsy and scurvy, and provokes spitting in an asthma.

ACORN, S. [*accorn*, S. x.] the fruit or seed born by the oak. "Nourished by the *acorn* he picked up under the oak." *Locke*.

ACOUSTICS, S. [from *akouo*, Gr.] the doctrine of sounds, or hearing. In medicine, remedies to cure any defects in hearing. In physics, those instruments which are made use of by people affected with partial deafness.

ACQUSTIC, Adj. [*akouo*, Gr.] that which belongs to hearing. *Acoustic nerve*, in Anatomy, is the same as *auditory nerve*. See **EAS**.

To **ACQUAINT**, V. A. [*arceat* r, Fr.] generally followed by a personal pronoun, and the particle *with*. To inform. "He *acquaints* me that two or three men." *Tatler*. To be accustomed, or habituated to. "A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief." *Isai*. liii. 3. To know perfectly. "Art *acquainted* with all my ways." *Psal*. cxxxix. 3. To acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of. "Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern." *Watt's Logic*.

ACQUAINTANCE, S. [*acquaintance*, Fr.] followed by the particle *with*. Application productive of knowledge; "Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the poets." *Dryd*. Personal knowledge arising from familiarity. "Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon a near *acquaintance* with him." *Spenser*. No. 256. An intimate friendship and alliance: Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance* with God." *Atterb*. A familiar and constant companion. "It was thou, mine equal and mine *acquaintance*." *Psal*. cxxxi. 11.

ACQUAINTED, Part. [from *acquaint*] that which is not uncommon, or unusual. "Things *acquainted* and familiar to us." *Shakesp*. *Hen*. IV. known by long study and contemplation. "Be well *acquainted* with God, and yourselves." *Watt's Log*.

ACQUIEST, S. [from *acquiesce*, Fr. of *acquiesce*,] by some spelt *acquies*, additional increase; acquisition. "New *acquies* are more burden than strength." *Bac*. *Hen* VII. "Signs of its new *acquies* and encreasement." *Woodw*. In Law, goods not held by inheritance, but obtained by purchase. In politics, something gained by conquest.

To **ACQUIESCE**, V. N. [*acquiesce*, Fr.] to yield to, comply with, be satisfied with. "Acquiesce in an airy ungrounded persuasion." *South*.

ACQUIESCENCE, S. [from *acquiesce*] a consent, submission or yielding to. "An entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops." *Clarend*. Approval, excluding all repining; "A full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in the enjoyment." *Steel*. No. 256. Used with the particle

title in. In Commerce, the consent or agreement a person makes to follow the determination of an arbitrator; which when once given, can never be retracted from.

ACQUIRABLE, V. A. that which it is possible to attain: that which a thing can attain.

To **ACQUIRE**, V. A. [*acquirō*, Lat.] to obtain by dint of application, or power, in opposition to what we receive from nature, or by inheritance. "*Acquired an immense fortune.*" "*Acquired too high a fame.*" *Shaksp.*

ACQUIRED, Part. contracted by practice, in opposition to what is received from nature; "*Natural wants, or acquired habits.*" *Lack.* Gained by labour, or obtained by power.

ACQUIRER, S. he who obtains, attains, or gains.

ACQUIREMENT, S. that which is gained by application or labour, generally applied to the ornaments of the mind. "*These his acquirements, by industry, were exceedingly enriched.*" *Hayes on Educ.* VI.

ACQUISITION, S. [*acquisitio*, Lat.] the act of gaining, or obtaining. "*By his own industrious acquisition.*" *South.* The thing obtained. "*An acquisition to some mighty monarchy.*" *Swift.*

ACQUISITIVE, Adj. [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] that which is acquired, in opposition to native.

ACQUIT, S. [from *acquirō*, Lat.] gain, attainment, acquisition.

To **ACQUIT**, V. A. [*acquit*, Fr.] to deliver or free from. To be *acquit* from my continual smart. "*Spencer.* To clear from an imputation of guilt, or neglect; to absolve or discharge. "*He will not at all acquit the wicked.*" *Nab. i. 3.* To discharge a duty. "*Acquitted myself of the debt I owed the public.*" *Dryd.*

ACQUITMENT, S. [from *acquit*] the state of being cleared from any imputation or charge of guilt; or, the act of pronouncing such a discharge. "*An acquitment, or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation.*" *South.*

ACQUITTAI, S. [from *acquit*] the act of freeing a person from the suspicion or guilt of a crime. "*The condemnation or acquittal of an accused person.*" *Swift.* Acquittance is two-fold, in law and in fact. Acquittance in fact, is when a person is not found guilty of the crime with which he is charged. Acquittance in law, is when a person is tried as accessory with the principal, and he being cleared, the accessory is *acquitted* likewise in law.

ACQUITTANCE, S. [from *acquit*] a release or discharge from payment, debt, or any other thing we are obliged to perform. "*Soon shall find forbearance no acquittance.*" A receipt for money paid. "*Produce ac-*

quittances for such a sum." *Shaksp.*

ACRA'SIA, S. [*acrasia*, Gr.] in Medicine, intemperance, or excess in eating, drinking, sleeping, or venery. "*Likewise the predominancy of one quality above another, either in mixtures, or the constitution of a human body.*"

A'CRE, S. [*acre*, or *acer*, Sax. *acra*; Norman Fr. *acker*, *ayche*; Gr.] a measure of land used all over England; containing in length forty perches, and in breadth four, be they more or less, and is always equal to 160 square perches, whatever be the figure of the land. As the perch differs in different counties, the acre must vary likewise. It is commonly 16 1-half feet; but in Staffordshire 24.

A'CRE, S. a word used in the Mogul's dominions, instead of lack, to signify 100,000 roupies; the roupie is equal to the French crown of three livres, or thirty sols of Holland.

A'CRID, Adj. [*acer*, Lat.] a bitterness which leaves a hot and painful sensation on the organs of taste. "*Bitter and acrid differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil.*" *Arbut.*

ACRIFOLIUM, S. [of *acer* and *folium*, Lat.] in Botany, a prickly leaf.

ACRIMONIOUS, Adj. abounding with corrosive, or sharp particles. "*If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious.*" *Horw.* Sharp and austere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, S. [*acrimonia*, Fr. *acrimonia*, Lat.] a quality in bodies by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others; corrosiveness, asperity, sharpness. "*Affects the organs with a sensation of acrimony or sharpness.*" *Arbut.* Austere of behaviour; severity, or bitterness of language.

ACRITUDE, S. [*acritudo*, Lat.] a quality in a body which affects the taste with a sensation of rough, pungent, and hotish sour. "*With its astringent and sweetish taste is joined some acritude.*" *Grew.*

ACRIVOLA, S. [from *acer* and *viola*,] in Botany, Indian crests.

ACROMATICAL, Adj. [of *acromatis*,] that which includes profound learning; that which contains the depths of science.

ACROA'TICS, S. [from *acroaia*, Gr.] a term applied to some abstruse lectures of Aristotle, to which only his most intimate friends were admitted. *Dyce, Johnson.*

ACROMION, S. [*acromion*, Gr.] the upper part of the scapula, or shoulder-blade, which receives the clavicle. In infancy it is a cartilage, ossifies gradually, and at one and twenty grows hard, like any common bone.

ACRONYCAL, Adj. [from *akron*] in astronomy, the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises.

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ACRONICALLY, Adv. that which rises or sets in an acronycal manner. "When he rises acronically." *Dryd.*

TO ACROSPIRE, V. N. [*axepi*, Gr.] to shoot or sprout at the blade end. "Malices are forbid to wet their male, when on the floor, or permit it to *acrospire*." Stat. 6. Geo. I. c. 27.

ACROSPIRE, S. a shoot from the end of seeds, before they are sown. "Send forth their substance in an *acrospire*." *Mora. Hæst.*

ACROSPURED, Part. sending out shoots or sprouts, applied to seeds before they are sown.

ACROSS, Adv. [from a expletive, and *crois* from the Lat. *crux*, which implies one thing placed on another, so as to form an angle or rectangle] laid over a thing so as to cross it. "*Across* the strings." *Bacon*. "*Across* each other's shoulders." *Alfif*. "Folded over each other, "With arms *across*." *Dryd.*

ACROSTIC, S. [from *axepic*] a poetical composition, the initial letters, or the letters which begin the verses, of which, when added together, form a particular name. This, as Mr. Addison observes, is a species of false wit.

ACROSTIC, Adj. [from *acrostic*] that which has the property of an acrostic. "Some province in *acrostic* land." *Dryd.*

ACROTRES, or **ACROTHERIA**, S. [*acrotres*, Gr.] in architecture, small pedestals without bases, placed on pedestals to support statues. Likewise the figures of stone or metal, placed on edifices, and sharp pinnacles placed in rows, on flat buildings, with rails and balustrades.

TO ACT, V. A. [*ago*, supine, *actum*, Lat.] to be active, to exert one's active powers, in opposition to inactivity. "He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest." *Pope's Essay*. To exercise its active powers, to perform its proper functions: "It is capable of being made to *act* with more or less difficulty." *Sautb.* To perform the functions of life, to be excited to action: "Not out of love, but int'rest *acts* alone." *Cong. of Granada*. To perform, in allusion to the exhibitions of the theatre. "*Act* well your part, there all the honour lies." *Essay on Man*. To counterfeit. To exert action, or produce effects. "How body *acts* upon impassive mind." *Garib.* To perform a character in a play: "Garrick *acts* Benedick."

ACTION, S. [*acti*, Fr. of *actum*, Lat.] something done; a deed. "The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal." *Dryd.* Some grand exploits, which bespeak a great exertion of power. "Who can utter the mighty *acts* of the Lord?" *Psal.* cxlv. 4. Exercise of power, or exertion. "Your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many." *Dryd.* In the attitude requisite for perform-

ACT

ing any action. "In *act* to shoot, a silver bow the bore." *Dryd.*

ACT, in Poetry, the divisions or principal parts of a play, intended to give a respite both to the performers and the audience. The Romans were the authors of this invention, and Livius Andronicus the first person who introduced a regular piece, containing five acts, in the 25th year of Rome.

ACTS, in the plural, sometimes imply a narrative or history: As the *acts* of the apostles.

ACT of faith, in Spanish, *Auto de fé*, is a pompous procession of the Romish church, at Portugal especially, when the unhappy persons who have been convicted of heresy by the inquisition, are burnt alive.

ACTING, S. the playing or performing a character in a theatrical composition.

ACTING, Part. exerting the powers of action; personating or playing some part on a stage.

ACTED, Part. [from *acti*] incited or stirred up to action. "*Acted* by malice, rather than candour." *Perfumed on the stage*. "Not *acted* these ten years."

ACTION, S. [*actio*, Lat.] the exerting or employing our active powers. "All out of work and cold for *action*." *Shak. Hen. V.* Something done. A deed. "By the Lord *actions* are weighed." Power, influence, agency, or operation. In Metaphysics, an immediate effect of what is styled a *self-moving power*; or the exercise of an ability, which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought, or motion. In ethics, or morality, the voluntary motion of a reasonable creature. In painting, or sculpture, the posture, or attitude, expressive of the passion, the painter would convey to the mind of a spectator. In oratory, the accommodation, or conformity of the person, gesture, and voice of the orator to his subject. In epic poetry, either a real or imaginary, which is the subject of an epic or dramatic poem, its several properties are thus laid down by Mr. Addison: 1. That it be but one action, which is termed its unity: adly, That it be entire, which is styled its integrity; and thirdly, that it be great, which is styled its importance. In law, a legal demand of, or the form of a suit given by law for recovery of a person's right.

ACTION upon the case, in law, a general action given for redress of wrongs, done without violence, and not provided against by a law: So called because the whole cause or case is set forth in the writ. *Action on the case for words*, is where a person is injured in his reputation. Where any words are maliciously spoken of a person, for which, if true, he might be punished, action of the case will lie; to say of a per-

son that he is perjured, of a bishop, or member of parliament; that he is a papist, of an officer, that he is a jacobite, of a justice of the peace, he is a false justice; of a counsellor, he is no lawyer, or has disclosed secrets in a cause; of an attorney, that he is a knave in his profession, a main-tainer of suits, or not worthy to be an attorney; of a doctor of physic, that he is an ass, fool, or empiric or mountebank; of a trader, that he is a bankrupt knave; of a merchant, that he is not able to pay his debts; of a man who is courting a woman, that he has the dissemper, or of a woman, that he is with child by another person, so as either of them lose their marriage, is actionable. Though to call a man whore-master, or a woman whore, except in London, by the custom of the city, is not actionable. *Cro. Jac.* 470. 2 *Salk.* 696.

ACTIONABLE, Adj. that which will subject a person to an action; punishable, blameable, culpable.

ACTIONARY, or **ACTIONIST**, S. [*actionnaire*, Fr.] a proprietor of stock in a trading company.

ACTIVE, Adj. [*activus*, Lat.] that which can excite motion, in opposition to rest. "Moved by certain active principles, such as gravity." *Newton*. That which operates, or exerts power upon another, in opposition to passive. Practice, in opposition to theory. "In the active part they cannot serve." *Denham*. Nimble, brisk, lively, vigorous, fond of action, in opposition to indolence. "Some with darts their active sinews try." *Dryd.* Active principles, in chemistry, are those which are supposed to act of themselves, without needing to be put into motion by others. In grammar, applied to verbs, are those which affirm action of the word going before them, or that a person or thing does something.

ACTIVELY, Adv. in a brisk, nimble, industrious manner. In grammar, so as to imply action.

ACTIVENESS, S. a quick and assiduous performance of business; nimbleness. Activity is more commonly used by modern writers.

ACTIVITY, S. propensity, readiness, nimbleness; a power of acting, operation, influence. "Salt put to ice, increaseth the activity of cold." *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Continual exertion of our active powers in opposition to indolence.

ACTOR, S. [*actor*, Lat.] he that does or performs any thing; he that practises. "Young men may be learners, whilst men in age are actors." *Bacon*. He that performs a part on the stage; a player. "When a good actor doth his part present." *Denham*.

ACTRESS, S. [*actrice*, Fr.] a woman who performs on a stage. "And therefore that was an actress here." *Dryd.* A female,

who performs any thing. "Virgil, indeed, has admitted Fame as an actress in the *Æneid*." *Spett.*

ACTUAL, Adj. that which includes or implies action; "Besides her walking and other actual performances." *Macbr.* That which is real, or existing. "Sin, there in power before—Once actual, now in body." *Par. Lost*. Exerting action, or active. "Contrasts the danger of an actual fault." *Dryd.*

ACTUALITY, S. [from actual] the power of exerting action; activity; Reality, or certainty. "The actuality of Christ's resurrection." *Fre.*

ACTUALLY, Adv. really; absolutely; in fact; "Where the historians were actually inspired." *Spett.* No. 483.

ACTUALNESS, S. a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, or existence of a thing.

ACTUARY, S. [*actuaris*, Lat.] in Law, the register or clerk, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.

ACTUATE, Part. [from *actum*, Lat.] to set in motion; to become active; to be wrought upon; to be animated; to be produced. "Grow *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice." *South.*

To **ACTUATE**, V. A. [from *actum*, Lat.] to exert, to excite to action. "Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him." *Dec. of Pliny*. Influenced, or set in motion. "Mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it." *Spett.* No. 255. To be put into motion; or to effect by being vigorously agitated.

ACUTE, Adj. [*acutus*, Lat.] in Botany, that which ends in a sharp point; or is prickly.

ACUMEN, S. [Lat. of *acus*] sharpness; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind. "To signify genius, or natural *acumen*." *Dunclad.*

ACUMINATED, Part. [from *acumen*] that which ends in a sharp point.

ACUTE, Part. [*acutus*, Lat.] sharp-pointed. Applied to persons of great sagacity, deep penetration, and sharpness of natural parts; used in opposition to dull and stupid. "The acute and ingenious author." *Locke*. Applied to the senses; to be rendered more quick in receiving impressions; or made more perfect. "Were our senses altered and made much quicker, and *acuter*." *Locke*. Acute, in geometry, that which terminates in a sharp point; *acute angle*, that which is less than ninety degrees: *Acute angled triangle*, is that whose three angles are all acute. *Acute-angular-sections* of a cone, the same as ellipses. *Acute*, in music, shrill, sharp or high, in respect of some other note; sounds considered in these respects, constitute a tune, the foundation of harmony. *Acute*, in grammar, an accent, which teaches to raise, or sharpen the

the voice. In physic, applied to violent diseases, which terminate in a few days.

ACU'TELY, Adv. in a sharp manner; used both in a primitive and secondary sense, and applied both to persons and things. With accuracy, sagacity, and precision.

ACU'TENESS, S. sharpness, sagacity, quickness of discernment. Capacity of distinguishing, or receiving impressions. Vehemence, productive of a quick or speedy crisis in a disease. "Respecting rather the acuteness of the disease." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Shrillness, or sharpness, applied to sound. "This acuteness of sound will shew." *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED, Parts [*adactus*, Lat.] driven by force.

A'DAGE, S. a maxim, or principle received and acknowledged as self-evident. "Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school?" *Dryd.* A proverbial saying. "As if contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance." *Graville.*

ADA'GIO, Adj. [*Ital.*] slow, solemn, grave; in music, a slow movement, when repeated twice, as *adagio*, it implies a more slow motion than the former; it is sometimes abbreviated thus, *adug*°, *ad*°.

AD'AMANT, S. [*adamus*, Lat.] a stone, supposed to be an impenetrable hardness. "Spurn in pieces posts of adamant." *Shak. Hen. V.* The diamond; "Among them the adamant of all other stones." *Ray in Creat.* The loadstone.

ADAMANTEAN, Adj. [from *adamant*] hard and as impenetrable as adamant. "And flock of mail adamantean proof." *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE, Adj. [from *adamant*] made of adamant; "With adamantine columns." *Dryd.* Having the properties of adamant; hard, not to be broken. "In adamantine chains shall death be bound." *Pope.*

A'DAM's-APPLE, S. [compound word, *Adami pomum*, Lat.] in anatomy, a prominence in the throat, in the middle of the *cartilago semiformis*.

To **ADAPT**, V. A. [*adapto*, Lat.] to fit or proportion one thing to another; "To your decays *adopts* my sight." *Swift.* To make one thing correspond with another; to suit. "A good poet, will *adapt* the very sounds as well words to the things." *Pope.*

ADAPTA'TION, S. [from *adapt*] the adapting one thing to another; or the fitness, or suitableness of one thing to another. "An *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ADA'PTION, S. [from *adapt*] the act of fitting; suitableness. "Prudent *adapting* of these machines." *Chryse.*

ADA'R, S. [*Heb.* mighty] the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the sixth of their civil year, containing twenty-nine days, answering sometimes to our

February, and sometimes entering into our March. As the lunar year of the Jews is one month too short, every third year they insert a thirteenth month, and name it *Ve-adar*, or second *adar*, which consists of twenty-nine days.

ADA'TAIS, or **ADA'TYS**, S. a muslin, or cotton cloth, from Bengal in the East-Indies; the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters broad.

To **AD'CORPORATE**, V. A. [*adcorpore*, Lat.] to join one body to another; to mix together; usually written *accorporate*.

To **ADD**, V. A. [*addo*, Lat.] to increase by something new; to enlarge; to aggrandize; "If to his words it *add* one grain of sense." *Dryd.* To perform the operation of joining one number, &c. to another. "He can repeat it and *add* it to the former." *Locke.*

A'DABLE, Adj. that which it is in our power to add; that which may be added. "The first number in every addition is called an *addable* number." *Cocker.*

A'DDER, S. [*Aster*, *Astor*, Sax.] a kind of a serpent.

A'DDER-GRASS, S. in botany so called, as Skinner imagines, because adders lurk about it.

ADDERS-TONGUE, S. [*epioblossum*, Lat.] it has no visible flower; but its seeds are produced on a spike, resembling an adder's tongue, whence it derives its name.

AD'DERS-WORT, in botany, an herb so called on account of its virtue against the bite of serpents.

AD'DIBLE, Adj. that which it is possible to add. "*Addible* numbers." *Locke.*

AD'DIBILITY, S. [from *add*] the possibility of being added. "This *addibility* of numbers." *Locke.*

AD'DICE, S. [pronounced *ad's* from *adese*, Sax. an ax] a sharp tool of the ax kind, whose blade is somewhat arching, and its edge athwart the handle; serving the purpose both of a hammer and hatchet, one end being a driver, and the other a chopper. It is peculiar to the coopers.

To **ADDICT**, V. A. to devote, dedicate, or employ one's self entirely. To abandon one's self entirely to something bad. "Addicted himself to vice." *Johnson.* Used with the participle to.

ADDICTEDNESS, S. propensity, affinity, attachment.

ADDICTIO, S. [*addico*, Lat.] a transferring goods to another by auction.

ADDI'SON, [JOSEPH,] Esq;—This very great ornament to the age he lived in, his own country in particular, and to the cause of polite literature in general, was son of the Rev. Dr. Leuncelot Addison, who afterwards became dean of Litchfield and Coventry, but at the time of this son's birth

was rector of Mileston, near Ambrosbury, Wilts, at which place the subject of our present consideration receiv'd his vital breath, on the 1st day of May, 1672.—He was very early sent to school to *Ambrosbury*, being put under the care of the Rev. Mr. Nailb, then master of that school; from thence, as soon as he had received the first rudiments of literature, he was removed to Salisbury school, taught by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and after that to the Charter-House, where he was under the tuition of the learned Dr. Ellis.—Here he first contracted an intimacy with Mr. Steele, afterwards Sir Richard, which continued inviolable till his death.—At about fifteen years of age he was entered of Queen's college, Oxford, and in about two years afterwards, thro' the interest of Dr. Lanesier, Dean of Magdalen's, elected into that college, and admitted to the degrees of bachelor and master of arts.

While he was at the university, he was repeatedly solicited by his father and other friends to enter into holy orders, which, altho' from his extreme modesty and natural diffidence he would gladly have declined, yet, in compliance with his father's desires, he was once very near concluding on; when having, thro' Mr. Cougreve's means, become a great favourite with that universal patron of poetry and the polite arts, the famous lord Halifax, that nobleman, who had frequently regretted that so few men of liberal education and great abilities applied themselves to affairs of public business, in which their country might reap the advantage of their talents, earnestly persuaded him to lay aside this design, and as an encouragement for him so to do, and an indulgence to an inclination for travel, which shewed itself in Mr. Addison, procured him an annual pension of 300*l.* from the crown, to enable him to make the tour of France and Italy.

On this tour then he set out at the latter end of the year 1699, did his country great honour by his extraordinary abilities, receiving in his turn every mark of esteem that could be shewn to a man of exalted genius, particularly from M. Boileau, the famous French poet, and the abbe Salvini, professor of the Greek tongue in the university of Florence, the former of whom declared that he first conceived an opinion of the English genius for poetry from Mr. Addison's Latin poems, printed in the *Muse Anglicanae*; and the latter translated into elegant Italian verse, his epistolary poem to lord Halifax, which is esteemed a masterpiece in its kind.

In the year 1702, as he was about to return home, he was informed from his friends in England, by letter, that king William intended him the post of secretary to attend the army under prince Eugene in Italy.—This was an office that would have been ex-

tremely acceptable to Mr. Addison; but his majesty's death, which happened before he could get his appointment, put a stop to that, together with his pension.—This news came to him at Geneva; he therefore chose to make the tour of Germany in his way home, and at Vienna composed his *Treatise on Medals*, which however did not make its appearance till after his death.

A different set of ministers coming to the management of affairs in the beginning of queen Anne's reign, and consequently the interest of Mr. Addison's friends being considerably weakened, he continued unemployed and in obscurity till 1704, when an accident called him again into notice.

The amazing victory gained by the great duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, exciting a desire in the earl of Godolphin, then lord high treasurer, to have it celebrated in verse, lord Halifax, to whom that nobleman had communicated this his wish, recommended Mr. Addison to him, as the only person who was likely to execute such a task in a manner adequate to the subject; in which he succeeded so happily, that when the poem he wrote, viz. the campaign, was finished no farther than to the celebrated simile of the angel, the lord high treasurer was so delighted with it, that he immediately presented the author with the place of one of the commissioners of appeals in the excise, in the room of Mr. Locke, who had been just promoted to the board of trade.

In the year 1705, he attended Lord Halifax to Hanover, and in the succeeding year was appointed under secretary to Sir Charles Hedges, then secretary of state; nor did he lose this post on the removal of Sir Charles, the Earl of Sunderland, who succeeded to that gentleman, willingly continuing Mr. Addison as his under Secretary.

In 1709, Lord Wharton being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, nominated our author secretary for that kingdom, the queen at the same time bestowing on him also the post of keeper of the records in Ireland. But when in the latter end of her majesty's reign the ministry was again changed, and Mr. Addison expected no farther employment, he gladly submitted to a retirement, in which he formed a design, which it is much to be regretted that he never had in his power to put in execution, viz. the compiling a dictionary to fix the standard of the English language upon the same kind of plan with the famous *Dizionario della Crusca* of the Italians. A work in no language so much wanted as in our own, and which from so masterly, so elegant and so correct a pen as this gentleman's, could not have fail'd being executed to the greatest degree of perfection. We have however the less reason to lament this loss, as the same design has since been carried on, and brought to a maturity that reflects

reflects the highest honour on our country in general, and its author in particular; nor after this character can I, I think, have need to enter into a farther explanation, or even hint, that I mean Mr. Samuel Johnson's dictionary of the English language.

What prevented Mr. Addison's pursuing this design, was his being again called out into public business; for on the death of the queen, he was appointed secretary to the lords justices; then again in 1711, secretary for Ireland, and on the Lord Sunderland's resignation of the lord lieutenancy, he was made one of the lords commissioners of trade.

In 1716, he married the Countess of Warwick, and in the ensuing year was raised to the high dignity of one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state. The fatigues of this important post being too much for Mr. Addison's constitution, which was naturally not an extraordinary one, he was very soon obliged to resign it, intending for the remainder of his life to pursue the completion of some literary designs which he had planned out: but this he had no long time allowed him for the doing, an Asthma, attended with a dropsy, carrying him off the stage of this world before he could finish any of his schemes. He departed this life at Holland-house, near Kensington, on the 17th of June, 1719, having then just entered into the 48th year, and left behind him one only daughter.

As a writer we need say little of him, as the general esteem his works were, still are, and ever must, be held in, "pleads, as Shakespeare says, like angels trumpet-tongu'd," in their behalf. As a poet, his *Cato* in the dramatic, and his *Campaign* in the heroic way, will ever maintain a place among the first rate works of either kind. Yet I cannot help thinking even these excelled by the elegance, accuracy, and elevation of his prose writings; among which his papers in the *Tatlers*, *Spectators* and *Guardians* hold a foremost rank, and must continue the objects of admiration, so long as the English language retains its purity, or any authors who have written in it continue to be read. As a man, it is impossible to say too much, and it would even extend beyond our present limits to say enough, in his praise, as he was in every respect truly valuable. In private life he was amiable, in public employment honourable; a zealous patriot; faithful to his friends and steadfast to his principles; and the noble sentiments which every where breathe through his *Cato*, are no more than emanations of that love for his country, which was the constant guide of all his actions. But last of all let us view him as a Christian, in which light he will appear still more exalted than in any other. And to this end nothing perhaps can more affectually lead us than the relating an anecdote concerning his death, in the words of one of

the best men, as well as the best writers, now living, who, in a pamphlet written almost entirely to introduce this little story, speaks of him in the following manner:

"After a long and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper," says he, "he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life: but with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth nearly related, and finely accomplished, but not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend: the came; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent. After a decent and proper pause, the youth said, *Dear Sir! you sent for me: I believe, and I hope that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred.* May distant ages," proceeds this author, "not only hear, but feel the reply! forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, *See in what peace a Christian can die.* He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired." The pamphlet from which this is quoted, is entitled, *Conjectures on Original Composition*, and altho' published anonymous, was written by the great Dr. Edward Young, nor can I with more propriety close my character of Mr. Addison than with this very gentleman's observations on the just mentioned anecdote, when after telling us that it is to this circumstance Mr. Tickell refers, where, in his lines on this great man's death he has these words:

He taught us how to live; and, Oh! too high
A price for Knowledge, taught us how to die.

thus proceeds Dr. Young; "had not this poor plank been thrown out, the chief article of his glory would probably have been sunk for ever, and late ages had received but a fragment of his fame. A fragment glorious indeed, for his genius how bright! but to commend him for composition, tho' immortal, is detraction now, if there our encomium ends. Let us look farther to that concluding scene, which spoke human nature not unrelated to the divine. To that let us pay the long and large arrears of our greatly poisonous applause."

A little farther he thus terminates this noble encomium: "If powers were not wanting, a monument more durable than those of marble should proudly rise in this ambitious page to the new and far nobler Addison, than that which you and the public have so long and so much admired: nor this nation only, for it is Europe's Addison as well as ours; though Europe knows not half his titles to her esteem, being as yet unconscious that the dying Addison far outshines her Addison immortal."

Having thus given some account of the life and

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and death of this great man, nothing more remains in this place to be done, but to give a list of his dramatic pieces, which were the following three.

1. Cato. Trag.
2. The Drummer. Com.
3. Rosamond. Opera.

ADDITAMENT, S. [*additamentum*, Lat.] a thing added, "Certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornaments and use." *Hales's Orig.*

ADDITIVIOUS, Adj. a thing added without authority. "Several *addititious* books and miracles." *Univ. Hist.* vol. x. 8vo. b. xi. c. 2.

ADDITION, S. [*additio*, Lat.] the adding one thing to another, to increase its quantity, or dimensions. "By endless *addition* of finite degrees." *Bentl.* The thing added, increase. "Addition to the power of the commons." *Swift.* Interpolation, by inserting something new, or spurious. "*Additions* to what Christ and his apostles have designed." *Hamm. Fundam.* In arithmetic, the second of the five principal rules. In algebra it is expressed by this character $+$, which is read plus, more or add. In law, a title given to a man, besides his christian, or surname, implying his estate, degree, age, occupation, or residence. "Bear the *addition* nobly ever." *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

ADDITIONAL, Adj. [*additionalis*, Lat.] that which is added. "The *additional* day." *Holder.* That which increases. "An *addition* lustre." *Spektat.* Used of argument, a greater number, or more forcible ones. "Afford us several *additional* proofs." *Atterb.*

ADDITORY, Adj. that which is added.

ADDLE, Adj. [*add*, or *adel*, Sax.] in its primitive signification applied to eggs which are corrupted under a hen, and produce nothing; in allusion to which it is used to signify a person of bad natural parts. "That carries eggs too fresh and *addled*." *Hudib.* "But his brains grew *addled*." *Dryd.*

To **ADDLE, V. N.** to corrupt; to make rotten. "Such as are *addled* swim." *Brown.*

ADDLE-PATED, Adj. one of a dull, stupid, and barren genius; silly. "Dull and *addled-pated*." *Dryd.*

To **ADDRESS, V. A.** [*addresser*, Fr.] to begin any action. "*Addressed* himself on foot to single fight." *Dryd.* To get ready; to put into a state of immediate use. "*Addressed* his men to take the flank." *Hayw.* To apply to by petition or speech. "*Addressed* the King." To direct one's speech to. "To *address* the senate." *Add. Cato.*

ADDRESS, S. [*addressé*, Fr.] an application in order to persuade. "Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*." *Prior.* The suit of a lover. "Made his *addresses* to me." *Spektat.* No. 163. Behaviour. "A man of polite *addresses*." *Gentle carriage; quickness*

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of understanding, presence of mind, and readiness to make the best of every thing that occurs. "The skill and *address* of a minister." *Swift.* An application to a superior. "The humble *address* of the Lord Mayor, &c." The direction of a letter. "I knew who it came from as soon as I saw the *address*." "My *address* is, at ———."

ADDRESSEER, S. the person who carries addresses.

ADDUCENT, Part. [*adducens*, Lat.] that which draws too or close. In Anatomy applied to those muscles which close, or draw together, those parts to which they are affixed.

To **ADDULCE, V. A.** [from *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet] to sweeten; figurative, to soften, to reconcile. "With many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters." *Bac. Hem.* VII.

ADENOGRAPHY, S. [from *aden* and *graphé*, Gr.] a treatise which describes the glands.

ADEPT, S. [*adeptus*, Part. of *adipiscor*, Lat.] one that is acquainted with all the secrets of his art.

ADEPT, Part. [*adeptus*, Lat.] one who has acquired a perfect knowledge of any thing. "Such *adept* philosophers as we are told of." *Boyle.*

ADEQUATE, Adj. [*adequatus*, Lat.] equal, proportionate to. "*Adequate* and sufficient." *Saunders.* Full, perfect, sole, proper, and entire. "Death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage." *Harv.* *Adequate* ideas are those which perfectly represent their archetypes. But when we say we have an adequate idea of any thing, it must be understood only in a vulgar sense, because scarce any ideas are so in a philosophic sense.

ADEQUATELY, Adv. in a full, complete, and perfect manner; in its full extent, or true acceptation.

ADEQUATENESS, S. equality, perfect resemblance; justness of correspondence; proportion.

AFFECTED, Adj. [*affectus*, Lat.] compounded of known and unknown parts. *Affected equations* in Algebra, where the unknown quantity is found in different powers, thus $x^2 - p x^2 + q x = a^2 b$, wherein are three different powers of x , as $x^3 x^2$ and x^1 .

To **ADHERE, V. A.** [*adheres*, Lat.] to stick or join to, like any glutinous matter. To hold together, join, or unite. "How every thing *adheres* together." *Shakefp.* To persist in, or remain firm to a person, or opinion. "*Adheres* to the dictates of conscience." *Boyle.*

ADHERENCE, S. [from *adhere*] the quality of sticking to; attachment; perseverance. "Their firm *adherence* to their religion." *Spektat.* No. 495.

ADHERENCY, S. [from *adherere*] steadiness

finest of opinion, attachment, sticking to.
 "Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation."
Decay of Piety.

ADHERENT, Part. [*adherens*, Lat.] adhering or sticking to. "And stuck *adherent*." Pope. Query, Is this be not tautology? In Logic, something added or not essential. "Modes are *inherent*, or *adherent*; that is, proper and improper."

ADHERENT, S. [from *adherere*] one firmly attached to any person, party, or opinion. "Their subjects and *adherents*." Raleigh.

ADHERER, S. one who is strongly attached to any person, party, or profession. "A firm *adherer* to the established church." *Staff.*

ADHESION, S. [*adhesio*, Lat.] the act or state of sticking to. *Adherence* is used in the primary sense, and appropriated to persons; but *adhesion* in the secondary, and applied to matter. "More or less firm *adhesion* of the parts." Liché.

ADHESIVE, Adj. remaining close attached; sticking or keeping to. "*Adhesive* to the truth." *Transf. Aut.*

ADJACENCY, S. [*adjacens*, Lat.] that which lies near; or bodies which border upon, and are near to. "The needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*." *Brown's Vulg. Lat.*

ADJACENT, Part. [*adjacens*, Lat.] lying near, bordering, contiguous, or touching each other. "*Adjacent* to other mediums of, &c." *Newton.*

ADJACENT, S. [*adjacens*, Lat.] the context, or words immediately following or going before. "The words receiving a determin'd sense from their companions and *adjacents*." *Locke.*

ADIAPHOROUS, Adj. [*adiaphoros*, Gr.] indifferent or neutral.

ADJECTIVE, S. [*adjectivum*, Lat. *adjectif*, Fr.] a word which denotes the qualities of a subject; is: a wife minister; the word *wife* is an adjective, as denoting only the quality of the minister.

ADJECTIVELY, Adj. in Grammar, after the manner of a word signifying quality; or in the sense of an adjective.

ADIEU, S. [pronounced *adie*, of *à*, Fr. to, and *Dieu*, Fr. God] a form used at taking leave; in its original acceptation, a recommendation to the care and protection of the divine being, but commonly used only as a ceremony of parting. "While now I take a last *adieu*." *Prior.*

To **ADJOIN**, V. A. [*adjoindre*, Fr.] to join. to unite, to add, to stick together. "Should be as marks *adjoined*." *Watts's Imp.*

To **ADJOIN**, V. N. [*adjoindre*, Fr.] to be contiguous to; to lie so near as to touch or join to. "Th' *adjoining* fane." *Dryd.*

ADJOINING, Part. lying close to, or immediately following. "That being un-

derstood, proceed to the next *adjoining*." *Locke.*

To **ADJOURN**, V. A. [pronounced *adjourn*, of *adjournare*, Fr.] to appoint a future day; to put off to another time; to defer to another time.

ADJOURNMENT, S. the deferring to another day; delay; procrastination. "We run out our lives in *adjournments* from time to time." *L'Estrange.*

ADIPO'SA, Adj. [of *adipos*] in Anatomy, applied to a membrane betwixt the internal part of the skin, and the external surface of the muscles.

ADIPOUS, Adj. [*adiposus*, Lat.] fat, greasy. Used only by old medical writers.

ADIT, S. [*aditus*, Lat.] among Miners, an avener, or passage, through which a mine is entered, and through which the ore or water is carried out. "*Adits*, pumps, and wheels." *Carver.*

ADDITION, S. [*additum*, Lat.] the act of going to a person.

To **ADJUDGE**, V. A. [*adjudicare*, Fr.] to give to one of the contending parties in a suit at law. "Victory is *adjudged* to the opponent or defendant." *Locke.* To sentence, to condemn. "Thou art *adjudged* to the death." *Shakspeare.* To resolve, to suppose.

ADJUDGED, Part. determined. "*Adjudged* cases."

ADJUDICATION, S. [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] the act of judging, or giving a judicial sentence.

To **ADJUDICATE**, V. A. [*adjudico*, Lat.] to determine any claim at law; to give or assign.

ADJUNCT, S. [*adjunctum*, Lat.] something united. "Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourselves." *Shakspeare.* One joined to another. "An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust." *Wotton.* Something added, not essentially belonging to a thing; a mode, which may be separated from its subject; as smoothness in a bowl, learning in a man, motion in a body. *Adjuncts*, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives, or epithets, added to enlarge, or augment, the energy of a discourse.

ADJUNCTION, S. [*adjunctio*] the act of joining together, or the state of a thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, Adj. [*adjunctivus*, Lat.] that which joins, or the thing joined.

ADJURATION, S. [*adjuratio*, Lat.] the form of an oath taken, or an oath administered, whereby a person lays under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise.

To **ADJURE**, V. A. [*adjuro*, Lat.] to bind a person to perform or not perform a thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curse. "Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed, &c." *Josh. vi. 26.* To entreat earnestly and pathetically. "*Adjured* by all the bonds of civil duty." *Milt. Samph.* To swear by. "Ye lamps of heaven! inviolable

ble powers! fatal fillets! ye sacred altars! be all of you *adjured*." *Dryd.* To oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath.

To ADJUST, V. A. [*adjuster*, Fr.] to make consistent, to regulate. "Faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes." *Swift.* To settle, to reduce to a criterion. "*Adjust* their signification." *Locke.* To shew the conformity of one thing to another; to render conformable; to reconcile.

ADJUSTMENT, S. a just description, an explication of difficulties. "The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair." *Woodow* The suitableness of one part to another. "The various connexions and *adjustments* of each part." *Watts.*

ADJUTANT, S. [*adjutus*, Lat.] a military helper, or assistant. An officer in the army, who assists a superior, in distributing the pay, and over-seeing the punishment of the inferior men. The French use this term instead of an *aid du camp*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, one who attends the general, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part to another.

ADJUTOR, S. [*adjutor*, Lat.] a helper; one who assists.

ADJUTORIUM, S. [*Lat. adjutor*] in anatomy, the *humeral*, or shoulder-bone.

ADJUTORY, Adj. [*adjutorius*, Lat.] that which affords assistance.

ADJUTRIX, S. [Lat.] a female assistant.

AD LIBITUM, [Lat. as you please,] a phrase chiefly made use of by medical and music writers.

ADMEASUREMENT, S. (See MEASURE) the finding the dimensions and quantity of a thing by a standard or rule.

ADMEASUREMENT, S. [of *ad* to, and *mensura*, Lat.] the act of finding out the dimensions by a standard, rule, or measure.

To ADMINISTER, [*administro*, Lat.] to afford; to give. "Let zephir's bland *administer* their tepid genial airs." *Phillips.* In politics, to conduct the affairs of government. "What e'er is best *administered* is best." *Pope.* In courts, to tender to a person to take his oath. "To *administer* an oath." To perform the office of a minister or priest. "To *administer* the sacrament." In physic, to dispense medicines, to prescribe. "*Administering* physic." *Waller's Vesp.* To contribute to. "*Administers* to the pleasure" *Spens.* No. 477. In law, to take possession of the goods and chattels of a person dying intestate.

To ADMINISTER, V. A. [*administro*, Lat.] to apply, or make use of. Seldom used.

ADMINISTRATION, S. [*administratio*, Lat.] the act of enforcing, applying, or passing sentence according to the sense of a law. "In the *administration* of his law."

Shak. The duty of one of the chief officers of state. "In the short time of his *administration*." *Dryd.* The active or executive part of government. "The *administration* cannot be in too few hands." *Swift.* Dispenation. "By the universal *administration* of grace." *Sprat.* In law, the act of a person, who takes charge of the effects of one dying intestate, and is accountable for them.

ADMINISTRATIVE, Adj. that which aids, supports, or assists; that by which any thing is discharged, executed, or performed.

ADMINISTRATOR, S. [*administrator*, Lat.] one who officiates as a minister in a church. "An occasional or settled *administrator*." *Watts.* One that has the chief management of national affairs. He who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, S. the office, or duty of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, S. [Lat.] a female who administers to a person dying intestate, committed to her charge.

ADMIRABLE, Adj. [*admirabilis*, Lat.] deserving admiration.

ADMIRABLENESS, S. a quality including the idea of worth, excellence, and unexpected perfection.

ADMIRABLY, Adv. in manner which excites an idea of perfection; excellently. "*Admirably* well contrived." *Addis.*

ADMIRAL, S. [*ammiral*, Teut. *ammirael*, Dut. and *admiral*, Fr.] an officer, who has the chief command of a fleet. According to Du Cange, the Sicilians were the first, and the Genoese the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval affairs; and it is supposed that, Philip of France, introduced the name into Europe in 1284, and the first mention of this name among us was in the reign of Edward I. Lord high-admiral, is one invested with power to determine all crimes committed on the sea and its coasts. At present it is divided amongst several persons, who are styled lords commissioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, and a vice-admiral.

ADMIRAL-SHIP, S. the office of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY, S. [*ammiralte*, Fr.] the office of the lords commissioners. It consists at present of a first commissioner, who presides at the board, and six others. All warrants for building, and providing ships with warlike stores are signed by them. They give directions to the navy and victualling officers, for preparing and victualling ships. *Admiralty-court*, is where the causes relating to maritime affairs are

tried; the chief is at Doctor's-Commons, London. All proceedings in this court run in the name of the lord-admiral, who has a deputy called judge of the admiralty, usually a doctor of civil law, two registers, advocates, proctors and a marshal. The judge is constituted by the king's patent, and holds his place, *quam diu se bene gesserit*; as long as he behaves himself well. This court is not esteemed a court of record, because it is governed by the civil law, and the judge is not authorized to take such recognizance, as a court of record may.

ADMIRATION, S. [*admiratio*, Lat.] a passion excited by very great excellence in any object. "There is a pleasure in admiration." *Tilley*. Wonder; surprise; astonishment. "Your boldness I with admiration see." *Dryd*. In grammar, a point or mark, which denotes, that the sentence before it, implies wonder or admiration; marked thus (!)

To **ADMIRE**, V. A. [*admiro*, Lat.] to regard with wonder. Including esteem; and arising from the discovery of some unexpected excellence. "The philosophic passion truly admires and adores." *Glenville*. Sometimes used in a bad sense, to imply the passion of wonder excited by something extravagantly vicious.

ADMIRER, Part. which occasions surprise, wonder, and astonishment. "Your most admired disorder." *Black*.

ADMIRER, S. one who feels the passion of admiration rising on beholding any thing surprizingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration. "Friends and admirers of each other." *Spe*. One who is captivated with the charms of a female; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, Adv. struck with admiration. "Admiringly and mournfully." *Shak*. With admiration. "We may further admiringly observe." *Boyle*.

ADMISABLE, Adj. [*admisso*, Lat.] that may be admitted. "Supposing that this supposition was admissible." *Hale's Orig*.

ADMISSION, S. [*admissio*, Lat.] liberty or leave of entering. "For the admission of poor suitors." *Bacon's Hen. VII*. Access or liberty to enter. "A more intimate admission to himself." A power of entering, in opposition to resistance. "Free and easy admission to this heat." *Woodw*. The granting a proposition not clearly proved. In law, is when the bishop after examination, permits a priest to enter into a benefice to which he is presented, saying, *admisso te habitem*. If any person endeavour to be admitted not having episcopal ordination, he forfeits 100l. by stat. 24 Car. II. 1 inst. 344.

To **ADMIT**, V. A. [*admitto*, Lat.] to grant free access to. "Does not one table Davus still admit?" To permit or suffer.

"He admitted, for a fix clerk, a perjury &c." *Clarend*. To grant or allow a supposition, as true. "Admit no steel can hurt." *Fairfax*. To grant; to allow. "If you once admit of a latitude." *Dryd*.

ADMITTABLE, Adj. that which may be admitted or suffered.

ADMITTANCE, S. a permission to take and exercise any office. Introduction. Access. "'Tis gold, which buys admittance." *Shak*. Passage, power of entering. A prerogative or right of access. "Of excellent breeding, of great admittance." *Shak*. The according to, granting any position.

To **ADMIX**, V. A. [*admixco*, Lat.] to join to, mix, or mingle.

ADMIXTION, S. the joining, blending, mixing, or incorporating one body or fluid with another.

ADMIXTURE, S. the blending, mixing or mingling one thing with another.

To **ADMONISH**, V. A. [*admones*, Lat.] to exhort, persuade, or give advice. To reprove, to censure. "Admonish him as a brother." 1 *Thessal. iii*. 15. To give a hint, to warn. To remind of a fault. "He of their wicked ways shall them admonish." *Milt*.

ADMONISHER, S. one who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults, or errors.

ADMONISHMENT, S. a reproof for faults. "His admonishment receive." *Par. Lost*. "Thy grave admonishments prevail with me." *Shak. Hen. V*. now seldom used.

ADMONITION, S. [*admonitio*, Lat.] a hint of duty, advice. "Admonition concerning these, not unnecessary." *Hooker*. A reminding, or reproving a person for the neglect of duty. "They are written for our admonition." 1 *Cor. x*. 11. A state of reverential awe, and obedience. "Bring them up in the admonition of the Lord." *Ephes. vi*. 4.

ADMONITORY, Adj. [*admonitorius*, Lat.] that which excites us to the performance of our duty.

To **ADMOVE**, V. A. [*admoveo*, Lat.] to go towards, to approach; or bring nearer.

ADNATA, Part. [from *adnascor*] in anatomy, applied to a coat of the eye, called *tunica adnata*; and likewise *conjunctiva* or *albuginea*. It is called the white of the eye, and is formed by the tendons of the muscles which move it.

ADO, S. [from a expletive and *do*] trouble, difficulty. "With much ado he partly kept awake." *Dryd*. Bustle, noise, or tumult. "All this ado." *Locke*. A greater appearance or show of business than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous sense. "I made no more ado, but took all." *Shak. Hen. IV*. "We'll keep no great ado." *Romeo and Juliet*.

ADOCIO, a term used by some philosophers,

Esophers, to denote the highest or superlative degree.

ADOLESCENCE, *S.* [*adulescentia*, Lat.] the state of a youth from his infancy, to his full growth; and lasting as long as the fibres continue to increase in dimension or firmness; generally computed to be between fifteen and twenty-five, or thirty years of age.

ADOLESCENCY, *S.* (See **ADOLESCENCE**) the state of youth between puberty and manhood. "In the last *adulscency*, and makes him twenty-five." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ADONIS, *S.* [of *adon*, Gr. and *ADONIS* in mythology, the son of Cynarus king of Cyprus, by incest, a favourite of Venus; he was so beautiful, that she carried him away by force, and forsook the celestial abodes to enjoy his company. But he being at last slain by an Erymanthean boar, the goddess was inconsolable for his loss; which was celebrated by an annual mourning; and the river Biblus becoming red, was generally esteemed as a proper time to begin the ceremony. Mr. Maundrel, in his travels, has given us a curious account of the manner of the mourning, and an explanation of the rivers looking red, like blood, about that time. The moral of the fable is so obvious, that to explain it to those who know the consequences of illicit pleasures, would be giving an affront to their understandings. *Adonis fuera*, were the solemn ceremonies which were celebrated at Byblis, in the temple of Venus, in honour of Venus, and in memory of Adonis.

ADONIC, *Adj.* [from *Adonis*] a verse consisting only of a dactyle and spondee, and derives its name from being used in the dirges made to lament the loss of Adonis.

To **ADOPT**, *V. A.* [*adopts*, Lat.] to substitute another's child instead of one's own. "Yet I could some *adopted* heir provide." *Dryd.* To acquire, in opposition to what is inherent. "From the solicitations of our natural or *adopted* desires." *Locke.* To rely or depend on, and make use as if our own. "He *adopted* the principles of the Stoics."

ADOPTION, *S.* [*adoptio*, Lat.] the act of taking the child of another for our son, and giving him a right to all privileges which accompany that title; the ceremony consisted in purchasing the person that is to be adopted, of his parents, and in their assuming the names of the person who had conferred this favour upon them; in allusion to those three particulars it is that the Scripture says, "We might receive the *adoption* of sons." *Gal. iv. 5.* The state of an adopted person. "To remind us of our *adoption*." *Rogers.*

ADOPTIVE, *Adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.] that which is adopted. "So full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural."

Bacon. "He who adopts. "An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father." *Ayliffe.*

ADO'ABLE, *Adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] that which is deserving of divine honour. "Says the *adorable* author of christianity." *Cibyne.*

ADO'ABLENESS, *S.* the quality of being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to be worthy of divine worship.

ADORA'TION, *S.* [*adoratio*, Lat.] the act of worshipping, including reverence, esteem, awe, and love. The external act of homage paid to God. "By way of external *adoration*." Homage paid to persons in high posts, or in high estimation. "What is thy toll, O *adoration*?" *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To **ADO'RE**, *V. A.* [*adoro*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour. "The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*." *Dryd.* To pay a high degree of reverence and homage. "The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God." *Tatler*, No. 57. To love to a great extreme.

ADORER, *S.* one who pays divine honours or adorations to the Deity; one who has a great and reverential esteem. "He was so severe an *adorer* of truth." *Clarend.* A lover who almost idolizes the object of his flame. "I her *adorer* too devoutly stand." *Prior.*

To **ADO'RN**, *V. A.* [*adorno*, Lat.] to deck or set off with dress; to ornament. "A gallery *adorned* with pictures." *Cowley.* To convey splendor or magnificence. "Thou shalt again be *adorned* with thy tabrets." *Jer. xxxi. 6.*

ADORNMENT, *S.* the advantage of ornament.

ADO'WN, *Adv.* [*adune*, Sax.] from a higher to a lower situation; down. "Thrice did the sink *adown*." *Fairy Queen.* Used chiefly by poetical writers.

ADO'WN, *Prep.* towards the ground, downwards, or down. "*Adown* her shoulders fell her length of hair." *Dryd.*

A'DRAGANTH, *S.* in Medicine, gum dragon.

ADRI'ET, *Adv.* [*drif*, Ill.] driven by a torrent. "Trees *adrift*—Down the great river." *Milton.* At random, without restraint, or following the first impulse. "Frequent recollection will stop their minds from running *adrift*." *Locke.*

ADRO'IT, *Adj.* [Fr. *adroit*] active; dextrous; clever; cunning, or crafty. "An *adroit* stout fellow." *Jervas.*

ADRO'ITNESS, *S.* dexterity; readiness; activity; assiduity; cunning.

ADR'Y, *Adj.* thirsty; wanting to drink. "Drink the King's health when he was not *adry*." *Spelman.*

ADSCIT'IOUS, *Adj.* [*adscitivus*, Lat.] spurious; interpolated, and not genuine; burrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRICTION,

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ADSTRCTION, S. [*adstrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding together; contracting into a lesser compass. Applied chiefly to medicines.

To **ADVA'NCE**, V. A. [*avancer*, Fr.] to come forward. "Her rosy steps in th' eastern clime advancing." *Par. Lost*. To raise to a higher post; to prefer; to exalt. "Ahasuerus advanced Haman." *Esth.* iii. 1. To adorn, to heighten. "As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more advances his calling." *South*. To hasten the growth, when applied to vegetables. "This culture did rather retard than advance." *Bacon*. To propose or offer; to produce. "I dare not advance my opinion." *Dryd*. To pay the charges of an undertaking, before the time of reimbursement arrives; to give or lend a person money, &c. before he is capable of paying.

To **ADV'ANCE**, V. N. to move forward; to make a progress. "They who would advance in knowledge." *Locke*.

ADVANCE, S. [from *advance*] the act of approaching; liberties granted by a person in love to a suitor. "The indecent advances he made to detain him." *Pope's Odyssey*. Gradation, gradual increase. "These gradual advances." *Atterb*. Raising to a higher degree. "For the advance, and perfecting of human nature." *Locke*.

ADVA'NCE FOSSE, or **DITCH**, in Fortification, a ditch drawn round the esplanade, to prevent a surprize from the besiegers. See **FOSSE**.

ADVANCEMENT, S. the act of advancing; progress. "It makes daily advancements." *Swift*. Promotion; preferment. "The quick advancement of her husband." *Tatler*, No. 33. Raising to a higher degree of perfection; improvement.

ADVANCER, S. one that promotes or advances. "Greater advancers of defamatory designs." *Government of the Tongue*.

ADVANTAGE, S. [*avantage*, Fr.] the better or superiority of a person. "The laity have some advantage over the clergy." *Sprat*. "Would have the advantage of us." *Atterb*. Superiority by stratagem or cunning. "Designing to take advantage, and prosecute him." *Swift*. A favourable opportunity. "Give me advantage of some brief discourse." *Orkello*. A manner productive of great approbation or splendor. "True wit is nature to advantage dress'd." *Pope*. Self-interest, profit, or gain. "Thou fiddist, what advantage will it be to thee?" *Job xxxv*. 3. A premium, or more than can be claimed by law. "You neither lend nor borrow upon advantage." *Merch. of Venice*. A favourable or additional circumstance.

To **ADVANTAGE**, V. A. [*avantage*, Fr.] to benefit, improve, or promote; to get or acquire profit. "What is a man ad-

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vantaged, if he gain the whole world?" *Luke ix.* 25.

ADVANTAGED, Part. possessed of advantages or superior attainments.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. [*avantageux*, Fr.] conducing to profit. "Improved into a very advantageous opportunity." *Hanm. Furdm.* Useful; servicable. "Some advantageous act may be achiev'd." *Milt*.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. conducing to convenience or advantage. "It was advantageously situated." *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, a quality which conduces to profit or convenience.

To **ADVE'NE**, V. A. [*advenio*, Lat.] to become a part, including the idea of something superadded.

ADVE'NIENT, Part. that which is superadded; additional. "Extrinsically advenient." *Glanv.*

ADVENT, S. [*adventus*, Lat.] the space of four weeks, set apart by the church, to prepare for the approaching festival of Christmas.

ADVE'NTINE, Adj. [*adventinus*, Lat.] that which is acquired. "If the adventine heat be greatly predominant to the natural." *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

ADVENTITIOUS, Adj. [*adventitius*, Lat.] what is superadded, or acquired. "Tho' we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others adventitious." *Boyle*. Not of the same nature; additional, or interspersed. "Adventitious fires raised by high meats." *Dryd*.

ADVENTURE, S. [*aventure*, Fr.] an incident; a hazard. "Two stood upon their adventure." *Hayw*. Without certain direction. "Blows flew at all adventurers." *Hayw*. An attempt in which some risk is run. "Or, failing in the adventure, die." *Dryd*. An incident, or occurrence. "Humble adventures." *Tatler*, No. 7. In Commerce, a parcel of goods, sent or carried by sea, at a person's own risk.

To **ADVENTURE**, V. N. to stand the chance, or risk; to endanger. "Adventured his life." *Judg.* ix. 17.

ADVENTURER, S. [*aventurier*, Fr.] one who exposes himself to hazard or danger; one who runs a great risk. "Our merchants shall no more adventurers be." *Dryd*. He who undertakes, either by himself or in companies, the settlement of colonies, or conquests of places. "The adventurers and planters of New England." *Posseltbro. Diss.*

ADVENTUROUS, Adj. [*aventureux*, Fr.] ready to expose himself to dangers. "Was never known a more adventurous knight." *Dryd*. Enterprising, full of hazard and difficulty. "Attempt a more adventurous song." *Addis.*

ADVENTUROUSLY, Adv. in a hazardous, difficult, and daring manner. "If he durst steal any thing adventurously." *Shakspeare. Hen. V.*

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ADVERB,

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ADVERB, S. [*adverbium*, Lat.] a word joined to a verb, adjective, or participle, to show their manner, degree, or quantity. Thus, he walks *slowly*; the word *slowly* is an adverb joined to the verb walks, to show the manner in which the action of walking is performed.

ADVERBIAL, Adj. [*adverbialis*] what is used in the manner of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, Adv. in the manner of an adverb. "I think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremis*." *Addison*.

ADVERSARY, S. [*adversaire*, Fr.] one who opposes another. "Th' *adversary* of God and man." *Milt. Antagonist*. An enemy. "An *adversary*, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us." *Spec. Tat.* No 399.

ADVERSATIVE, Adj. [*adversativus*, Lat.] a word implying opposition or contrast.

ADVERSE, Adj. [*adversus*, Lat.] contrary; opposite. "Twice by *adverse* winds—Drove back." *Shaksp. Hen. VI.* Acting in opposite directions. "Two polar winds blowing *adverse*." *Milt.* Contrary to the wish or desire. "Be try'd in humble state and things *adverse*." *Par. Reg.* Unsuccessful; calamitous; unfortunate. "Unhappy men, or *adverse* fate." *Roscam*.

ADVERSITY, S. [*adversitas*, Lat.] a state which is opposite to our wishes. "Let me embrace these four *adversities*." *Shaksp.* A state wherein a person loses those conveniences he before enjoyed; a state of affliction, misery, and misfortune. "Sweet are the uses of *adversity*." *Shaksp.*

ADVERSELY, or **ADVERSLY**, Adv. unfortunately; unhappily; disagreeably. "If the drink you gave me touch my palate *adversely*." *Shaksp.*

To **ADVERT**, V. N. [*adverto*, Lat.] to regard, observe, or attend to. "To *advert* to more than one thing." *Rayen Creat.* To apply the mind to with attention.

ADVERTENCE, S. [from *advert*] attention; regard; consideration; reflection. "Allow-but a sober *advertence* to its proposals." *Decay of Pity*.

ADVERTENCY, S. [from *advert*] attention; regard; consideration; observation. "Too much *advertency* is not your talent." *Swift*.

To **ADVERTISE**, V. A. [*advertir*, Old Fr.] to determine a thing in suspense. "The King his lord *advertise*—Whether our daughter were legitimate." *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.* To give notice or information. "They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses." *Dryd.* To publish a thing stolen, lost, found, or wanted, now practised instead of crying it. For the utility of this practice, we need only appeal to the countenance it receives daily from the great officers of the state, the public trading companies of the nation, the most opulent mer-

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chants of the kingdom, and the considerable revenue which accrues to the government from this one article.

ADVERTISEMENT, S. warning; instruction; advice. "My griefs are louder than *advertisement*." *Shaksp.* Intelligence or information. Publication; a notice of a thing in a news paper; or an article, containing the description of a thing lost, &c. offering a reward, &c.

ADVERTISER, S. he that conveys intelligence or information. The paper which contains intelligence.

ADVERTISING, Part. active in conveying intelligence, advice, or admonition. "Then *advertising* and holy to your business." *Shaksp.*

ADVICE, S. [*advis* or *avis*, Fr.] This is distinguished from the verb by its spelling, being wrote with a c, but the verb with an s } opinion, or counsel. "By my *advice*—Let us impart." *Hamlet*. Instruction. "Without thy poor *advice*." *Prior*. Consultation or deliberation. "Taking *advice* with workmen." *Bac.* News or intelligence. "Advices from Switzerland import." *Tatler*, No. 6.

ADVISEABLE, Adj. that which is or may be proper to be advised; prudent. "Some judge it *adviseable* for a man to account with his heart every day." *South*.

ADVISEABLENESS, S. what renders a thing proper to be advised; fitness; propriety.

To **ADVISE**, V. A. [*aviser*, Fr.] to recommend. "I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchant's accounts." *Lucke*. To give a person a hint of; to remind. "Such discourse bring on—As may *advise* him of his happy state." *Parad. Lost*. To inform, or give intelligence of an action transacted at a distance. "We are *advised* from Vienna." *Tatler*, No. 7.

To **ADVISE**, V. N. to consult; to consider; to examine; to give an opinion. "Advise if this be worth attempting." *Par. Lost*.

ADVISED, Part. prudently; after a due examination of the nature and consequences. "Let him rather be *advised* in his answer, than forward to tell stories." *Bacon*. Done with design; done on purpose.

ADVISEDLY, Adv. in a deliberate manner; with due consideration; prudently. "Cannot stay to consider *advisedly*." *Bac.* Eff. With any peculiar design; on purpose. "Advisedly undertaken." *Swickling*.

ADVISEDNESS, S. deliberation; caution; prudence. "To proceed with all just *advisedness* and adoration." *Sunderfon*.

ADVISER, S. one who gives advice or counsel. "And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks." *Wal.* One who reminds a person. "To silence this impertinent *adviser*." *Reper*.

ADULA'ION,

ADULATION, S. [*adulatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing too much praise to a person; including too high a commendation of his virtues, and omitting his defects. "With titles blown from adulation." *Shaksp. Hen V.*

ADULA' TOR, S. a flatterer; a complimenter; one who praises too much the excellencies of another.

A'DULATORY, Adj. [*adulatorius*, Lat.] in a flattering or complimentary manner.

ADULT, Part. [*adultus*] grown up; arrived to maturity. "In their adult age, than in their minority." *Decay of Piety.*

ADULT, S. one who is between infancy and manhood. "Children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of adults." *Shaksp.*

ADULTNESS, S. the state between childhood and manhood. See **ADOLESCENCE**.

ADULTERAN, Part. [*adulterans*, Lat.] who is guilty of adultery; or debases by admixture.

TO ADULTERATE, V. A. [*adulterare*, Fr.] to violate the bed of a married person; to corrupt or debase. "To adulterate them with salt-petre." *Boyle*. To spoil by incorporating foreign words.

ADULTERATED, owing to the crime of adultery. "I am posses'd with an adulterate blot." *Shaksp. Counterfeit*. "The maker of adulterate wares." *Dec. of Piety*.

ADULTERATENESS, S. the quality of being adulterate, counterfeit.

ADULTERATION, S. [*adulteratio*, Lat.] the corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things pass for more than their intrinsic value, by its resemblance to something better. "To make the compound pass for the rich simple metal, is an adulteration, or counterfeiting." *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

ADULTERER, S. [*adulter*, Lat.] the person guilty of lying with another's wife. "Whoremongers and adulterers God shall judge." *Heb. xiii. 14.*

ADULTRESS, S. a woman guilty of violating her husband's bed, by lying with another man. "The Spartan lady replied, when asked, What was the punishment for adulteresses? There are no such things here." *Governm. of the Tongue*.

ADULTEROUS, Adj. guilty of the crime of adultery. "Such is the way of an adulterous woman." *Prov. xxx. 20*. Base, corrupted; idolatrous.

ADULTERY, S. [*adulterium*, Lat.] in its primary signification, the being false to the marriage bed. "Whoso committeth adultery lacketh understanding." *Prov. vi. 32*. Idolatry. "Committed adultery with stones and with stocks." *Jerem. iii. 9*.

TO ADUMBRATE, V. A. [*adumbrare*, Lat.] to shadow; to give a slight resemblance. "Heaven—is adumbrated by all

those excellencies which can endear." *Dec. of Piety*.

ADUMBRATION, S. [from *adumbrate*] the giving a slight representation or illustration; an imperfect resemblance, like that of a shadow. "At best a most confused adumbration." *Gloucester*. A faint glimmering; a distant and confused likeness. "Some adumbration of the rational nature." *Hales's Orig.* In Heraldry, when any figure in a coat is so obscured, that nothing but the bare profile or outline is visible.

ADVOCATE, S. [*advocatus*, Lat.] one who has the pleading or management of a cause; one who vindicates or defends any tenet or action. "That cause seems commonly the better, that has the better advocate." *Temple*. "Advocates for folly." *Pope*. Lord Advocate, a great officer of state in Scotland, who gives his advice in all cases about making or executing laws, defends the King's rights and privileges in all public meetings, prosecutes all capital crimes before the judiciary; concurs in all pursuits wherein the King has interest; and is at liberty to plead all causes, unless when acting as an ordinary Lord of Sessions, in which case he can plead only the King's.

ADVOCATION, S. the office or business of an advocate.

ADVOLUTION, S. [*advolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling to,

ADVOU'TRY, S. [*avoutrie*, Fr.] adultery. "A marriage compounded between an advoutry and a rape." *Bac.*

ADVOWE, S. [*advoue*, Fr.] one who has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, S. the right of presenting to a benefice.

TO ADURE, V. N. [*aduro*, Lat.] to consume or destroy by fire, to burn up.

ADUST, Part. [*adustus*, Lat.] burnt up, scorched, rendered brittle by heat. "Such a heat as will not render the body adust." *Bac.* Capable of burning; scorching hot. "As the Lybian air adust." A habit of body which arises from a fermentation of choler and bile, and betoken heat or warmth of temper, cholerie. "The same adust complexion." *Pope*.

ADUSTED, Part. burnt, set on fire. "Concocted and adusted they reduc'd—To blackest grain." *Par. Lost*. Warm or hot with respect to the humours of the body, or temper. "They are but spirits of adusted choler." *Horwyl*.

ADUSTABLE, Adj. that may be burnt or scorched up.

ADUSTION, S. [from *adusti*] the act of burning up, or drying. "The heat continuing its adustion." *Harvey*. The evaporating the most subtle particles of the blood by heat, an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, accompanied with a hollow-

ness in the eyes, paleness, and a dryness of the body.

ADZ, S. See ADDICE.

Æ, a diphthong, in which the sound of the *A* is obscure; though used by the Romans and Saxons, it seems now quite out of use being changed for the simple *e*, as in equator, enigma, equinoctial and even in Æneid.

ÆGILOPS, S. [αἰγῶψ, Gr.] a kind of tumour or ulcer in the corner of the eye, either with or without an inflammation. When attended with an inflammation, it is supposed to be owing to an abundance of blood; if without, from a viscous pituitous humour thrown on this part.

ÆGIS, S. [from αἰς, Gr.] in mythology, the name of the shield or buckler of Jupiter, or Pallas. It has its name from Jupiter's covering his shield with the skin of the goat amalthæa, which he is said to have suckled. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is still called by this name.

ÆGLOGUE, S. [from αἰς, Gr. and λῆγος] a species of poetry, wherein rustics are introduced as the actors. It now goes by the denomination of a pastoral, or poem wherein the persons are shepherds; from the Lat. *pastor* a sheep herd.

ÆGYPTIACUM, [Lat. *Egyptian*] an ointment, originally ascribed to Melus, consisting of vinegar, verdigrease, and honey, boiled to a consistence. The scum is called Egyptian honey. It is an admirable detergent, proper to keep down fungous excrescences, but should be lowered according to the circumstances of the case, for fear of it corroding too much.

ÆNIGMA, S. [αἰνίγμα, Gr.] something put in, obscure, and sometimes contradictory terms, to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing, delivered in such terms as render the meaning not intelligible at first sight. The eastern nations seem to have affected this species of writing very much; an example of it may be found in Judg. xiv. 22. and its definition by Bohours as being a witty, artful, abstruse description, may not be very improper, if it be allowed to be, according to Mr. Addison, a species of false wit, and rather the sport of the understanding, than the dictate of wisdom.

ÆOLUS, S. [from Æolus, the God of wind] the name of a ventilator, or a machine used to extract foul air out of a room.

ÆOLIPILE, S. [Αἰολίς, Πύλας, Gr.] an hydraulic instrument, which being filled with water, and heated by fire, will afford a vapour, which issues out with a prodigious violence and noise.

ÆON, S. [αἰών, Gr.] duration.

ÆRA, S. in chronology, a certain fixed point of time from which any computation begins.

AERARIUM, S. the public treasury of the Roman state, resembling our bank, or exchequer.

ÆRIAL, Adj. [aërius, Lat.] consisting or partaking of air. "Vegetables abound more with aerial particles." *Arbut.* Produced by the air. "Aerial honey." *Dryd.* Inhabiting the air. "Aerial animals." *Locke.* Placed or situated in the air; lofty; high. "Aerial spire." *Phillips.*

ÆRIAL PERSPECTIVE, the art of conveying a proper diminution to the shades and light of colours, and size of objects in proportion to the distance of the object. It is founded on this principle, that the rays emitted from an object to the eye, are weaker in proportion to the length of the column of air through which they pass.

ÆRIANS, S. [from aërius] a religious sect in the fourth century, who were named from Aërius their founder. Their tenets resembled those of the Arians with respect to the Trinity; besides which they held that priest and bishop were synonymous terms, and denoted but one order and dignity. Aërius built his doctrine on some passages in St. Paul's Epistles, particularly on that of a Tim. iv. 14. where the apostle exhorts, "Not to neglect the gift he had received by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery." On which he observes, that there is no mention of bishops; and that it is evident, that Timothy was ordained by the presbytery alone. To this Epiphanius replies, Har. 75, That the word includes both bishops and priests, or the whole assembly of ecclesiastics.

ÆRO'LOGY, S. [αἰρ and λόγος, Gr.] a discourse or essay on the properties of the air.

ÆRO'METRY, S. [from αἰρ, aër, Gr. air, and μέτρον, métrōn, Gr. to measure] the art of measuring air, including the laws of motion, gravitation, pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, &c. Instead of this term modern writers substitute *Pneumatics*.

ÆRO'SCOPY, S. [αἰρ and σκοπία] the art of observing of the air.

ÆRY, S. See AIRIE.

ÆRUGINOUS, Adj. resembling or pertaining to the rust of copper. It is by some described as a green colour, and by others as a brown.

ÆRUGOS, S. [Lat.] rust, particularly copper rust; verdigrease.

ÆSUSTUM, in chemistry, composed of thin plates of copper put into a crucible, with alternate layers of sulphur and salt, and continued on a hot charcoal fire, till the sulphur is consumed. It is very deterfice, and used for eating off proud flesh.

ÆSCHYNOMENOUS, Part. [αἰσχύνωμενος, Gr.] in botany, applied to those plants that are called Sensitive.

ÆSTIVAL, Adj. [aestas, Lat.] in geography relating to the Summer islands.

ÆTUA RY,

AE'STUARY, S. [*asutarium*, Lat.] in Geography, an arm of the sea, penetrating a great way into the land. In Pharmacy, a vapour bath.

AETHER, S. [*αἰθερ*, Gr.] in Physics, a thin matter, finer and rarer than air, beginning from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space. Sir Isaac Newton observes, that heat is communicated through a vacuum, almost as readily as through air; but as that could not be without some interjacent body, to act as a medium, this body must be subtle enough to penetrate the pores of glass, and may be supposed to penetrate those of all other bodies, and consequently to be diffused through all the parts of space. The existence of this æthereal medium being thus settled, the author proceeds to its properties inferring it to be more rare, fluid, active, and elastic, than air; and the cause of gravitation, of the elasticity of the air and the nervous fibres; of the emission, refraction, reflexion, and other phenomena of light; of sensation, muscular motion, &c. and that it is the *primum mobile*, or first source and spring of all physical action in the modern system.

AETHERIAL, Adj. [*ætherius*, Lat.] something that partakes of the nature of æther. *Æthereal* space, or region, is that in the heavens, where the pure unmixed æther is supposed to be found; and is used for heavenly. *Æthereal* oil, named likewise essential; is a fine subtle, essential oil, approaching to the nature of a spirit. The pure liquor, which rises next after the spirit, in distilling turpentine, is called the æthereal oil of turpentine.

AETHIOPS-MINERAL, S. a preparation of quicksilver, and flour of brimstone, in equal quantities ground in a stone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quicksilver remain visible. It is prescribed as an ointment for the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions.

AETIO'LOGY, S. [*αιτιολογια*, Gr.] in medicine, a discourse or essay, explaining the causes of a disease. *The ætiology of the Hydrophobia*, *Chamb.*

AETITES, S. [of *αἰτης*] an oval incrustated stone of a dark russet colour, hollow within, and including another stone, which when shook rattles. The virtues ascribed to it by Galen and Pliny, may be esteemed as vulgar errors, founded on superstition.

AETNA, S. [from *αἰνα*, or *Νῆϋν*, a furnace] a remarkable burning mountain, the highest of any in Sicily. The inhabitants call it *Monte Gibello*, or by contraction, *Mon-Gibelli*, i. e. the Mount of Mounts. Its ascent from Catania is 30,000 paces, but on the side next Randazzo only 20,000; its circumference, at the bottom, is 200,000; it is of a circular form, and terminates in a peak somewhat resembling a sugar-loaf. The bottom is planted

with corn and sugar-cane, the middle with woods, olive-trees, and vines, and the top is covered with snow all the year. The amazing quantity of burning matter ejected, and the earthquakes attending its eruptions, have occasioned most terrible devastation and calamities. During that of 1693, fifteen or sixteen towns, eighteen estates, with men and cattle, besides villages and 93000 souls, were destroyed.

AFA'R, Adv. [of a expletive, and *far* of *seor*, or *seorran*, Sax.] at some distance. "In stronds *afar* remote." *Shakspeare*. "Seeing a fig-tree *afar* off." *Mat. xi. 13*. Foreign or strange, distance, in opposition to intimate friendship. "The promise is to all that is *afar* off." *Acts ii. 39*. "Preached peace to you which were *afar* off." *Eph. ii. 17*.

AFFA'RD, Part. to be under apprehensions at the prospect of some approaching evil, or calamity. Used with the particle of before the object. "He looks *afard* of himself." *Peacomb*. This word is now seldom used.

A'FER, S. [Lat.] the fourth west wind. "Notus and Afer, black, with thunderous clouds." *Par. Lost*.

AFFAB'LITY, S. [*affabilitas*, Fr.] a quality that includes modesty, good-nature, and condescension; applied generally to superiors. "Of a most flowing courtesy and affability to all men." *Clarend.*

A'FFABLE, Verbal Adj. [*affable*, Fr.] possessing complaisance, good-nature, and condescension. "He was *affable* and both well and fair spoken." *Bacon*. Applied to external appearance; favourable; inviting address. "With a serene and *affable* countenance." *Tatler*.

A'FFABLENESS, S. courteousness; polite, kind, civil, and complaisant behaviour. See *Affability*.

A'FFABLY, Adv. in an affable, civil, courteous manner.

AFFA'IR, S. [*affaire*, Fr.] something done, or that is to be done. Business, employment. "I was not born for great *affairs*." *Pope*. The transactions of a nation. "St. John's skill in state *affairs*." *Swift*. The circumstances of a person. "His *affairs* are in very bad order." *Business*. Intrigue. "He had a little *affair* with Miss ——" This seems to be borrowed from the French, *il avait une petite affaire*.

To **AFFE'AR**, V. N. [*affier*, Fr.] in law, to confirm, establish, and support. "His title is *affaired*." *Shakspeare*.

AFFE'CT, S. [*affectus*, Lat.] See affection. To **AFFE'CT**, V. A. [*afficer*, Fr.] to produce or cause an effect, to cause, "Affect the earth with cold." *Milton*. To act upon. "Reciprocally *affected* each other." *Bentley*. To influence. "These qualities relate to, and *affected* the actions of men." To excite, or stir up the passions. "Very much *affected* with the idea." To aim at, to endeavour after. To tend to. "The drops of every fluid

fluid affect a round figure." *Newton's Opt.* To like or long for. "To tell us women what we most affect." *Dryd.* To assume a character that is not real, or natural. "Spenser, in affecting the ancients, writ no language." *B. Johnson.*

AFFECTATION, *S.* [affectatio, Lat.] an artful assuming of a character, or appearance, to which we have no claim. "An affectation to love the pleasure of solitude." *Spekt.* No. 264.

AFFECTED, *Part.* [affectus] that has the affections excited. To be fond of. Disposed. "No marvel then if he were ill affected." Assumed, and appearing unnatural. "These and affected phantasies." *R-m. and Juliet.* Full of affectation. "An affected woman." *Johns.*

AFFECTEDLY, *Adv.* affecting reality; pretensively. "You are neither naturally or affectedly ignorant." *Sevint.*

AFFECTEDNESS, *S.* the quality of assuming false appearance, or character.

AFFECTION, *S.* [affection, Fr.] the state of being affected, or influenced by any cause. "Cannot contain their urine for affection." *Mercb. of Ven.* Passions in general. "Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious affections." *Sprat.* Love, esteem, regard, or good-will; "Your affection towards any of these princely suitors." *Mercb. of Ven.* Zeal; an earnest desire of obtaining. "Set your affections on things above." *Col. iii. 2.* Affections of body, in physics, are certain modifications, occasioned by motion; they are divided into primary, or secondary; the primary are such as arise from the idea of matter, as quantity and figure; or from that of form, as quality and power, or from both, as motion, place, and time. Secondary or derivative, affections are those that arise from the primary, as divisibility, continuity, &c. from quantity; regularity, and its contrary, from figure, health, strength, &c. from quality. In medicine, it implies a morbid state of the body or some of its parts.

AFFECTIONATE, *Adj.* [affectans, Fr.] zealous; warm; "In their love to God, and desire to please him, men can never be too affectionate." *Sprat.* Strongly inclined to. "Being affectionate of old to the war with France." *Bac. Hen. VII.* Fond, tender, endearing. "When we reflect on this affectionate care of Providence for our happiness." *Rogers.*

AFFECTIONATELY, *Adv.* fondly, endearingly, benevolently.

AFFECTIONATENESS, *S.* the quality of exercising benevolent, kind, and social passions.

AFFECTIONED, *Adj.* [from affection] full of affection. See affected.

AFFECTIVE, *Adj.* that which excites disagreeable or painful sensations.

AFFECTUOSITY, *S.* passionateness. To **AFFERE**, *V. A.* [affere, Fr.] in law, to confirm.

AFFETUOSO, *Adj.* [Ital.] in Music, implies that the air should be played slow, and so as to melt and touch with pity.

AFFIANCE, *S.* [affiance, Fr.] to confirm by plighting of faith; betrothing. "Affiance made, my happyests begun." *Fairy Queen.* Figuratively, trust, or confidence, reliance. "Ah! what's more dangerous than this food affiance." *Shakesp. Hen. VI.* Firm trust, and dependences. "Referring the event of things to God with an implicit affiance" *Atterb.*

To **AFFIANCE**, *V. A.* [affiance, Fr.] to engage to marry. "He was affianced long time before." *Fairy Q.* Consistent, or sincere.

AFFIDATION, or **AFFIDATURE**, *S.* [affido, Lat.] mutual contract; reciprocal oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, *S.* a written oath, sworn before an authorized person; which contains the time, residence, and addition of the person who makes it; and is admitted in evidence only on motions, if taken before a master of Chancery; it is of no force in the King's Bench, or other court. 1 Lill. Abridg. 44, 46. Stat. 29 Char. II. c. 5. 21 Char. I. B. R. 1 Lill. 42. Style 44. 2 Sal. 461. In a looser sense, declaration upon oath. "Count Rechteren should have made affidavit." *Spekt.* No. 48r.

AFFIED, *Part.* joined by contract, affianced; engaged; betrothed.

AFFILIATION, *S.* [ad, and filius, Lat.] adoption, of a son. Among the Gaulish nobility, it was performed by the father's presenting a battle-ax to his intended son.

AFFINED, *Part.* [affines, Lat.] joined; related to.

AFFINITY, *S.* [affinit, Fr.] relation by marriage; not by blood. "Affinity to the tyrant." *Sidney.* Connexion, resemblance to. "Affinity with the old Gallic." *Camden.*

To **AFFIRM**, *V. N.* [affirmo, Lat.] to declare; to assert; to relate confidently. "Yet their own authors faithfully affirm" *Shak. Hen. V.* To rectify, approve, establish, or confirm a law, in opposition to repeal. "The house of peers has a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to affirm." *Bacon.* In this sense we say. "To affirm the truth." *Johns. Dist.*

AFFIRMABLE, *Adj.* [from affirm and abal, Sax. power, or possibility] what may be affirmed, or asserted. "Applicable and affirmable of him when present." *Hale's Orig.*

AFFIRMANCE, *S.* confirmation.

AFFIRMANT, *S.* [affirmans, Lat.] one who affirms.

AFFIR-

AFFIRMATION, S. [*affirmatio*, Lat.] confirmation. "Upon warrant of bloody affirmation." *Shakspeare*. Assertion. "The affirmation on which his despair is founded. Confirmation. "Our statutes sometime are only the affirmation, or ratification of that, which by common law was held before." *Hooker*. In grammar, what is otherwise called a verb, because it expresses what we affirm of any subject. Thus "Charlotte endeareth." Endeareth is an affirmation, because it affirms the quality of *endearing* to be in Charlotte. The method by law allowed to Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, instead of an oath, which they hold to be inconsistent with Christ's command; "Swear not at all." If they are guilty of a false affirmation, they are subject to the penalties of perjury: in criminal cases their affirmation is not taken as evidence.

AFFIRMATIVE, Adj. [from *affirm*] that which positively asserts a thing. "Many have believed the affirmative." *Dryden*. Positive; obdurate; dogmatical, or one that would affirm anything. "Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter. In logic, such propositions as affirm one thing to belong to another, and is as it were to unite them in thought and word; the predicate is taken in its whole comprehension, or every part of it affirmed of the subject; as "A true Christian is an honest man." Here every part of honestly is affirmed of the true Christian. Affirmative in Algebra, applied to quantities, are those which express a real magnitude in opposition to those which are negative, or less than nothing. Affirmative sign in algebra, is what shews that the quantity it is prefixed to, is affirmative, and is marked thus +.

AFFIRMATIVELY, Adv. in a positive manner.

AFFIRMER, S. one who asserts or affirms; one who takes the affirmative side of a question, in a dispute. "If by the word virtue, the affirmer intends our whole duty." *Watts*.

To AFFIX, V. A. [*affixum*, supine of *affigere*, Lat.] to be fixed to. "With names affixed to them." *Lodge*. To connect, subjoin, establish. "Constantly affixed applause and disgrace" *Rogers*.

AFFLATION, S. [*afflatum*, supine of *afflare*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, S. [Lat.] divine inspiration; in physic, a vapour, or blast, prejudicial to the health.

To AFFLICT, V. A. [*afflictum*, Lat.] to use so as to occasion a deep sorrow. "They shall afflict them four hundred years." *Gen. xv. 13*. Followed by the personal pronoun, to practice the duties of sincere repentance. "That we might afflict ourselves before

God." *Exra viii. 21*. To punish. "The Lord doth not afflict willingly." *Lament. iii. 33*. In the passive, to be in adversity or misery. "Is any one afflicted among you let him pray." *Jam. v. 13*. Sometimes used with *at* before the cause. "So afflicted at the loss of a fine boy." *Spectator*.

AFFLICTION, S. [*afflictio*, Lat.] what causes a sensation of pain; a disagreeable circumstance; a calamity. "All affliction is naturally grievous." *Hosker*. Misery, adversity, distress. "Some virtues are only seen in affliction." *Spectator*. No. 257.

AFFLICTIVE, Adj. that produces torment, misery, pain, concern, sorrow. "With all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature." *South*.

AFFLUENCE, S. [*affluence*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.] in its primary sense, the flowing to any place; resort, or concourse, wealth, riches, plenty. "Let joy or ease, let affluence or content." *Pope*.

AFFLUENCY, S. See **AFFLUENCE**.

AFFLUENT, Part. [*affluent*, Fr.] flowing. "The affluent blood." *Harvey*. Wealthy; plentiful; exuberant. "Loaded and blest with all the affluent store." *Prior*.

AFFLUENTNESS, S. the quality of being wealthy.

AFFLUX, S. [*affluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows. "It must be by new affluxes to London." *Grant*.

To AFFORD, V. A. from *fordere*, or *fordern*, Teut. to yield, produce. "The soil affords grain." Supply, cause. "His ubiquity affords continual comfort." *Bacon's Vulg. Err.* To be able to sell. "They may afford cheaper." *Aldis*. To be rich enough to support a charge, or expense. "Wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing." *Swift*. *Med. Educ.*

To AFFOREST, V. A. [*afforestare*, law Lat.] to convert ground into a forest.

AFFORESTATION, S. the act of converting grounds into forests. "Rich. I. and Hen. II. made new afforestations." *Holot's Com. Law*.

AFFORESTING, S. [*afforestatio*] the turning lands into forests.

To AFFRANCHISE, V. A. [*affranchire*, Fr.] to make free.

AFFRAID, Part. [*affrayer*, Fr.] to be timorous, or fearful. It is usually spelt with a single *f*; though this is more consistent with analogy.

To AFFRAY, V. A. to terrify; to fright. "Or when the flying heavens he would affray." *Fairy Queen*.

AFFRAY, or **AFFRAYMENT**, S. is an affright a skirmish, wherein a blow is given, or a weapon drawn. It differs from an assault, this being a public, but that a personal wrong.

AFFRICTION, S. [*affricatio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one thing on another. "The *affrication* would quickly blacken them." *Bayle*. Friction is the word in use.

To **AFFRIGHT**, V. A. [from a expletive, and *fright* of *frighean*, Sax. to affect with fear or terror. "Thy name *affrights* me, in whose sound is death." In the passive, used with *at*, to be intimidated, disheartened, and discouraged. "Thou shalt not be *affrighted* at them." *Deut.* vii. 21.

AFFRIGHT, S. [to *affright*] terror, fear, fright. "In fear and sad *affright*." *Fairy Queen*. The object which causes fear. "By sending these *affrights*." *Johns. Catal.* This word is used chiefly among the poets.

AFFRIGHTFUL, Adj. having such qualities as may cause fear. "All that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature." *Dec. of Piety*.

To **AFFRONT**, V. A. of *ad* and *frontem*, Lat. to meet face to face, to confront. "We have sent for Hamlet hither—" "That he may here — *Affront* Ophelia." *Shakspeare. Ham.* To meet like an enemy. "And with their darkness durst *affront* his light." *Par. Lost*. To injure or abuse. "Dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius." *Ad. Lif.*

AFFRONT, S. [*affront*, Fr. *affronto*, Ital.] an insult offered to the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeness. "Doing *affronts* to his son." *Bee.* Rude behaviour, outrage. "Oft have they violated—The temple, of the law with foul *affronts*." *Par. Reg.* The offer of battle or attack. "Dreaded—on hostile ground, none daring my *affront*." *Milt. Samson*. This sense is very unusual, though agreeable to analogy.

AFFRONTIER, S. one who offers the affront.

AFFRONTING, Part. which gives or causes an affront. "Among words, some are kind, others *affronting*." *Watt's Log.*

AFFROUNTIVE, Adj. that which may affront or give offence.

AFFROUNTIVENESS, S. a quality of giving affronts.

AFFUSION, S. [*affusio*, Lat.] the pouring one thing upon another. "The *affusion* of tincture of galls." *Grew's Museum*.

To **AFFY**, V. A. [*affy*, Fr.] to bind by contract, to marry; to betroth. "For daring to *affy* a mighty lord." To fix a confidence in; "I do *affy*—In thy uprightness and integrity." *Shakspeare. Tit. and Andronicus*.

AFIELD, Adv. to the field, "*Afield* I went amidst the morning dew." *Cay.*

AFLLOAT, Adv. [the diphthong is accented upon the *o* which is pronounced like *o* in *rote*, with an obscure, though scarce sensible sound of the *u*; from *a*, and *float* from *flatter*, Fr. to swim on the surface of the water] swimming on the water; floating. "On such a full sea are we now *aflloat*." *Shakspeare. Jul. Cas.* Fluctuating. "Take any pas-

sion of the soul of a man, while it is predominating and *aflloat*." *South.*

AFOOT, Adv. walking, standing. "Come *afoot* thither." *Hamlet*. In agitation; begin. "When thou seest that act *afoot*." *Lilium*. On their march, applied to forces. "Albany's and Cornwall's powers—'Tis said they are *afoot*." *Shakspeare. Lear*.

AFORE, Prep. nearer in place, not behind. "He stood *afore* her." Sooner applied to time, "I shall be there *afore* you." *Shakspeare. Lear*.

AFORE, Adv. [from *a* and *fore*, Sax.] that which is past; prior or antecedent. "I wrote *afore* in few words." *Ephes. iii.* 3. First, with respect to place or order, "Will you go on *afore*." *Othello*. In front, or in the forefront. "He rear'd high *afore*—His body monstrous." *Fairy Queen*.

AFORE-GOING, Part. the which precedes in order, or motion.

AFORE-HAND, Adv. previous; or before. Having the start; "*afore-hand* in all matters of power."

AFORE-MENTIONED, Part. something mentioned in a former part of a book or discourse.

AFORE-NAMED, Part. that has been in a former part of a work or discourse. "In all other *aforenamed* proportions." *Peacocks*.

AFORE-SAID, Part. that which has been said or mentioned before. "The *afore-said* experiment." *Bayle*.

AFORE-TIME, Adv. in times past, of those which have preceded the present. "Whatsoever was written *aforetime*." *Rom.* xv. 4.

AFRAID, Part. [from *affrayer*, Fr. and should therefore be written with a double *f*, as observed in *affraid*. The diphthong is accented on the *a*, the sound of the *e* being very confused; and the word pronounced as if the *i* was dropped and written with an *e* final, thus *afrade*] to be affected with fear, dread or terror. "They were *afraid* to come nigh him." *Exod.* xxxiv. 30. Sometimes with *of*, and other times *at* before the object of terror. "Nor shalt thou be *afraid of* destruction." *Job.* v. 21. "They that dwell are *afraid at* thy tokens." *Psal.* lvi. 8.

AFRESH, Adv. [from *a* and *fresh*, of *fersch*, Sax.] a new; once more; a second time.

AFRONT, Adv. [*à front*, Fr.] in the front; or in such a direction, that the face of one is directly opposite to that of another. "These four came all *afront*." *Shakspeare. Henry IV.* See **AFFRONT**.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Arabick gulph, and the isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base from Tangier to the isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say,

from

from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the most northern part, is 3600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guarda-ful, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the Torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits very excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; such as lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, ceroes, and elephants. There are some animals that are found no where else; such as the hippopotamus, or the sea-horse, whose teeth are so large that they serve instead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the most beautiful striped wild ass, which is esteemed a fine present for the greatest princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in other places, or at least creatures so much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Besides these, they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkeys, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almost without water; and whose sands are so loose, that, by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt, to Negroeland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. This last is thought by some to have its source near that of the Nile, and to run quite across Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantick ocean in several branches, of which the Senegal is the chief: but this is doubted by others, and not without reason. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is Mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia and among the Portuguese settlements. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers: however, the best distinguish them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Cafferia, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. See these articles. The Lon. is from 1 deg. to 71. The lat. from 1. to 35. S. and from 1. to 37. N.

AFTER, Prep. [from *after*, Sax. *asar* or *asarah*, Goth.] Applied to time, it denotes something had been done before. "*After*

the sop Satan entered into him." *John* xiii. 27. When applied to place, behind, or following. When used with *come* it implies pursuit. "*After* whom is the king come out." 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14. Concerning. "Thou enquirest *after* my iniquity." *Job.* x. 6. According to; in proportion to; "Give them *after* the work of their hands." *Psal.* xxviii. 4. Agreeable to, in imitation of. "*Made after* the same design." *Addis.*

AFTER, Adv. succeeding in time. "430 years *after*." *Gal.* iii. 17. Following in opposition to *before*. "Let him draw thee *after*." *Shakefp. Lear.* †† As this word is used of time with respect to some action which preceded it, it cannot with any propriety be introduced, without the mention of something as having gone before it. Thus, it would be very improper to say, I shall be happy *after*, but we say *hereafter*; and had we premised any circumstance as preceding the state of future happiness, the first expression would have been highly proper; as, "tho' I was then very much afflicted, I was happy *after*." *After* is compounded with several words, wherein it is used in its primary signification, as may be perceived by those which follow.

AFTER-AGES, S. ages which are to come. "What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain." *Addis.*

AFTER-BIRTH, S. in Midwifry, the coat, or membrane, wherein the fœtus is inclosed in the womb, called the secundine, and deriving its name from its coming away after the birth of the child. In brutes it is called the *hæm* or *claning*.

AFTER-CLAP, S. some incident that happens after an affair is supposed to be ended. "For fear of *after-claps*." *Spencer.* It seems a low expression.

AFTER-COST, S. expences incurred after the original bargain. "Left, your *after-cost* and labour prove unsuccessful." *Mortimer.*

AFTER-DINNER, S. that space of time which follows our second meal, called dinner, and sometimes used for afternoon. "An *after-dinner's* sleep." *Lutsp.*

To **AFTER-EYE**, V. A. to follow with the eye; to keep in view.

AFTER-GAME, S. an expedient after the first attempt, has failed. "My first designs, my friends, have proved abortive—Still there remains an *after-game* to play." *Addis. Cato.*

AFTER-MATH, S. the *after-grass*, or second mow of grass, cut in autumn.

AFTER-NOON, S. that space from twelve at noon to the evening. "On dice and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*." *Dryd.* In the decline. "In the *afternoon* of her best days." *Shak. Rich.* III.

AFTER-PAINS, S. (never used in the singular) those pains which are felt in the loins, groin, &c. after delivery, proceeding from

from a distension of the ligaments of the Uterus; which are seldom dangerous, unless heightened by a detention of the Lochia; and usually cured by a proper regimen, and the observance of a due posture, without any particular medicine.

AFTER-PART, S. the decline or latter part.

AFTER-PROOF, S. additional evidence, following that which has been given. "Under the expectation of his *after-proof*." *Watson*.

AFTER-TASTE, S. that taste which is perceived by the organs of sensation after drinking.

AFTER-THOUGHT, S. a plan or expedient formed too late; reflection after the finishing of a thing; repentance. "Expense, and *after-thought*, and idle care." *Dryd.*

AFTER-TIMES, S. Seldom used in the singular. Future ages; in time to come; hereafter.

AFTERWARD, or AFTERWARDS, Adv. [from *after* and *ward*, Sax.] in future time, referring to something which preceded, and which it is supposed to follow. "Prepare thy work, and *afterward* build thy house." *Prov.* xxiv. 27.

AFTER-WIT, S. an imprudent unreasonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late.

AGAIN, Adv. [*agen*, Sax. *igen*, Dan.] once more, a second time: "I will not *again* curse." *Gen.* viii. 21. Beginning a sentence, it implies an addition to what has been said, "Again I will be to him a father." *Heb.* i. 5. On the other hand, imports a correspondence or reciprocation of action; a return of a thing that has been given. "I did never ask it *you again*." *Shakspeare. King John.* Return, as a recompence; or repayment. "He will pay *again*." *Prov.* xix. 27. Besides, in any other place or time, excluding any thing else of the same sort. "There is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, and Ireland." *Bacon.* After much, or words implying dimension, double the quantity which preceded. "As large and as deep *again* as ours." *Dryd.* "Want as much *again* to manage it." *Pope.* When doubled, it implies frequent repetition. "It must be repeated *again* and *again*." After answer, it denotes in reply, or opposition to something asserted. "Who art thou that answerest *again*?"

AGAINST, Prep. [*agen*, *engan*, Sax.] opposite, alluding to the position of two armies ready to attack. In contradiction, applied to things or opinions: "The church clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery." *Swift.* To be spoken ill of. "This sect is every where spoken *against*." *Acts* xxviii. 22. Contrary direc-

tion; wherein one body meets with another: "Troats twine *against* the stream." *Bacon.* Opposite to, or facing: "Against the Tower's mouth." *Dryd.* Close to; or joining: "The picture hangs *against* the wall." Used adverbially, it implies a limited space of time, within which something is to be done. "Uriah made it *against* king Ahaz came." *a Kings*, xvi. 11. Immediately preceding; previous to, or near: "Ever *against* that season comes." *Shakspeare. Ham.*

AGA/LLOCHUM, S. a species of alow wood, in the East-Indies, spotted with various colours, odoriferous, and acrimonious to the taste; it yields abundance of sap which put on the fire, which is, by French physicians, reckoned a very powerful cardiacum. See ALOES.

A'GAPE, S. [from *agape*,] love feasts, exercised by the primitive Christians; originally of such service, that they caused the admiration of the heathens, but in process of time were abused so much, that it was thought prudent to decline them: They were celebrated in commemoration of Christ's last supper, were kept in the church towards evening after the services was over, in which the members eat what each had brought with him, without any regard to external advantages of wealth or dignity; the supper over, they communicated, and saluted each other with a kiss. But this latter circumstance being attended with some incidents which are better guessed at, than mentioned, the whole was at length disused. The Jews seem to have had devotional entertainments similar to these on their great festivals, to which they invited their relations, the priests, the orphans and the poor, and to those, who could not attend, sent portions of their sacrifices. These feasts were held in the temple, and there were certain sacrifices dedicated to the celebration of them.

AGAPE, Adv. [from *a* and *gape*, from *gaps*, *Ill. gapan*, Sax.] a stupid kind of admiration; amazement or wonder.

A'GARD, [AARU] the son of Clement Agard, of Toston, in Derbyshire, born A. D. 1540, bred to the law, and made deputy clerk in the exchequer office, which place he held forty-five years. Passionately fond of antiquities, he made use of the advantage his place afforded him, in making large collections, and in acquiring knowledge in those parts of this study, which are most abstruse; and perhaps productive of the greatest utility. In order to corroborate what has been insinuated of his abilities, we have both the testimony of Camden, who calls him "A most excellent antiquary," and that of Selden, who speaks of him as, "A man known to be the most painful, industrious and sufficient, in this branch of study." To these testimonies we might add, the titles of his works, which

which are, 1st, The Antiquity, &c. of the High Court of Parliament. 2d, The Antiquities of Shires, of which he thinks Alfred was the author. 3d, The land Measures of England. 4th, The Authority and Office of Herald. 5th, The Antiquity and Privileges of Inns of Courts, &c. 6th, The Diversity of the Names of this Island. All these were published by Hearne; the manuscripts he left behind him, were, A learned and elaborate Treatise of the Use of the Doom-day-Book, together with twenty-six more volumes of manuscripts, he left to Sir Robert Cotton, in whose collection they are still preserved. After thus having spent his days in learned tranquillity, he caused a monument to be erected for himself and his wife, in Westminster-Abbey, in his life-time, where, after his death, which happened in 1633, he was interred.

AGARIC, *S.* [*agaricus*, Lat.] in Botany; an excrescence growing in the shape of a mushroom, upon the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees, but the larch tree especially. It is distinguished into male, female, and spurious. The male, is of a yellowish colour, and pretty solid, is used in dying black, and one of the not colouring drugs which the French dyers are obliged to make use of in striking that colour. The female is used in medicine, and should be chosen white, large, light, brittle, and of a lively penetrating scent. The spurious, or false, is the *agaric* of the oak, which is commonly reddish and very heavy. Modern practitioners have lately cried this up as a great styptic; and recommended it for stopping the effusion of blood, after amputation, in the larger blood-vessels.

AGAST, *Adv.* [from *a* and *gast*, Sax.] with all the signs of a person who is terrified, shock'd, or amazed.

AGATE, *S.* [*agate*, Fr.] a precious stone much harder than jasper, and capable of receiving a better polish. Its colours are various, and in some of them represent such figures as are very surprising. *Agate*, among the gold wire drawers, is the instrument they make use of in burnishing.

AGATT, *Adj.* [from *agate*] having or partaking of the nature of *agate*.

AGA'VE, *S.* [Lat.] in Botany, the common American aloe. This is the 390th genus of Linnaeus, who has separated it from the aloe, among which they were classed before. The opinion that it does not blossom till it is a hundred years old, is a great mistake; because, as that depends on the growth of the plants; in hot countries they flower in a few years; in cold ones they shoot up their stem slowly; and must be a longer time before they can boast this beautiful circumstance.

AGAZED, *Part.* [from *agaze*] struck with a sudden terror or horror.

A'GE, *S.* [the *e* not pronounced, and serving only to lengthen the sound of the *a*, and soften that of the *g*; from *age*, Fr.] a limited part of time, applied both to persons and things. The number of years of which a person's life consists; the period of his existence. "The whole age of Jacob was 147 years." *Gen.* xlvii. 28. A race of men. "New heaven and earth shall to the ages rise." *Milton*. The advanced part of a long life, where a person has seen a great number of years. "Nor men, the weak anxieties of age." *Johnson*. The space of 100 years. In Horfemanfhip, the method of distinguishing the horse's age from his teeth, hoofs, coat, tail, and eyes. In Hunting, a hart discovered by the furniture of his head. In Astronomy, applied to the moon, the number of days elapsed since the last full moon, stiled her quarter. In Chronology, a certain period of years, by some reduced to three portions; viz. the age of the law of nature, from Adam to Moses; the age of the Jewish law, from Moses to Christ; and the age of grace from thence to the present glorious year 1772. Others divide this grand period into six ages; the 1st, from the creation to the deluge, contains 1656 years. 2d, From thence to Abraham's entering the promised land, 426 years. 3d, To the deliverance from Egypt, 430. 4th, To the foundation of Solomon's temple, 467. 5th, To the foundation of the temple in the Babylonish captivity, 484. And the 6th, From the Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ, including 484 years. The Romans divided time into the following periods. 1. The obscure and uncertain age. 2. The heroic, or fabulous age, terminating at the first Olympiad. 3. The historical, which began at the building of Rome. The poets divide the world into four ages; called the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron Age: agreeable to this the East-Indians divide theirs in four ages likewise. The first, or Golden, which lasted 1,728,000 years, was that in which their God Brahma was born, men were giants, their manners innocent, and their lives four hundred years, exempt from diseases. Second, which lasted 12,960,000, when their Rajas were born, vice crept into the world, men's lives were shortened to 300 years, and their stature diminished in proportion. The third age continued 10,640,000, when vice increased, and men lived only two hundred years. The last, is the present age, of which they hold that 4,627,200 years are elapsed, and men's lives shortened to a fourth of their original duration. Age in Law, is that time of life at which a person is qualified to assume certain offices of society, which before

before he was, for want of years, incapable of. "At the age of twenty-one a man or woman may contract and manage for themselves with respect to their estates. Where any persons marry, the man under fourteen, and the woman within twelve, they may at those ages disagree to the marriage. At fourteen a person may dispose of goods and personal estate (but not of lands) by will, and by law, be a witness. All under this age are not generally punishable for crimes, though they must answer damage for trespass. 1 Inst. 78. 171. 247. 2. 33. 21 Hawk. 434. Med. Cas. 260.

AGED, Adj. having lived a long course, or series of years. "Very aged men." Job. xv. 20. To continue for many years; to practice long. "It is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course," *Shakspeare*. That which has lasted many years; or decayed by length of time. "Of the aged oaks." *Stillingfleet*. This sense, though somewhat improper, may be allowed, when we consider the vegetable creation has been generally said to be indued with a principle styled a vegetable soul; which is the cause of its increase.

AGEDLY, Adv. in the manner of a person advanced in years.

AGEN, Adv. [*agen*, Sax.] a repetition; something by way of reply. "Thus her son reply'd *agen*." *Dryden*. This is the proper spelling, though now used only by poets. See **AGAIN**.

AGENCY, S. the quality of acting; action; the state exerting action.

AGENT, Part. [*agens*, Lat.] that which acts, opposed to patient, or passive.

AGENT, S. [*agens*, Lat.] something indued with the power of action. In physics, that which has power to act on another, and to produce a change, or alteration. Natural agents are those which are determined by the great author of nature; 1. to one sort of effect with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. These are subdivided, into univocal, or such as produce the effects of the same kind as the agents themselves; and, 2. Into equivocal, whose effects are of a different kind. A free agent is, that which may perform or not perform any thing whose actions are caused by his own will, without any external necessity. If there were no free agents, there would be no creatures capable of gratitude or reasonable obedience to the Deity; no opportunity for him to display his wisdom, goodness and mercy in the government of them, nor any means of bringing them to the sublimest degree of intellectual happiness, viz. that which arises from morality. In Commerce, an *agent* is a person intrusted with transacting business for another. Also the person who manages the affairs of a prince at a foreign court, a sort of under-ambassador. *Agent* of the bank, is the same as a broker, who acts

between merchants, traders, bankers, and other persons in trade, to facilitate the traffic of money, and the negotiation of bills of exchange.

AGENT and **PATIENT**, in Law, is a person who gives something to himself, being both the doer of a thing, and the person to whom it is done.

To **AGGLOMERATE**, V. A. [*agglomerare*, Lat.] to gather up; to gather together. To **AGGLOMERATE**; V. N. to cluster together like bees. Figuratively, to stick together.

AGGLUTINANTS, S. [*agglutinans*,] those substances which have a quality of gluing, or sticking things together. In physics, strengthening medicines, which recruit, and supply what is wasted in the animal actions: the things under this class are, isinglass, olibanum, gum arabic, dragon's blood, cassia, fago, vernakelli, pulvis, camfrey, plantain, &c.

To **AGGLUTINATE**, V. A. to unite to another, as it were, to cause the part to stick to another. "Agglutinating to those parts." *Harvey*. Used with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINATION, S. to join two things fast together; in medicine, the adhesion of a new substance, or giving a greater consistence to the animal fluids, to render them fitter for nourishment.

AGGLUTINATIVE, Adj. that has the power of thickening the animal juices. That which has the quality of joining one thing to another. "Roll up the member with the agglutinative roller." *Wisen*.

To **AGGRANDIZE**, V. A. [*aggrandire*, Fr.] to exalt, to raise, to prefer. "Only to aggrandize covetous churchmen." To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, dignify. "To raise and aggrandize our conceptions." *Watt's Improvement*.

AGGRANDISEMENT, S. promotion to a high place in a state; the conferring power, honour, and riches on a person; it conveys the secondary idea of something selfish. "During his administration, we saw power not applied to the aggrandisement of a family, but to making his country the admiration and envy of all foreigners."

AGGRANDIZER, S. one who confers honour, power, and riches on another.

To **AGGRAVE**, V. A. [*aggravare*, Ital.] to ingratiate one's self; to gain the esteem of a person. "Each one sought his lady to aggravate." *Fairy Queen*.

To **AGGRAVATE**, [*aggravatum*, Lat.] to add to the weight of a thing. In its secondary sense; to add to the enormity. "Aggravating crimes encrease their fears." *Dryden*. To heighten, or render more painful.

AGGRAVATION, S. the making worse. Some circumstance to heighten guilt. "The aggravation superadded of committing against knowledge." *Hammond*.

AGGRE

AGGREGATE, Adj. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an assemblage or collection of various things into one mass.

AGGREGATE, S. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an assemblage or collection of several particulars. "An aggregate of mistaken phantasies." *Glauco*. The total, or result of several things added together. "Compounded and constituted of the aggregate of them all." *Bent*.

AGGREGATE, V. A. [*aggrego*, Lat.] to collect together several particulars or sums into one. "The aggregated soil." *Par. Lys*.

AGGREGATION, S. [*aggregatio*, Lat.] a whole or total made up of several parts. "These extraordinary aggregations of this fire." *Woodw*. In Arithmetic, the sum total, formed by the addition of several units together. "They are enlarged by their aggregation and being erroneous in single numbers." *Brown's Vulg. Errors*. In Physics, an assemblage of things that have no natural connection with each other, into one whole, as a mass of ruins. The joining, or enrolling.

TO AGGREGATE, V. A. to commit hostilities; to begin the attack; to cause or begin a quarrel.

AGGRESSION, S. [*aggressio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel or attack, either with respect to private persons or kingdoms. "A conspiracy of common enmity and aggression." *L'strange*.

AGGRESSOR, S. the person who begins hostilities. "The first aggressors." *Swift*.

AGGRIEVANCE, S. [accented on the *e*, as if the *i* was dropped] what causes pain or uneasiness, including in it the secondary idea of injury, or something undesired.

TO AGGRIEVE, V. A. to say or do a thing which shall render a person uneasy. To offer an insult or injury, which shall occasion vexation. "Aggrieved with some practices of the pope's collectors." *Cand*. To suffer loss or damage, used in the passive, and with the particle *by*. "Aggrieved by the falling of his rents." In all these senses, the idea of grief is included, as flowing from the inconvenience to which they subject the person who endures them.

TO AGGROUP, V. A. [*aggruppare*, Ital.] to join or introduce variety of figures in one piece.

AGHAST, Adv. [*ayasthous*, Gr.] with all the terrors of a person terrified by a ghost.

AGILE, Part. [*agilis*, Sax.] free from penalty, or not liable to the customary fines and taxes.

A'GILE, Adj. [*of agile*, Fr.] active, swift, nimble. "Forward struck his agile heels." *Shakep. Hen. IV.*

Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, brisk. "Render it agile, witty, valiant, sage." *Prior*.

A'GILENESS, S. the quality of performing with speed, or nimbleness.

A'GILITY, S. [*agilitas*, Lat.] a capability of moving easily and without impediment. "Recover its former agility and vigour." *Watts*.

AGILLARIUS, S. [from *agellum*, a herd of cattle] in old law books, a hayward or keeper of cattle; who, on account of his office is exempt from all services to the lord. *Paroch. Antiq.* 534.

A'GIO, S. in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and cash. It also signifies the profit arising from money advanced, and is the same as premium.

AGISTER, S. in Common Law, officers appointed by patent, to take in and feed the cattle of strangers, and collect the money arising from thence, of which there are four in every forest, where the king hath any pawnage. *Mans. For. Laws*, 80.

AGISTMENT, S. the feed of other people's cattle, at a certain rate per week.

AGISTOR, S. See *AGISTER*.

A'GITABLE, Adj. [*agitabilis*, Lat.] that may be put into motion.

TO AGITATE, V. A. [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions. To put the particles of any liquor into motion, or fermentation. "The vessel was broken by agitating the liquor." To agitate, affect, or give motion to. "Inform search part and agitates the whole." *Blackmore*. To disturb. "The mind of man is agitated by various passions." To toss backward and forward, to discuss with great warmth. "Though this controversy be revived, and hotly agitated among the moderns." *Boyle*.

AGITATION, S. [*agitatio*, Lat.] the act of shaking or putting into a motion. Deliberate and careful examination, or discussion of a question. "Rather a logical agitation of the matter." *L'strange*. Disorder or perturbation of the mind. "His mother could no longer bear the agitations of so many passions." *Tatler*, No. 55. Consideration, deliberation, debate. "The project now in agitation for repealing the test." *Swift*.

AGITATOR, S. one who projects any scheme; occasions any disturbance or motion. One who manages the affairs of another. "The agitators of the army." This sense is very uncommon.

A'GLETS, S. [*aiguillette*, Fr.] a sharp point or tag. In Botany, the pendants hanging on the tips, or apices, of the chives, and stamina of flowers; as in the tulips, &c.

AGNATI, S. in the Roman Law, the male descendants from the same father, distinguished from *cognati*, who are the female descendants.

AGNATION, S. in the Civil Law, the relation between the male descendants from the same father.

AGNINA MEMBRANA, or **PELLICULA**, S. the membrane, including the fetus.
AGNITION, S. [*agnitum*, Lat.] an acknowledging or admitting.

To **AGNIZE**, V. A. [from *agnosco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to admit; to acknowledge.

AGNOMEN, S. [Lat. from *ag* for *ad* to, and *nomen*, a name] an additional name to the surname, on account of some peculiar action, or circumstance.

AGNOMINATION, S. [*agnominatio*, Lat.] the similarity or allusion of one word to another.

AGNOETÆ, S. [*αγνοηται*, *agnotai*, Gr. from *αγνοω*, *agnoō*, Gr. to be ignorant of] in history, a sect of heretics, who held that Christ, with respect to his human nature, was ignorant of some things, and especially the day of judgment, founding their opinion upon the celebrated text of *St. Mark* xiii. 32. As the Arians have appealed to the same text for a confirmation of their opinion, we may observe that neither of these heresies can receive any sanction from it; if we explain it as intimating that the knowledge of the day of judgment does not concern our Saviour, considered as the Messiah, but as God.

AGNUS-CASTUS, S. in Botany, called likewise *virga*. Its leaves are like those of the olive, but longer; it is reputed a preserver of chastity, on which account the Athenian ladies used to lay on beds of it during the feast of Ceres; but modern practice seems to have entirely disclaimed the use of it.

AGNUS DEI, [Lat. the Lamb of God.] a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, stamped with the figure of the lamb, and consecrated by the pope. They are now forbid to be brought into England, by 13 *Eliz.* c. 8.

AGO, Adv. [from *agon*, Sax.] past. "Sometime ago." *Addis*. "It happened three years ago."

AGO'G, Adv. [*αγο*, Fr.] eager or anxious for the possession of something; longing; with the particle *for* before the object. "Set the heads of our servant maids *ago'g* for husbands." *Spelt*. To set one's fancy or affections on; with the particle *on* before the subject. "On which the saints are all *ago'g*." *Hudib*. Used with the verbs *set* and *on*, as may be collected from the authorities produced.

AGONE, Adv. [*agon*, Sax.] past; formerly.

AGONISM, S. [*αγωνισμα*, Gr.] a contention for superiority, or for a reward.

AGONIST, S. a contender for a prize.

AGONISTES, S. [*αγωνιστης*, Gr.] one who exhibited at the public games of Greece and Rome, as a candidate for the prizes awarded for superiority of strength, &c.

AGONISTICAL, [from *agonistes*] relating to prize-fighting.

To **AGONIZE**, [*agoniser*, Fr.] to be tormented with sharp and excessive pain.

AGONY, S. [*αλγος*] excessive pain, or torture. When applied to the conflict, which our blessed Redeemer experienced in the garden, it comprehends not only the corporal anguish just mentioned, but the greatest perturbation of mind likewise. "By thine *agony* and bloody sweat; by thy cross and passion; by thy precious death and burial; by thy glorious resurrection and ascension; and by the coming of the Holy Ghost, good Lord deliver us!" *Church Litany*.

AGOUTY, S. a beast found in the Antilles, of the size of a rabbit; the hair of its body is of a bright red, but its tail has none. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his food in his fore paws, and has a remarkable cry. When angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hind feet; when pursued he flies to a hollow tree, which he will not quit till expelled by smoke.

To **AGRA'CE**, V. A. to grant favours to; to confer benefits on; to inculcate or inspire with graces by virtue of instruction. "She granted, and that knight so much *agrac'd*." *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'RIAN, Adj. [*agrarius*, Lat. of *ager*, a field] in the Roman laws, a term applied to such laws as relate to the division and distribution of lands. Appropriated by way of eminence to the law enacted by *Spurius Cassius*, about the year 468, for an equal division of the conquered lands to all the citizens, and limiting the quantity of ground to be possessed by each of them.

To **AGREE**, V. A. [*agree*, Fr.] to be in friendship, or in concord; the sentiments of one person being the same as those of another. "The more you *agree together*," *Pope*. To engage to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. "When he had *agreed* with the labourers for a penny." *Matt.* xx. 13. To resemble. "Thou art a Galilean; and thy speech *agreeth* thereto." *Mark* xiv. 70. To match, with regard to colour. "Taken out of the new, *agreeth* not with the old." *Luke* v. 36. To tally with; to be consistent with. "Their witness *agreed* not together." *Mark* xiv. 50, 59. To make a difference, by consenting to conditions proposed; in opposition to a further prosecution by law, followed by the participle *with*. "Agree with thine adversary quickly." *Matt.* v. 25. To yield one's consent, to grant, or admit, with the particles *to*, *on* or *upon*. "Agreed to all reasonable conditions." 2 *Maccab.* xl. 14. "That is *agreed on* by all." *Burnet*. Applied to the effect which things have on the organ of taste, and the human constitution,

tution, to cause no disagreeable sensation in the one, or occasion any uneasiness, or other disturbance in the other. "Didst send bread agreeing to every taste." *Wisd.* xvi. 20. "With such as it agrees with, *Arbut.* It may be observed, that the repetition of the particle *with*, both at the beginning and the end of this sentence, is an impropriety, and what may be met with in most authors, owing to their inadvertence. To agree, neuterly used, implies to put an end to a strife; to accommodate a difference; to reconcile. "The mighty rivals—Are now agreed." *Roscom.*

AGREE'ABLE, Adj. [*agreeable*, Fr.] suitable; conformable; consistent with; "The practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason." *Tilley.* Pleading; grateful; suitable; convenient. "Called to mind a thousand agreeable remarks," *Speltz*, No. 241.

AGREE'ABLENESS, S. what renders a thing grateful to the taste, in opposition to nauseous. "Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate." *Locke.* That which renders a thing pleasing, implying a calm and lasting satisfaction. "It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness." *Pope.* Likeness; affinity; resemblance. "The agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe." *Grew.*

AGREE'ABLY, Adv. that is consistent with, or conformable to; used with the particle *to*. "Agreeably to that which is in the law," *1 Esd.* xviii. 12. In a manner that gives a pleasing satisfaction.

AGREED, Part. scutled, or adjusted by mutual consent. "When they had got known and agreed names." *Locke.*

AGREEMENT, S. suitableness; conformity to; resemblance of, and likeness to.

AGREEMENT, S. [*agreement*, Fr.] friendship; alliance; concord. "What agreement hath the temple of God with Belial?" *2 Cor.* vi. 16. A contract, bargain, compact. "Your agreement with hell shall not stand." *Isai.* xxviii. 15. Resemblance; "Expansion and duration hath this further agreement." *Locke.* In Law, the joining together two or more minds, in any thing done, or to be done: This is divided into three kinds, 1st, An agreement already executed, as when money is paid for the thing agreed to. 2dly, An agreement after the act, where one does an act, and another agrees to it afterwards. And, 3dly, an agreement executory, when both parties are agreed that a thing shall be executed, or performed in time to come. In case a party be forced into an agreement, he shall not be compelled to perform it. *1 Lill.* 42. *Pleas.* 17. § 5. *Terre de Ley*, 31. *Hob.* 99. 22

Ger. 1. 29. *Car.* 11. c. 1. 1 *Ed.* 1. c. 1. *Dyer* 167. 1 *Inf.* 79. 5. *Rep.* 239. 1 *Lill.* 48.

AGRESSES, S. [*agresser*, Fr.] in Heraldry, exactly the same as pellets. See **OGRESSUS**.

AGRES'TIS, Adj. [*Lat.*] wild. In Botany, applied to plants which grow in the fields, and are not cultivated.

AGRICULTURE, S. (from *agri*, *Lat.* a field, and *cultura*, *Lat.* tillage) the art of tilling the ground, so as to render it fruitful; whether manuring, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. the management of the productions of different soils, and planting; together with the culture of forests, timber, &c. This art has been cultivated by the greatest men, with the most indefatigable assiduity. It took its rise among, and was perfected by the Chaldeans. It was practised and reduced into an art by the Greeks. The Carthaginians made it their favourite study; and at Rome it was an honourable employment: the highest encomium that could be given a man, was, that he cultivated his own spot of ground well; the most illustrious senators applied themselves to it, and their dictators were taken from the plough. The Spaniards have a complete treatise on this subject, composed by J. Ferris, at the command of cardinal Ximenes. The French writers have distinguished themselves on this subject, and as for our countrymen, let the prodigious quantities of corn, beef, wool, and horses, our island produces, speak our praise, rather than the systems of those, whose genius has immortalized their names, by the pieces which we have on this subject. To conclude this article, it may be added, that agriculture, or husbandry, is the original source of most of our treasures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce; and that the articles of commerce must consequently endear themselves to those who trade in them, and render agriculture still more amiable in their eyes. It will always be good policy, to ease the land, to promote trade; and to encourage the trading interest, in order to promote the landed.

AGRIFO'LIIUM, S. in Botany, the Holly Tree.

AGRIMONIA, S. [*Lat.*] in Botany, Agrimony. "The flower cup is of one leaf, divided into five acute segments, and rests on the germen."

AGROUND, Adv. stranded; stuck fast upon shore; on the ground; hindered by the ground from passing further. "We durst not approach, we having been all of us aground." *Raleigh.* Meeting with some impediment or difficulty, which renders it impossible to proceed in an affair.

AGUE, S. (from *ague*, Fr.) a periodical fever, beginning with shivering, followed

by heat, and terminates in a sweat. When the cold fit is hardly discoverable, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. If the fit returns every day, it is called a quotidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan. It seizes the patient with a languor of the body, and a heavy pain in the head, back, loins, and legs; the hands and feet become cold, the whole body pale, the countenance and nails livid; this is succeeded by a horror and rigour; the tongue and lips tremble, the breathing is difficult, the pericordia uneasy, the pulse contracted, hard or unequal, after which the skin becomes moist, an unusual sweat succeeds, and the fit ceases. This disorder is owing to an obstructed perspiration, or whatever else, by overloading the juices, produces a lentor, or stop of due circulation in the blood. The shorter the intervals are between the fits, the sooner are they cured. Vernal agues, or those which are caught in the spring, disappear of themselves, at the approach of warmer weather; autumnal agues, at the approach of cold, are increased. The usual method of cure is by a vomit of ipecacuanha, given an hour before the fit, as a preparation for administering the bark. As nothing can contribute more to increase its effects than the minuteness of its particles, it is recommended to the faculty to powder it as fine as possible. If the bark be good, six drachms taken in the interval of two fits, may stop a vernal ague, and an ounce an autumnal one: but though this quantity may remove the fit for the present, it is advisable to continue the medicine, even after it seems to have left the patient, for fear of a relapse. A circumstance that ought to be dreaded, and guarded against by a compliance with this advice.

A'GUED, Part. [from *ague*] being diseased with an ague; cold, shivering, trembling, alluding to the effects of this disorder. "With slight and *agued* fear." *Shak. Coriol.* This sense is seldom made use of by present writers.

A'GUE-FIT, S. the cold, shivering fit, which people have in the ague.

A'GUE-PROOF, Adj. able to resist the causes which produce agues, without contracting that disorder. "They told me I was every thing; 'tis a lie; I am not *ague-proof*." *Shak. K. Lear.*

To AGUISE, V. A. [accented on the *i*, and pronounced as if the *u* was entirely dropped, from *guise*, Fr. *guisa*, Ital.] to adorn, embellish, or set off.

A'GUISE, Adj. like, or resembling an ague. "Her *aguish* love now glows and burns." *Glauco.*

A'GUISHNESS, S. the quality of resembling an ague.

A'H! an Interject. [ac. Teut.] to denote some sudden dislike. "Ab, sinful nation." *Isa. i. 4.* Sometimes it expresses contempt, and sarcastic reproach. "Ab! thou that destroyest the temple." *Matt. xvi. 29.* Sometimes grief, and an appeal to the passion of pity and compassion. "Ab! Lord, wilt thou destroy the residue?" *Exod. ix. 8.* Before me, it denotes sorrow arising from the contemplation of misery; and implies woe! "Ab me!" Before that it denotes wishing, and seems substituted instead of *ab*! "Ab that we lov'd ourselves but half so well." *Dryd.*

AHA!, an Interject. denoting joy at the calamities of others. When doubled, it implies a greater degree of transport mixed with contempt. "Let them be turned back that say, *aha! aba!*" *Psal. lxx. 3.*

AHEAD, Adv. a sea term; beyond; before. "And now the speedy dolphin gets *ahead*," *Dryd.* To contract an inveterate habit. "They suffer them at first to run *ahead*."

AHEIGHT, Adv. on high; a great distance above us.

AHOVA'I, S. in Botany, a plant which has flowers of one leaf, shaped like funnels, and divided into different segments at the top.

To AID, V. A. [pronounced as if the *i* was dropped, and written with *aa* or *e final*, as *aad*, or *ade*, from *aider*, Fr.] to afford help or succour to; to deliver a person in distress, by giving him assistance. "Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*." To supply with, or support. "Aid them with victuals, weapons, money or ships." *Maccab. viii. 26.* To support a person, or thing, in a declining state; to give vigour to. "By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aid*," *Roscommon.*

AID, S. [from *aide*, Fr.] what contributes to render a thing more easy. Assistance. "The memory of things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse." *Watts's Improv.* Support given to a person, in danger from external violence, to enable him to repel it. "The ports of Ithaca, would arm in *aid*." *Pope's Odys.* An assistant, or person, who, either by advice, or exertion of bodily strength, renders difficulties surmountable, distress more tolerable, and prosperity more transporting. "It is not good that man should be alone, let us make unto him an *aid*." *Wisd.* A subsidy, or money to support the necessities of the state. In Law, a petition made in a court, for calling in the help of another, interested in the cause, in order to his giving strength to the party in *aid* of him, and to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right, if not prevented.

AID-DE-CAMP, S. an officer, who receives and carries the orders of a general officer.

office to the rest of the camp. *Aid-Major*, or adjutant; one who assists the major when present, and acts as his deputy when he is absent.

AIDANCE, *S.* [from *aid*] assistance, help, aid.

AIDER, *S.* one who assists, or helps, or aids.

AIDLESS, *Adj.* deprived of, or requiring help, or assistance. Without aid, or assistance.

AI'GULETS, *S.* [*aiguilet*, *Fr.*] tags at the end of fringes. "With golden *agulets* that glister'd bright."

TO AIL, *V. A.* [from *epley* *Sax.*] to disturb; to have a disagreeable sensation; to make uneasy. Sometimes before *me*, or other personal pronouns, it implies, the action of some unknown cause, occasioning irregularity, or disorder in behaviour and conduct. "What *ails me*, that I cannot lose thy thought." This word, including the idea of disorder in itself, is never joined to another which would limit its signification to any particular disorder. "As we never say *A fever ails him*; but *something ails him*; nor, *he ails a fever*, but, *he ails something*."

AIL, *S.* [from *ail*,] a distemper; a disorder.

AILESBU'RY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle. It consists of several streets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the assizes are sometimes held. It sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles *S. E.* of Buckingham, and 44 *N. W.* of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

AILING, *Part.* [from *ail*] one of a weak, puny constitution; subject to disorders.

AIL'MENT, *S.* [from *ail*] indisposition; disorder; illness. "Little *ailments* oft attend the fair." *Grave*.

TO AIM, *V. A.* to put a weapon in such a position, as to hit the object; to throw a thing at an object, with an intention to hit it. *Dryd.* To endeavour to strike; used with the particle *at*. "*Aim'st* thou at princes." To direct the edge of satire against a person. To have in view, and endeavour to obtain. "Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more." *Dryd.* To endanger. "It was evident that he *aimed* at his father's life."

AIM, *S.* the position of a weapon, intended to strike an object. "Soon bent his bow, uncertain of its *aim*." *Dryd.* The point or object which is intended to be hit. "The arrows fled not swifter towards the *aim*." *Shak. Hen. IV.* Endeavour; intention; purpose, or design. "With am-

bitious *aim*,—Against the throne and monarchy of God." *Par. Lost.* The end or object of a discourse. "The epistle has but one *aim*." *Lodge.* Guess; prophecy. "With a *rest aim*, of the main chance of things." *Shak. Hen. IV.*

AINSWORTH, (*HENRY*) an eminent Non-conformist minister, who flourished the latter end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. About the year 1590, he distinguished himself amongst the Brownists, which engaged him in such difficulties, that he was obliged to retire to Holland, and at Amsterdam erected a church, wherein he officiated, together with one Johnson. Having found a diamond of great value, he advertised it; and, when the owner, a Jew, demanded it, would not accept of any other acknowledgment, though very poor, but a conference with some of his rabbies, on the prophecies relating to the Messiah; the Jew having promised him this gratification, but being unable to perform the engagement, it is supposed he had him poisoned, in order to save his credit. His great skill in Hebrew, and his excellent commentaries on the scriptures, particularly on the Pentateuch, are in universal esteem. Moretti goes so far as to say, that the learned Lightfoot is not a little indebted to him; and his works were received with respect, even by his adversaries; inasmuch, that it is not easy to produce any one oftener quoted, by the learned of all countries, than Dr. Ainsworth. He was certainly a person of profound learning, well versed in the scriptures, deeply read in rabbinical learning, of a strong understanding, quick penetration, and indefatigable diligence; it must be confessed, that the hastiness of his temper, his contempt of church government, and his proneness to dispute on trifles, were faults; but let the hand of charity always draw the veil over the defects of the great; and let us rather imitate their excellencies, than glory in scrutinizing into their deficiencies.

AIR, *S.* [from *air*, *Fr.* *aer*, *Lat.* *aer*, *Gr.* or *ἄν*, *Heb.*] that thin fluid body which surrounds our globe, forms the atmosphere, and is the cause of breathing. "If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*," *Watts.* A portion of the element which encompasses us, considered as put into motion. "*Airs*, vernal *airs*." *Par. Lost.* A *disposition* made of a thing. "Still you lov'd; you gave it *air* before me." *Dryd.* Posture, attitude, mien; behaviour. "Something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this posture." *Addis.* Used after *give*, and the pronouns personal, without any other word following; to assume a character, or appearance of something superior to that which is real. "He gave himself *airs*." An affected and awkward manner of address. "Give them—

themselves *airs of kings*." *Addis.* Appearance. "Communicated with the *air* of a secret." In Philosophy, that thin dilatable fluid in which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe to a great height, though scarcely to be perceived by us, yet absolutely necessary to our existence. If we examine the volume of creation, we shall find it the grand instrument of the Deity in most of his operations. It is this which puts every thing into motion, it lends activity to fire, growth to vegetables, improvement to chymistry, fluidity to water, health to animals; in a word, there is scarce any operation in nature, which happens without its assistance; there is no production of art that does not require its aid. If we run over the properties of air, we shall find them to be, 1st, fluidity, which is so inseparable from it, that no experiment, no change of temperature, can deprive it of it. As for its second property, weight or gravity, we need but put our hands on the receiver of an air-pump to be convinced of it; if its weight on that small portion of our fabric shall astonish us, how must we be amazed when we consider what a vast weight is sustained by the whole! As it is found by experiment, that the compass of a foot square upon the superficies of our bodies sustains 2660 lb. the number of square feet upon our bodies, will give us the amount of the weight of air which it sustains; now as 15 feet square seems to be the true admeasurement of this superficies, he must sustain a weight equal to 39900 lb. for $2660 \times 15 = 39900$ lb. which is about 23 ton. Let us adore the divine wisdom, which shews itself in this configuration of our fabric, whereby we can sustain such a weight without being incommoded, and walk under a burthen, without difficulty, which at first thoughts might seem heavy enough to grind our very bones into powder. The third property of air is its elasticity, or its quality of returning again to its former dimensions, after being forced into a narrower compass, with a force proportionable to that by which it was compressed. To mention no other uses resulting from this property, 'tis to this that we owe our being able to support its gravity with so much ease. For it is demonstrable, that the elastic power which prevails in any particular portion of the air, without any other condensation than what is owing to the compressing air itself, can sustain the whole force of the incumbent atmosphere; and that a very small quantity, wherever confined, is able to produce the very same effects as a very large quantity in another place. Having thus run over the properties of the air, we might now consider what particles this heterogeneous fluid consists of; let it however suffice to say, that whatever fragrance exhales from flowers, or stench arises from putrid bodies; whatever particles are

detached from minerals by heat, or animal bodies by perspiration; whatever vapours ascend from the waters, or exhalations from the earth; what fire soever electricity can disseminate, or the fermentation of ascending fumes of sulphur procure; are all to be found in this great support of our lives, and, under the direction of the Deity, the cause of all its blessings as well as the parent of most of its diseases. *Air*, in Music, a composition which is played alone; the melody and inflexion of a musical composition; thus we say, *Mandell's air*, &c. *Airs* in Horsemanship, the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse; such as the demi-air, demi-volt, curvet, &c.

To *AIR*, V. A. to expose to the air. "As the ants were *airing* their provisions." *L'Estrange.* To enjoy the air. "As I was here *airing* myself." *Addis.* To place before the fire. "*Air* the shirts." *Hooker.* To expose to the fire in order to warm, by setting the particles of fire into motion by heat. "*Air* this wine." To build nests. "If they were allowed to *air* naturally." *Carew.*

Suro. of Carew.
AIR-BLADDER, S. a bladder found among the entrails of fish, which enables them to rise or dive in the water. "Tho' the *air-bladder* in fishes seems necessary in swimming." *Cudw.*

AIR-BUILT, Adj. built in the air; chimerical; having no foundation. "The *air-built* castle." *Daniel.*

AIR-DRAWN, Adj. formed by a condensation of the air; chimerical; imaginary.

AIR'ER, S. he that exposes a thing to the air; or holds a thing to the fire, in order to prevent the consequences of damp and stagnating air.

AIR-GUN, S. an instrument to shoot with by means of compressed air. It is composed of brass, and has two barrels, one of which is large, but the inward one, from whence the bullets are ejected, is small. The magazine *air-gun* was invented by L. Colloé. By this contrivance ten bullets are lodged so near to the place of discharge, that they may be discharged successively. If the force of condensed air was equal to that of gunpowder, this instrument would answer the end of as many guns as it can contain bullets. In this machine, the base of the syringe must not exceed half an inch diameter, because the pressure against every square inch is about 15 lb. and therefore every circular inch about 12. If the syringe be one inch in diameter, when one atmosphere is injected, there will be a resistance of 12 lb. against the piston, and when 10, a force of 120 to be surmounted; whereas 10 atmospheres act against the circular one-half inch piston, which is one fourth less, with only a force equal to 30 lb. or 40 atmospheres.

spheres may be injected with such a syringe as easy as to with one whose base is as big again; for the facility of working is inversely as the squares of the diameter of the syringe.

AIR'ING, S. a short walk or ride, when we enjoy the fresh and open air, in opposition to the more confined within doors.

AIR-HOLE, S. a hole to admit or let out air; a vent-hole.

AIRINESS, S. open, or exposed to a free current of air; openness; briskness; levity; gaiety. "A certain talkativeness and airiness represented in their tongue," *Felton*.

AIR'LESS, Adj. not having a free current of air; having no communication with the external air.

AIR'LING, S. a youthful, light, gay, sprightly, thoughtless person.

AIR-PUMP, S. an instrument for extracting air; consisting of a glass receiver, wherein the objects are placed; two brass cylinders to extract the air with; a gage to determine the rarefaction of the air; a tube called the swan's neck, communicating with the receiver and the pistons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole. The first inventor of this machine was Otto Guericke, a burgo-master of Magdebourg, who performed his experiments at Ratibon, in the year 1654; but this being very defective, Mr. Boyle, one of the family of the Orrery's, assisted by Dr. Hook, contrived another, which, as described by himself, had but one barrel. Papin afterwards invented one with two barrels; but that made by Hawksbee in 1709, surpassing any that preceded, is what is commonly used at present. For the sake of convenience, a new machine of this kind has lately been invented, called a portable *Air-pump*, which may be removed from one place to another without any difficulty; its construction is indeed somewhat different from the former. It is by means of these instruments that we demonstrate a vacuum, the gravity and elasticity, the utility and universal dissemination of air throughout all bodies; the cause of the ascent of water in pipes, and the suspension of mercury in tubes, and the necessity of this fluid for the support of life, the ill consequences of its stagnation, and other particulars equally useful, and subservient to the cause of grateful piety; by convincing us, that every particle of matter, whether of dense earth, or subtle air, bears the signature of divine wisdom, and that the whole walk of creation, and expanse of infinity, is full of his riches!

AIR-SHAFT, S. in Mining, a passage made for the air by digging.

A'IRIE, S. See **AIRY**.

A'RY, Adj. [*æris*, Lat.] the subtle parts of bodies. "Emission of the thinner or more airy parts of bodies." Oo high, a-

loft, or in that space of the system above the earth. "Through airy chanoels flow." *Addison*. Chimerical, having no foundation.

"I hold ambition of so airy and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow." *Shakspeare, Hamlet*. Exposed to the weather, in opposition to warm, close, or confined.

"The painters draw their oymphs in this airy habits." *Dryd.* Gay, sprightly, brisk, full of vivacity. "By this name of ladies he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, airy, and delicate." *Dryd.* "Merry and airy at shore." *Taylor*. Airy Triplcity, in Astrology, are the three signs, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarios.

A'ISLE, S. [*isle*, from *aisle*, Fr. a wing] the side walks of a church, parallel to the greater in the center called the *nef*. "The church is one huge *nef* with a double *aisle* to it." *Addison*. Johnson contends for its being wrote *aisle*, agreeable to its derivation; but it may be observed, that these French words have formerly been spelt with an *s*, and tho' I pay great deference to Johnson, I cannot but reverence Addison.

AISTHETERIUM, S. [*αἰσθητήριον*, Gr.] the sensorium, or place wherein the soul is imagined to reside, and receive the notices of external objects by means of the organs of sensation. The Cartesians imagine it to be the pineal gland; but Willis the medulla oblongata in the corpora striata.

A'IT, or **EYGH'T**, [a contraction of *ey-lands*, Belg.] a small island.

A'JUTAGE, S. [*ajuter*, Fr.] in Hydraulics, the spout of an artificial fountain, thro' which the water ascends. "If the *ajutage* be inclined, the water will ascend higher than when it is perpendicular."

To **A'KE**, V. N. (from *acc*, Sax. of *æc*, Gr.) to suffer a dull pain, in opposition to smart, which is an acute one and of a short continuance. "His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress." *Prior*. This word is applied not only to bodily pain, but likewise to any uneasiness which affects the mind; and as it is derived rather from the Saxon than the Greek, is more properly spelt this way than that, which is preferred by Johnson, i. e. *ache*.

A'K'N, Adv. being related by blood or descent. "I could wish, that being thy sister in nature, I were not afar off a *in* by fortune." *Sidney*. Resembling; having a near relation to. "From questions which may be *akin* to it." *Watts's Improvement*.

ALL, **ATTLE**, **ADLE**, contractions of the Saxon *æthel*, noble, are generally prefixed to compound names, and signify illustrious; but when borrowed from *æl*, Sax. or *alls*, Gothic, they imply perfection, excellence, or fullness; *æl*, Alfred, compounded of *æl*, Sax. or *alls*, Goth. all, and *fridur*, Ill. or *frýðr*, Sax. peace, signifies peaceful. Almighty, from *almigþig*, Sax. of *al*,

al, and might, powerfulness, implies perfect power, fullness of power, or power that performs any thing that is the proper object of that faculty, and is full without defect.

A'LA, S. [Lat. a wing] In Botany, the hollow of a stalk, or that hollow between the branch and leaf, from whence new shoots arise; likewise the foliaceous membranes running the whole length of the stem, from whence it is called *caulis alatus*, Lat. and *tige aille*, Fr. a winged stalk.

ALABA'STER, S. [from *αλαβαστρον*, Gr.] a stone that is softer than marble, but harder than plaster of Paris. It is of various colours, but the white is the most common; the horn and transparent of little value; and that of the colour of honey, with spots or veins, which is the most valued. The white is most commonly used for statues and vases, of which latter kind the ancients seemed very fond, and generally made use of them to put their most costly perfumes in. This custom has, by the inadvertence of some critics, been made use of to explain, or rather to obscure, the expression of St. Matt. xxvi. 7. and Mark xiv. 3. which is rendered an *alabaſter box*, *αλαβαστρον*, but is a general name for any box without handles, and may be easily reconciled to its being broke on that occasion; but according to our version cannot. Constantine has rendered the passage in our sense, and by that means cleared it of difficulties which the commentators have puzzled themselves with to no purpose.

ALABA'STER, Adj. something made of alabaſter.

ALACK, Interj. It implies sorrow, grief, lamentation, or something which causes it.

ALACK-A-DAY, Interj. [how full of unhappiness is the day, from *alack* and *a day*] a sudden cry at any calamity, and signifies that the person is miserable.

ALACRIOUSLY, with great cheerfulness. "Epaminondas *alacringly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country." *Geogr. of the Tongue*.

ALACRITY, S. [*alacritas*, Lat.] a cheerful activity; a willingness.

ALAMIRE, S. in Music, the lowest note but one in the scale of music, and was invented by Guido Areſtine.

A-LA-MODE, Adv. that is in the reigning taste or fashion.

A-LA-MODE, S. [Fr.] a thin, glossy, light, black silk, generally used for women's bonnets, hats, or hoods and men's hatbands and scarfs at funerals.

ALAN, [WILLIAM] son of John Alan, born at Ross in Lancashire, in 1512. Educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow in 1550. In 1556 he was principal of St. Mary Hall; but on Queen

Elizabeth's accession to the crown, as he was a zealous papist, lost all hopes of preferment, and on that account retired to the English college at Louain, of which he was the principal support. Joined to a majestic presence, he had an easy affable deportment, and, with the greatest severity of manners, a mildness in speech and behaviour, which attracted the affection of all he conversed with. He wrote a defence of purgatory, and prayers for the dead, in opposition to Bishop Jewel, wherein he endeavours to shew that a middle state is acknowledged by all protestants, and that the prayers for the dead were in use from the earliest ages of the church, which was answered by Dr. Fulke in 1580. The method Alan made use of to establish his point, was very proper to captivate the judgment; and his style, which was pure and flowing, made his performance still more dangerous and still more admired. His health decaying by too intense application, he came, even with the danger of his life, if we may be allowed the expression, to England for his recovery; but being too zealous in making proselytes, was discovered and obliged to go abroad again for safety. He was supposed to have been a great promoter of the invasion of these kingdoms by the Spanish armada; and in 1668 composed his piece, which consisted of two parts, the first explaining the Pope's bull against Queen Elizabeth, and the second exhorting the nobility and people of England to revolt in favour of the Spaniards. This book made a great noise, rendered him famous abroad and notorious at home; war, by moderate catholics, condemned, and by some ascribed to P. Parsons. In the last years of his life, he is said to have altered his sentiments with respect to government, to have lost his credit with the catholics, and to have been poisoned by them on that account. As an English subject, he was a busy, enterprising, dangerous rebel; as a zealous papist, an active, learned, and industrious person; as an author, for matter, method, wit, learning, and diction, one of the most considerable writers of his age; as his most inveterate enemies have allowed. But we conclude with Pope on another occasion. "Oh grant an honest fame, or grant me none."

ALA'ND, Adv. [from *a* and *land*] on the land or there; on the dry ground.

"Moer'd *aland*." *Dryd*
ALARIS, or **ALIFORMIS**, S. [from *ala* and *forma*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the innermost of the three veins opposite the elbow, which having an artery under it, and the middle one a nerve, ought to be opened with great caution; the externa or outward one, named likewise humerals, may be opened without any danger.

ALARM,

ALARM, S. [from *all*, Ital. and *arme*, Ital.] a military signal, by which men are now called to arms, but before the invention of drums and trumpets it was done by a loud cry or shout. It includes an idea of sudden danger; the notice of the approach of any sudden danger. "An alarm of fire." Tumult, or disturbance, causing fear, or terror. "Thy palace fill with insult and alarms." Pope.

To **ALARM**, V. A. to give the signal of arming, or preparing for any sudden danger; to excite fear or apprehension; to disturb. "When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms." Tickell.

ALARM BELL, S. a bell rung to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and to call to arms. "The alarm bell rings." Dryd.

ALARMING, Part. what occasions terror, fear, or apprehension of danger. "An alarming message." "An alarming pain."

ALARM-POST, S. the place appointed for the several companies of an army to repair to, in case of any sudden danger.

ALARUM, S. alarm. "Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings." *Shaksp.* Rich. III. A clock, calculated to give notice of any particular time it is set to.

To **ALARUM**, V. A. See **ALARM**. "Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf." *Shak. Macbeth*.

ALA'S, Interj. [*alas*, Fr.] it implies lamentation, occasioned by some expected calamity; pity caused from the idea of another's distress. "Alas! poor Protheus." *Shaksp.* When applied to things, it is used with great elegance, and implies the relatings of humanity at the prospect of their approaching or present distress. "Stamp with thy foot, and say alas!" *Ezek. vi. 11.* When doubled, it implies such an increase of calamity as almost overpowers the mind. "Alas, alas, the great city Babylon!" *Rev. xviii. 10.* *Alas-the-day* is applied to time, and signifies its being very unfortunate, or productive of some mischief or distress. "Alas-a day, you have ruined my poor mistress." *Cong. Old Batch.* *Alas-the-while* is used in the same sense. "For pale and wan he was; alas the while." *Spens. Pass.*

ALATE, Adv. not long past; lately; not long ago.

ALATERNUS, S. [called *Ελατερνιον*] in Botany, the ever-green privet. There are four species; the first of which, according to Boerhaave, is detensive, astringent, and cooling, of use in gargarisms for inflammations in the mouth, and quinsies.

ALATERNOEIDES, S. [from *alaternus* and *eidos*] in Botany, a plant resembling the *alaternus*, excepting that it has three seeds joined together like sponge, but the *alaternus* has three seeds included together in one common capsule.

ALA'TI-PROCE'SSUS, S. in Anatomy, the processes of the *os sphenoides*.

ALA'Y, S. in Hunting, the adding several fresh dogs into the cry.

ALB, S. a vest worn by priests; a surplice.

ALBAN's, [St.] a town in Hertfordshire with the title of a duchy, and two markets, on the Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Coln, and arose from the ruins of the ancient city Verulam, and receives its name from the monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Romish martyr. The monastery is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 24 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 40. It sends two members to parliament.

ALBA'RAZIN, **ALBA'ZARIN**, S. a kind of Spanish wool.

ALBE'IT, Adv. used to infer something; altho'; notwithstanding; granting. "The Lord hath said, albeit I have not spoken." *Ezek. xiii. 7.*

ALBE'RNUS, S. a sort of gambet which comes from the Levant.

ALBE'RTUS, S. a gold coin struck in Flanders during the administration of Alberus, Duke of Austria, weighing 4 dwts. 2 r 3-4ths carats fine, and though worth fourteen French livres, is received only for a mark at the mint of France.

ALBUGI'NEA, Adj. [Lat. from *albus*] in Anatomy, the outermost coat of the eye, which composes the white, called *adnata* and *conjunctiva*. Likewise the membrane immediately covering the testicles.

ALBUGI'NEOUS, Adj. [*albugo*, Lat.] something belonging to or resembling that part of an egg which is called its white. "Giving vent first to an *albuginosa*, then to a white concealed matter." *Wifman's Surgery*.

ALBU'GO, S. [*albus*] in Anatomy, the white of the eye. Also a disorder of the eye.

ALBUM-GRÆ'CUM, dog's white dung; used with honey as a plaister, to deterge inflammations in the throat.

ALBU'MEN OVI, S. [Lat.] the white of an egg, used in medicine on account of its glutinous nature, mixed with bole ammoniac, to prevent any strained part from rising into a tumour, and to restore its tone or elasticity; likewise to consolidate fresh wounds and prevent too great an effusion of blood.

ALBURN, Adj. a whitish brown, or a colour formed from a white and brown mixt together. See **AUBURN**.

ALCAHE'ST, S. [Arab.] an universal solvent;

dissolvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving any thing. Paracelsus and Helmont pretended that they had found out this secret; but who could ever believe them?

ALCA'IC, Adj. in ancient Poetry, a name given to several sorts of verses, the first consisting of five feet, of which the first is either a spondee or iambic, the second an iambic, the third a long syllable, the fourth a dactyl, and the fifth a dactyle or amphimacer. The second species consists of two dactyles and two trochees.

A'LCALI, or **ALCALY**. See **ALKALY**.
ALCALIZA'TION, s. See **ALKALIZATION**.

ALCA'NNA, s. [Arab. **نار**] a drug used in dying, which is brought from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is steeped; when soaked in water it is yellow; but when in vinegar, citron-juice, and allum-water, it is red. The oil extracted from the berries is of an agreeable scent, and of use for softening the nerves. The Levantines, whether Jews or Turks, make use of it as a cosmetic, or beautifier, to dye the nails of their fingers and their hair with.

A'LCHEMICAL, Adj. according to the process or method of alchemists. "Made by projection or multiplication *alchemical*." Camden.

A'LCHEMIST, s. one who professes or studies alchemy.

A'LCHEMY, s. [of *al* and *chemis*, Egypt.] that part of chemistry employed in curious researches. Its chief objects have been, the making of gold; an universal medicine; an universal dissolvent; and an universal ferment, or a substance, which, being applied to any seed, will increase its fecundity to infinity. These visionary attempts have indeed proved serviceable to chemistry, and been the accidental causes of several noble discoveries, though their authors have been looked on as fools by some, and as madmen by others. The Alchemist of Ben Johnson receives fresh beauties, when considered as ridiculing this vain foible of his times; but otherwise is, at best, an insipid performance, which can afford no pleasure to an audience, though graced by the action of a Garrick, whom modern critics justly stile the Roscius of the English stage.

ALCA'NIAN, Adj. a kind of lyric verse, so called from the inventor, Alcman.

ALCOHOL, s. [from **نحل** Arab, and **نحل**] in Chemistry, the purest spirit of wine, rectified, by many distillations, to its utmost subtilty. Likewise a very fine powder.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, s. the rectifying of spirits, or of reducing anything to a powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE**, v. A. to rectify sp-

rits by frequent distillation, so that, when set on fire, they shall consume away without leaving any moisture or dregs behind them; to reduce bodies to such a fine powder, that, when tried between the teeth, they shall not appear any ways gritty.

A'LCORAN, s. [from **نزل** Arab, and **قرآن**] the volume of the Mohammedan law, composed by Mahomet, assisted by Batiras a Jacobin, Sergius a Nestorian monk, and some Jews. It is divided into four parts, called by the name of some animal, as the Cow, the Emmet, the Spider, and the Fly. Though wrote by an illiterate person, it is extolled for the elegance of its style, and urged to have been a divine composition. It abounds in absurdities and contradictions, which last they vindicate, by saying, that it was three and twenty years in composing; and that the circumstances of things altering in that interval, the Deity himself repealed and altered several precepts, to suit them with the nature of things. It was originally in loose sheets, which Mahomet asserted he received singly from God. To particularize its peculiar doctrines would carry us too far, though, perhaps, we may be a little more minute in the articles Mahomet, or Mohammedanism. However, we must add, that this book is held in such veneration by its professors, that it is death for a Christian or a Jew to touch it, and also to a Mussulman himself, if he handles it with unwashed hands. *Alcoran*, among the Persians, denotes a very high narrow steeple, with two or three galleries running round it, where the priests say their prayers three times a day, going quite round the tower, that they may be heard by every part of their audience.

ALCO'VE, s. [*alcoba*, Span.] a recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats to entertain company. "Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid." Pope.

ALDBOROUGH, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 1, and May 3, for toys. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill to the westward, and the sea to the east, with a river running S. W. and the old church stands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-council. It is a poor, straggling, long, dirty town, consisting of about 500 mean houses, with the streets not paved, and here is no manufactory; a small fishery is however carried on here. The harbour is tolerably good, but small; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets, and gains upon it. Long. 18. o. lat. 52. 50.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the West-riding,

A L E

riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ouse, and it had a market, now disused. However, it sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 54. 15.

A'LDEBARAN, S. [Pers.] in Astronomy, a star of the first magnitude, in the eye of the constellation Taurus.

A'LESBURY, AYLESBURY, or AYLESBURY, S. [eagle's burh, from eagle, Sax. an eagle, and burgh or burig, Sax. a town] the largest and best borough town in Buckinghamshire, as early as the times of the Saxons, who took it by force in 571. It was chiefly famous for St. Edith, a native of it, who is reported to have performed several miracles. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; who gave several yard lands, on condition that the owner should find litter, or *straw*, for his bed, whenever he came that way. Let the sons of voluptuousness attend to this circumstance; and admire the simplicity of former times! William of Ailesbury held it by this charter, with this addition, that he should likewise straw the King's chamber, and provide him three eels if he came in the winter; but if in summer, besides straw for the bed, he was to provide two green geese. This he was to repeat three times a year, if the King came thither so often. It has given the title of Earl to the noble family of the Bruces; Charles II. having conferred that title, in 1664, on Robert Bruce, earl of Elgin in Scotland, descended from the Kings of that country, to which their motto, *fuimus*, "we have been," seems strongly to allude. Round this town is a very famous vale for breeding and fattening sheep, for which this country is famous. The poorer sort are generally employed in making laces for edging; which though they may not equal, yet hinders, in a great measure, the importation of that commodity from France, and were to be hoped, that by due encouragement from the nobility, it might be entirely suppressed. It was made a town incorporate by Q. Mary in 1553; consisting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses: at present its chief officer is termed a constable. Its fairs are on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the 14th of June, and on the 25th of September, for cattle. It sends two members to parliament, and is 34 computed, or 44 measured, miles N. W. of London.

A'LESHAM, S. [eagle's ham, Sax.] a market town in Norfolk, very much peopled by knitters of stockings. Its market is on Saturday; and its fairs, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and chapmen or pedlars wares, on the 23d of March. It lies 119 miles N. of London.

A L E

A'LDER, S. [from *aldor*, Sax.] a tree whose leaves resemble those of the hazel; the male flowers of which are produced at remote distances from the fruit; which is squamose, and of a conical figure. There are three species. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water.

A'LDERMAN, S. [from *aldorman*, Sax.] originally it implied a person, who, on account of his years and experience, was proper to preside over the affairs of a nation, and to assist a prince with his council. This term is now applied to the twenty-six persons, who preside over the twenty-six wards of the city of London; out of which the lord mayor is generally chosen by rotation. They are all qualified to act as justices of the peace. But they have not only the management of the civil, but likewise the military government of the city; are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery company. When we consider this latter circumstance, and recollect, that the term signified the second order of dignity in the kingdom, and a person invested with rule, we may, though Johnson could not, see a great propriety in using it as, "An *alderman* of war." Dryd.

A'LDERNY, an island in the British channel, separated from the coast of Normandy by a strait, called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the hidden rocks under it. It is a healthful island, and is fruitful in corn and pasture; but it has but one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the same name, the island being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 49. 50.

A'LE, S. [alea, alea, or aleath, Sax.] a common liquor, made of an infusion of malt and hops in boiling water; then fermented with yeast. It is distinguishable from beer in respect of its having a less quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the same quantity of water. This article makes a principal branch of the revenues of the kingdom. It is distinguished into pale ale, which is made of pale malt, and brown ale, which is made of malt higher dried, and somewhat burnt in the kiln. In old dispensaries, we have a great number of medical compositions under the name of ales, which were so called, because their ingredients were steeped or infused in this liquor.

GILL-A'LE, S. [gill, Sax. ground-ivy, and ale] a liquor of ground-ivy leaves, steeped in ale; esteemed both absterive and vulnerary, and good in the disorders of the breast, and obstructions in the viscera.

A'LE-CONNER, S. [from *ale* and *con*, of *conham*, Sax.] an officer of the city of London, to inspect the measures of public houses.

houses. Four of them are chosen annually out of decayed citizens; but their office at present seems rather a fine-cure than a real employment.

A'LEGAR, S. [from *ale* and *cager* of *egar*, Run. four] in the county of Lincoln, the term given to four ale; by Londoners styled *ale-winegar*.

A'LEGER, Adj. [of *alepro*, Ital.] gay, sprightly, brisk, full of vivacity. "Make them strong and a *cager*." *Temple*.

A'LEHOOF, in Botany, the ground-ivy.
A'LE HOUSE, S. [*alehouse*, Sax.] a house where ale is sold. "Thou shalt each *alehouse*, thee each gill-house mourn." *Pope's Dunciad*. This term has generally an idea of baseness or meanness annexed to it. "Triumph is become an *ale-house* guest." *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

A'LE-HOUSE-KEEPER, S. one who keeps a house where ale or beer is sold; a publican. "You resemble perfectly the two *ale-house-keepers* in Holland." *Belingsb.*

A'LEMBEC, S. the upper part or head of a still, into which the vapours ascend.

A'LENGTH, Adv. lying at full length; along; stretched out.

ALERT, Adj. [*alirt*, Fr.] applied to military affairs, watchful, active, diligent, vigilant. Applied to common occurrences, brisk, pert, sharp, generally including the secondary idea of contempt. "I spy an *alert* young fellow, that cock'd his hat upon a friend." *Spens. No. 401.*

ALERTNESS, S. sprightliness, pertness, activity.

A'LE-TASTER, S. an officer to examine into the goodness and measures of ale and beer, within the jurisdiction of a leet or lordship.

A'LE-WIFE, S. a woman who keeps an ale house. "To beat and butcher an *ale-wife*." *Swift*. Seldom used, unless by the vulgar.

ALEXANDERS, S. [from *Alexandria*] in Botany, the Smyrniun. The flowers are produced in umbels, consisting of leaves placed orbicularly, and expanded in the form of a rose. The empalement becomes fruit almost globular, containing two seeds, sometimes shaded like a crescent, rough, streaked on one side, and plain on the other. There are two species, the first of which is ordered by the physicians for a medicinal use, and grows wild in most parts of England.

ALEXANDRINE, S. a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly much used by our poets to elench their verses, and generally were the last of three ending in the same rhyme; but are now discarded for their want of harmony.

ALEXIPHARMIC, Adj. [*αλεξίφάρμακός*, Gr.] something that has the virtue of expelling poisons taken internally. Used substantively, it means remedies proper to expel that malignancy with which the animal spirits are affected in acute distempers, through the pores of the skin in the form of a sweat. The most efficacious remedies of this kind owe the virtue of their operation to the power they have of increasing the systole of the heart, and the elasticity of the arteries. This they effect, either by a subtle, acrid oil, an acrid, resinous, or fine mineral salt, and sulphur.

ALEXITERIAL, Adj. [from *αλεξίτερος*] that which expels poison or the malignant humours attending acute diseases.

ALEXITERICAL, or ALEXITERIC, Adj. [from *αλεξίτερος*] that which has the property of repelling poison or the malignant humours of fevers.

ALFANDIGA, S. [Port.] the custom-house at Lisbon, where the duties of export and import are paid. We beg leave to observe, that all gold or silver lace, fringe, ribbons, and brocades are seized, because no person in Portugal is suffered to wear any gold or silver on his cloaths or furniture in that kingdom. *Pfisterben.*

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays for provisions and a little corn, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and November 3, for cattle and sheep. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 53. 30.

ALGATES, Adv. by all means; on any terms. "For a space he must there *algates* dwell." *Fairy Queen*.

A'LGETRANE, S. a kind of pitch, found in the bay formed by the Cape of St. Helena on the isle La Plata.

A'LGEBRA, S. [*al* and *geber*, Arab.] a branch of arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought as if granted; and, by means of quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or some power of it, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities known, and, consequently, itself known likewise. It is divided into numerical and literal; the numerical is that wherein the quantity sought is expressed by some letter or character, but all the given quantities by numbers. Literal or specious algebra, is that wherein the given or known quantities, as well as the unknown, are represented by letters of the alphabet. This is not like the numerical confined, but serves universally for the investigation of theorems, as well as the solution of problems either geometrical or arithmetical. The origin of this art is generally attributed to Diophantus.

A'GEBRAIC,

ALGEBRA'IC, or ALGEBRA'ICAL, Adj. belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST, S. one acquainted with the operations of algebra. "No *algebraist*, or cipherer, can use more subtle suppositions." *Grant*.

A'LGENEL, S. in Astronomy, a fixed star of the second magnitude, named Perseus, on the left side of the constellation. Long. 27 deg. 46 min. 4 sec. of Taurus, and lat. 30 deg. 5 min. 20 sec. N.

A'LGERTH, S. in Medicine, a preparation of antimony and sublimate, called *Mercurius Vitæ*, or Mercury of Life.

A'LGID, Adj. [*algidus*, Lat.] cold; chill. Wants authority.

ALGIDITY, ALGIDNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing cold.

ALGI'FIC, Adj. [from *algidus*, Lat.] that which produces cold.

A'UGOL, S. in Astronomy, Medusa's head, a fixed star of the third magnitude in Perseus. Long. 21 deg. 50 min. 42 sec. of Taurus. Lat. 12 deg. 23 min. 47 sec. N.

A'LIAS, Adv. [Lat.] otherwise; also; used to specify the different names by which a person has gone; as "Lowndes, *alias* Chapman, *alias* Lee."

ALIBA'NICS, S. a kind of cotton cloth, imported into Holland from the East-Indies.

ALICON'DE, S. a tree in Lower Æthiopia, whose fruit resembles the cocoa, but is not fit to eat. By beating the bark, they procure a kind of flax, which being spun, will make a cloth very little inferior to that of hemp to the sight.

A'LIBLE, Adj. [*alibilis*, Lat.] that which nourisheth; or that may be nourished.

A'LIEN, Adj. [*alienus*, Lat.] not of the same kind: "Of *alien* trees," *Dryd*. Inconsistent with; used with the particle *from*. "Not *alien* from their profession," *Boyle*. Estranged from; at enmity with. "*Alien* from God and goodness," *Rogers*.

A'LIEN, S. [*alienus*, Lat.] averse to, or at enmity with. A foreigner, or one of another country, in opposition to a citizen. "If it be proved against an *alien*," *Mercb. of Venice*. Not of the same profession, part, or sect. "Them only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers," *Hosker*. In law, one born in a strange country, not within the allegiance of the king, and is used in opposition to a denizen, or natural subject. One born out of the land, but within the limits of the king's obedience is no *alien*; thus those who are born in the English plantations, are subjects born, and likewise the children of aliens begotten and born here. A devise of lands by will to one that is an *alien* is void. See *Stat. 25 Ed. III*.

To **A'LIEN,** V. A. [*alienor*, Fr.] to assign or transfer our property to another. "If the son *alien* those lands." To grow

averse to, or dislike; used with the particle *from*. "The prince was totally *alienated* from all thoughts," *Clarendon*.

A'LIENABLE, Adj. that which may be assigned or transferred to another.

To **A'LIENATE,** V. A. [from *alienatus*] to transfer a thing to another. To become averse to a thing. "If once their affections begin to be *alienated*," *Hosker*.

A'LIENATE, Adj. [*alienatus*, Lat.] averse to, or enemies to, used with the particle *from*. "Wholly *alienate* from truth," *Tillot*.

ALIENATION, S. [*alienatio*, Lat.] the act of assigning, transferring property. "Excluding all innovation and *alienation* thereof unto strangers," *Spencer*. The state of *alienation*; used with the particle *from*. Change of affection, from approbation to dislike. "The *alienation* of his heart from the king," *Bac. Hen. VII*. Applied peculiarly to the mind, madness, want, or loss of reason. "*Alienation* of mind," *Hosker*. Seldom used in this last sense at present.

ALY'GEROUS, Adj. [*aliger*, Lat.] having wings.

To **ALY'GT,** V. N. [from *alibian*, Sax.] to descend to a lower situation. To get off an horse. To fall upon from a higher place. "On our batter'd arms *alyght*," *Dryd*.

ALY'KE, Adv. equally. "All seasons, and their change, all *please alike*," *Par. Lost*. Both, having difference or distinction. "Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave," *Dryd*. Resembling, "*Alike* in place — But differing far in figure," *Pope*.

A'LIMENT, S. [*alimentum*, Lat. from *aleo*, to nourish] food, or that which satisfies the calls of hunger. "By *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet," *Arbuth*.

ALIMENTAL, Adj. that which increases the dimensions of plants or animals, by being taken in food; that which nourishes, or feeds. "These weeds must loose their *alimental* sap," *Brown*.

ALIMENTARINESS, S. the quality of affording nourishment

ALIMENTARY, Adj. that which relates to aliment; that which nourishes, or is eaten for diet. "Of *alimentary* roots some are pulpy and very nutritious," *Arbuth*. "A vehicle to the *alimentary* particles," *Ray*. Alimentary powder, an invention of Mr. Boued, surgeon-major of a regiment in France. It is insipid to the taste, but not disagreeable; and is supposed to be Turkey corn roasted, ground to powder, and mixed with a small quantity of sea salt, as some chrystals of it have been discovered; it does not appear to be compounded upon any animal substance; when prepared with hot water it makes a panada of the colour of gingerbread, smells like toasted bread, and par-

ly like cummin seed; when prepared with cold water, it becomes sour in a short time. An experiment of its virtues was first made on three soldiers at Lisse, and afterwards on six pensioners at the royal hospital of invalids at Paris; six ounces in something less than a pint of water, were found sufficient to sustain any man a day, without eating or drinking any thing else. Though the six invalids had no more than this quantity per diem, or each day, for 15 days in October, 1754, yet they all continued hearty and well, though one of them was upwards of seventy, and the others young men. *Alimentary duct*, in anatomy, according to Dr. Tyson and others, that part of the body through which the food passes, from its reception into the mouth, to its exit at the anus. Likewise in a more confined sense, the same as the *aboracic duct*. See *Ductus Alimentarius*.

ALIMENTA'TION, S. the quality of affording nourishment.

ALIMONIOUS, Adj. [*alimonia*, Lat.] nourishing. "Digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh." *Harvey*. Seldom used.

AL'IMONY, S. [from *alimonia*, Lat.] nourishment; but now generally appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for, upon any occasional separation, providing it be not for elopement or adultery; this was formerly recoverable only in the Spiritual Court, but may be sued for now in Chancery; though indeed the former is most proper. 1 *Inft.* 235. 12 *Rep.* 30.

A'LIPŌW-MONTIS CEFI, S. in Botany, a kind of white turbeth, a very strong purgative; which is found particularly near Cete, and from thence derives its name. Sometimes it is used instead of Sena, but as it is a much stronger purge, may be dangerous.

A'LlQUANT, Adj. [*aliquentum*, Lat.] in arithmetic, is that part of a number which will not divide it, without having a remainder. Or that which, being taken any number of times, will always be greater or less, than that of which it is an aliquant part.

A'LlQUOT, Adj. [*aliquot*, Lat.] in arithmetic or geometry, is such a part of any quantity or number, as will exactly divide it without any thing remaining over. Thus 4 is the aliquot part of 8; 5 of 10; and 6 of 12. To find the aliquot parts of any number, divide the given number by its least divisor, and the quotient by its last divisor, till you find a quotient no longer divisible. Thus to find the aliquot parts of 60, divide that number by 2, its least divisor, and the quotient being 30, divide again by 2, which will be 15; this you are to divide by 3, and the next quotient will be 5; and as that is no longer divisible without a

remainder, you have got the following parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, which are the aliquot parts of 60.

A'LISH, Adj. that which resembles ale.

AL'IVE, Adj. [from *a* and *live*, of *liban*, or *lesban*, Sax.] having all the powers of action belonging to a living animal; a state wherein the soul remains with the body, opposed to death. "Noah only remained *a-live*." Gen. vii. 23. Cheerful, sprightly, gay, brisk, and full of spirits. Without diminution, or lessening either with respect to power or activity. "The good affection of such as inclined toward them might be kept *alive*." *Hooker*. In a popular sense, it carries the force of a superlative adjective, and adds a great and extraordinary emphasis to the sentence. "The proudest man *alive*." *Clarend.* This seems borrowed from the French *du monde*. In scripture language it implies a state of religious purity, and vital union with the Deity, in opposition to wickedness, which is termed death. "*Alive* to God through Christ our Lord." *Rom.* vi. 11.

ALKALESCENT, Part. resembling the qualities of an alkali.

AL'KALI, S. in medicine, by some writers defined to be that which will cause an effervescence when mingled with an acid; but Boerhaave shews, that too great a dependence on it may be productive of dangerous consequences. See *Alkali*.

ALKAL'INE, Adj. having the qualities of alkali. "By diluting the fluids and keeping them from this *alkaline* state." *Arbuth.*

To **ALKA'LIZATE**, V. A. [from *alkali*] to render alkaline by chemical process; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of any thing.

ALKALIZATE, Adj. having the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali. "Other *alkalinate* salts." *Boyle*.

ALKALIZA'TION, S. in Chemistry, the act of mingling a fluid with an alkaline salt, to make it a better dissolvent.

AL'KANET, S. [from *alcanne* and *elbanne*, Arab.] in botany, the Anchusa, a plant of the Bugloss kind, brought from the south of France.

ALKEKE'NGE, S. in Medicine, a fruit or berry from a tree of the same name, the leaves of which are acid and bitter. The berries have a penetrating juice resembling wine, or rather the juice of citrons; and is, on that account, recommended as a diluter in burning fevers. Boerhaave says, that half an ounce of them bruised, and taken like tea or coffee, with sugar, cleanses the reins, corrects grumous blood, and is of service in the yellow jaundice, stone, strangury, gout, and dropsy.

ALL, Adv. [See **ALL**, Adj.] entirely wholly. "*All* asaz'd the priest let fall the book." *Shaksp.* Exclusive of any other. In ancient writers, or those contemporary with Spenser, it signified, whilst, or just. "*All* as his straying flock he fed." *Spens. Past.*

ALL, Adj. [*al, al, alle, all, Sax.*] The whole, or every one of the parts. "We are *all* one man's sons." *Gen.* xlii. 2. Every parcel, or every particle. "Take away dung till it be *all* gone." *1 Kings* xiv. 10. Applied to time, the whole space or interval. "The God which fed me *all* my life long." *Gen.* xlviii. 15. The whole extent. "There is none like him in *all* the earth." *Exod.* ix. 14. The major part. "For *all* seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's." *Philp.* ii. 21.

ALL, S. the whole. "She cast in *all*, even *all* that she had." *Mark* xii. 44. This word is much used in composition, and is borrowed from the Saxon *al*, or *alls*, Goth. which are so used, and imply excellence, fullness, perfection, or that which is in no respect defective, as *almighty*, or *almighty*, that which is indued with perfect power, with fullness of power, or a power which is free from defect, and *all-accomplished*, among moderns, perfectly qualified.

ALL-BEARING, Part. perfectly fruitful; producing all things.

ALL-CHEARING, Part. imparting comfort to all; that which possesses the power of communicating mirth, gaiety, or satisfaction to every one. "The *all-cheering* sun." *Rom. and Juliet.*

ALL-COMMANDING, Part. that which overrules all; that which governs *all*. "The *all-commanding* image of bright gold." *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPOSING, Part. that has a power of composing anxiety, or disturbance.

ALLANTO'IS, or **ALLANTOEIDES**, S. [from *αλλας*, Gr.] a thin membrane investing the testis. It is probably the same as that in animals, and serves to convey the urine from the bladder, by the urethrus, to the cavity formed by the amnios, till the time of delivery.

To **ALLA'Y**, V. A. [*alloyer*, Fr.] to mix one metal with another. In this sense some spell it *alloy*, keeping more closely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate, or lessen. To quiet, pacify, or reduce to a calm. "If by your art you have put the wild waters in this roar, *alloy* them." *Shaksp.* In this sense the word seems derived from *a* and *lay*, Eng. to repress, controul, or subdue any violence.

ALLA'Y, or **ALLO'Y**, S. [*alloy*, Fr.] a mixture of divers metals, or of divers parcels, of the same metal of different fineness.

Minters never strike any gold or silver without alloy; brass coin is made of an alloy of copper; jewellers, wire-drawers, and gold-beaters, are obliged to use an alloy in the gold they work; the brass foundlers have their alloy of copper; the pewterers of red copper, regulus, antimony, &c. In England, the standard of gold coin is 22 carats of fine gold, and 2 carats of alloy in the lb. troy; the French and Spanish are nearly the same: the lb. weight is cut into forty-four pieces and a half, each current for twenty-one shillings. The standard silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. and 18 dwts. of alloy of copper. The alloy in gold, being silver and copper, and in silver, copper alone. *Alloy* is used in a secondary sense for something which lessens the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. "Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *alloy*, by little scattering light." *Newt. Optics.* That which depreciates, or renders base, by diminution or lessening, in allusion to the mixing baser metals with those of greater value, in order to *alloy* them. "The joy has no *alloy* of jealousy." *Rescan.*

ALLA'YER, S. the person or thing which is endued with a power of alloying, lessening, debasing, corrupting, or diminishing. "Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony." *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT, S. a diminishing, or lessening. "The like *allayment* would I give my grief." *Shak. Tril. and Cress.*

ALL-CONQUERING, Part. having power to subdue every thing.

ALL-DEVOUR'ING, Part. that which devours or destroys every thing.

ALLEGATION, S. [*allego*, Lat.] an affirmation; declaration, including the idea of something criminal. "To swear false *allegations*." *Shaksp. Hen. VI.* An excuse pleaded in behalf or vindication of some crime or fault. "Want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*." *Pope.*

To **ALLE'GE**, V. A. [*allego*] to declare, assert, or affirm; to plead as an excuse. "If we forsake the ways of grace and goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction." *Sprat.*

ALLEG'ABLE, Adj. that may be charged, used with *against*. "All that is *allegable against* it." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Any thing that may be pleaded, followed by the words *in* and *behalf*. "There are many things *allegable* in his behalf."

ALLEG'ER, S. one that asserts any thing. "If we may believe it as confidently as the famous *allegers* of it." *Boyle.*

ALLEG'IANCIE, S. [*allegiance*, Fr.] in Law, that natural, sworn, or legal obedience every subject owes to his prince, and is an incident inseparable. "I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts." *Shak. Hen. IV.* Oath of allegiance is taken to the king, in quality

quality of a temporal prince, and is distinguished from that of supremacy, which is taken to him as supreme head of the church.

ALLEG'IENT, S. loyal; or consistent with that obedience a subject owes his prince. "Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks." *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

ALLEGORIC, Adj. something to be understood figuratively, not literally. "What kingdom—Real or *allegorick* I discern not." *Par. Lost.*

ALLEGORICAL, Adj. figurative, where something else is meant, than what is expressed; mystical; not literal. "Our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man." *Bentley.*

ALLEGORICALLY, Adv. figuratively, not literally; after the manner of a composition, formed entirely of figurative expressions. "This place is to be understood *allegorically*." *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALNESS, S. of the quality of concealing the sense under an allegory, or continuation of rhetorical figures.

To ALLEGORIZE, V. A. to turn into an allegory; to turn into an allegorical, or mystical sense, opposed to literal. "He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree." *Rat. igb.*

ALLEGORY, S. [ἀλληγορία, Gr.] a figurative speech. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addressed by Horace under the picture of a ship; our blessed Lord calls himself the vine, and his disciples the branches; and himself the good shepherd, and his followers the sheep. This method of instruction was peculiarly adopted by the eastern nations; and, if we please, we may say that it did not want admirers in all, as the fables of Æsop, the Iliad and Odysses of Homer, and the Æneis of Virgil, may be included under this species of writing.

ALLEGRO, S. in Music, one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting presto. If it be preceded by *f*, it must be played in a slower or *grave* manner than when *allegro* stands alone; if by *p*, it must then be the fastest of all. To render this article a little plainer, it will not be improper to add, that the six divisions of time are, *grave*, *adagio*, *fargo*, *vivace*, *allegro*, *presto*.

ALLELU'JAH, S. [a corrupt spelling, instead of *halleluiah*, of הללויה, Heb. and מל] a word, which, on account of its peculiar energy, is generally untranslated; but signifies, Praise ye the Lord. "A proper prelude to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing." *Government of the Tongue.* In Botany, the wood-sorrel.

ALLEMANDA, or ALLEMAND, S. [Ital.] in Music, a grave air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts, or strains, each of which must be played twice

over, in a grave manner, but at the same time with so much sprightliness as to be diverting; Corelli seemed to have been peculiarly happy in this style, and has given abundance of fine examples of it in his compositions.

ALLERIONS, S. [Fr.] in heraldry, eaglets, represented spread, without beaks or feet.

To ALLEVIATE, V. A. [*allevio*, Lat.] to lighten, in allusion to the diminishing the pressure of a heavy load. "Excellent remedies to *alleviate* those evils." *Bentley.* To lessen, mitigate, or diminish. "He *alleviated* his fault by an excuse."

A'LLEY, S. [*allée*, Fr.] in Gardening, a straight walk, bounded on each side with trees or shrubs. "All within were trees, and *alleys* wide." *Fairy Q. Counter-Alleys*, are small alleys by the sides of great ones. A *Front-Alley*, is that which runs opposite to the front or face of a building. A *Transverse Alley*, is that which crosses the former. A *Diagonal Alley*, is that which cuts a square or parterre, from angle to angle. A *Sleeping Alley*, is that which is neither parallel in point of sight, or level to the ground of the front or transverse alleys. *Alley in zigzag*, is that which, on account of its descent, has plot bands of turf to hinder the gravel from being washed away. This name is likewise applied to the path in a labyrinth, which has a great many turnings and windings, in order to conceal the place of exit. The word is in towns applied to narrow passages, to distinguish them from streets. *Alley in Perspective*, is that which is larger at the entrance, than at the opposite extremity; in order to make it seem long. *Alley of Compartment*, is that which separates the squares of a parterre.

ALL-FOURS, S. in Gaming, a well-known play, wherein the whole a person gains each deal, is limited to four, which are the highest, lowest, the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greatest number to be made from tens, and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has every one of these particulars, is said to be *all-fours*.

ALL-HAIL, Interj. a salutation or invocation in acknowledgement of benefits.

ALL-HEAL, S. in Botany, a species of iron wort, deemed to be a very great vulnerary.

ALLI'ANCE, S. [*alliance*, Fr.] the union of persons or families by marriage. "A bloody hymen shall th' *alliance* join." *Shak. Hen. VI.* In a political sense, the leagues or treaties between different states; or the state of kingdoms which are so connected. "Point out new *alliances* to Cato." *Addis. Cato.*

ALLI;

ALL'CIENCY, S. [from *allcio*, Lat.] the quality of drawing to; attraction. "The feigned central allciency." *Glaro. Scap. Scient.*
To A'LLIGATE, V. A. to join or bind one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION, S. the act of joining, uniting, or the state of things united, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule, wherein questions are resolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c. when so compounded. It is divided into mediate or alternate. Mediate is that which discovers the mean rate of any limited quantity of a mixture, from the several quantities and prices of divers simples given. *Alligation alternate*, discovers what quantity of various simples may be taken, to make up any assigned quantity of a mixture, worth a price proposed.

ALL'ISION, S. [*allisum* supine of *allido*, Lat.] the action of beating or striking against. "Severed from it by the boisterous allision of the sea." *Woodw.*

ALL-JUDGING, Part. that exercises judgment without controul, or partiality.

A'LL-KNOWING, Part. one intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; or whose knowledge is perfect.

A'LLIOTH, S. in Astronomy, a star, in the tail of the great Bear, very useful in observations at sea.

ALLOCATION, S. [*alloco*, Lat.] the putting one thing to another. In Commerce, the allowance of an article to an account, and the passing it as such. In the Exchequer it is an allowance made upon an account; hence *allocations faciendo*, is a writ directed to the lord treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, on the complaint of some accountant, ordering him to be allowed such sums as he has lawfully expended in the execution of his office.

ALLO'DIAL, Adj. [*alledium*, Lat.] in Law, that of which a person has an absolute property, opposed to feudal.

ALLODIUM, S. [derived, as all the words of feudal law must be, from the language of the Germans, who were its founders, *all*, which in composition signifies perfection, and *loose*, Teut. free, i. e. entirely free] a possession which a man holds in his own right, without any dependance, charge, or homage to a superior lord. But as every person in England is obliged, either to do service, pay acknowledgement, or perform homage to the supreme magistrate, *nulla terra sine domino*, or there is no land without a lord, is a maxim in law.

ALL'NGE, S. [*allonger*, Fr.] it is pronounced as of two words, and spelt with an *a*, as *allunge* in Fencing, a pass, or puth.

To ALL'OO', V. A. [pronounced *balloo*, of *baller*, Fr.] Teut. to set a dog on, so

as to seize one of his own, or any other species.

To ALLOT, V. A. to distribute; to assign a share; to grant. "Too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion." *Tatler*, No. 31.

ALLOTMENT, S. the parcel, share, lot, or part assigned to any one. "The allotments of God." *L'Estrange*.

ALLOT'TERY, S. that which is granted, or assigned on a division, distribution, or lot. "The poor allottery my father left me." *Shak.*

To ALLO'W, V. N. [*allowir*, Fr.] to confess, to yield, admit, grant, or assent to. "The pow'r of music all our hearts allow." *Pope*. To yield, suffer, or permit. "Ready to allow the pope as little power here, as you please." *Swift*. To confer an honour on a person, used with the particle *of*, and including the secondary idea of condescension in the person granting. "Allowed of God, to be put in trust with the Gospel." *1 Thess.* 2. 4. To approve as just, or consistent with one's duty. "That which I do, I allow not." *Rom* vii. 15. To give, to bestow, to pay as a debt. To give as a portion, or share; to grant without any obligation. "He allowed his son the third part of his income." *Jahn's Dict.* To make a concession, abatement, or to restrain with a proviso, or caution. "Allowing still for the difference." *Addison*.

ALLOWABLE, Adj. that may be granted, or permitted. "Freedom allowable among friends." *Boyle*. Without an error, or contradiction. "It is not allowable, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* That which ought to be suffered. "Their pursuit of it, is not only allowable, but laudable." *Atterbury's Sermon*.

ALLOWABLENESS, S. the quality of a thing lawful, proper, and consistent with the rules of reason, law, and religion. "Their nature, use, and allowableness in matters of recreation." *South*.

ALLOWANCE, S. the granting assent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. "Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame." *Lack*. Permission, licence, leave or consent. "Without the state's allowance." *Shak.* Liberty without restraint. A share, portion, or division, granted, or settled, applied to pensions, money, diet, circumstances, or the dispensations of Providence. "Feed me with food of my allowance." *Prov.* xxx. 8. "Be content with your allowance." *Luke* iii. 14. Concession, opposed to rigour, or severity. Reputation, settled, by universal consent. "Of very expert and approved allowance." *Shak. Othello*. In Commerce, those deductions granted at the Custom-house to goods rated by weight, and by dry, or liquid measure.

ture. The deduction on goods rated by weight, are draught, which is made for each weight or scale: and tare, which is granted for casks, bags, and other packages. The allowance on goods rated by dry measure, is a number of eels on each piece or pack of foreign linens; goods rated by liquid measure, if entered, filled, and no more than seven or nine inches left in the pipe or hoghead, they are deemed out, and no subsidy is paid; if more remains, the duty is only paid for the net wine contained in the cask, and an allowance made out of the duties for leakage: if entered unfilled, duty is paid for the full contents of the cask, and twelve per cent. allowed out of the duties for leakage. This last entrance generally turns out to the merchant's loss; but, in general, if any cask wants more than a tenth of being full, it is for his advantage to enter them filled, otherwise unfilled.

ALLO'W'ED, Part. universally acknowledged, admitted, or established with respect to character.

ALLOY, S. (See ALLAY) baser metal, mixt with that of greater value; made use of to give the metal it is mixed with, a greater hardness. An abatement or lessening.

ALL-PO'WERFUL, Adj. a power capable of producing every thing that is consistent with infinite wisdom.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, S. the day set apart by the church, to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the saints and martyrs; added as a supplementary day to the rest of the festivals, that the human mind might be more strongly incited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom; by considering the number of those which have preceded in those shining paths. The collect, epistle, and gospel, which the church of England uses on this occasion, seem extremely well adapted to this great end, and give us no small idea of the great abilities of the composers of its liturgy.

ALL-SEER, S. he that is present every where; he that sees every thing.

ALL-SEETNG, Part. capable of seeing every thing: omniscient.

ALL-SOULS-DAY, S. a festival observed by papists, on the 2d of November, with a particular service relating to the souls in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, Part. capable of doing every thing; absolutely perfect in himself. "He is every way perfect, and all-sufficient." *Norris*. Perfectly adapted to; applied to evidence, capable of producing confirmation, or conviction. "The testimonies of God are all-sufficient unto that end for which they were designed." *Hosker*.

ALLUBE'SCENCY, S. [*allubescens*, Lat.] propensity, or willingness,

To ALLUDE, V. A. [*alludo*, Lat.] to have a distant hint, or allusion to a thing, without mentioning it. Used with the particles *to* and *unto*. "That artificial structure here alluded to." *Burn. Theor.*

A'LLUM, S. [*alumen*, Lat. *alum*, Teut.] a fossil salt, or white mineral, separated from earth by washing it with water, which being impregnated with its salts, is after boiled and evaporated. There are three principal salts of this mineral, namely, that of Rome, or Civita Vecchia, that of England, called rock allum, white allum, or ice allum, and that of Liege and Meziere; besides that which comes from the Levant. The allum of Civita Vecchia, is made of stones which are whitish, greyish, or blue, and are generally found under a plant called *agrifolios*. These are first baked or calcined by fire, after which, they are slacked, by flinging water on them, in the same manner as lime; after this, being placed in coppera filled with water, they are boiled over a very fierce fire, and skim'd of all the forces which rise to the surface; this is poured into square wooden frames, of the form of a pyramid inverted, with a hole at the bottom, which is stopped. In these vessels the lye is left to settle for ten or twelve days, during which time, the salts shoot into crystals; they then let out the water, wash the salts, and, having let them dry for two or three days, carry them into their warehouses. Italy produces the greatest quantity, and the best allum of any country. That of Rome or Civita Vecchia is reddish, because the earth from whence it is taken, is of that colour. In order to choose the best, take that which has but little dust, and is reddish both within and without, which may be known only by breaking it; because the English, or that of Liege, is sometimes coloured, in order to pass for it. The allum of England, is in great pieces or lumps, clear and transparent like crystal. It is made of a stone of a bluish colour, found in Yorkshire, urine, and sea-weed. The stone goes through the same process, as above described. After which, they pour in the lees of kelp; and, having drawn it into a settler or cooler, add urine to it; after the allum is washed or cleansed with water, as in the first process, mentioned above, it is put into a pan, where it boils a little; and then put into a large cask, where it stands for ten days, and is then fit for sale. The allum of Liege, or Meziere, is of the same nature as the English, excepting that it is somewhat fatter. Allum of the Levant differs but little from those already mentioned. The large is the best, and the mine lies about three or four days journey from Smyrna. There is another sort brought from Constantinople, which is reckoned preferable.

ferable to it. Considered in a medical light, it is a strong astringent, acid drier; its crystals have eight sides, and when dissolved, will coagulate milk. But its chief use is in dying, and colouring, as it renders the colours clear, bright, and lasting; and it not only fixes the colour in stuffs, but disposes them to take, and adds life and delicacy to it. Those who use the greatest quantities of it are the cod-fishers, when they cure their fish upon the spot, before they ship them off. When judiciously applied, it is very proper to clarify liquors, that are foul, or muddy. Besides the different sorts of allum already mentioned, are the following; *Burnt Allum*, which is the English allum put over a fire in an iron vessel to calcine, and render it whiter, lighter, and easier to powder; this is made use of by surgeons to cut off the fungous parts, or proud flesh in wounds, and is successfully sprinkled on linen to absorb the moistures which occasion bad smells. The *Saccharine Allum*, derives its name from resembling sugar, and is made of ice-allum, rose-water, and whites of eggs, boiled together to a consistence. When cold, it becomes as hard as a stone, and is used in making paint for the ladies. *Plume Allum*, is a mineral stone, differing in nothing from the common allum, but from its parting into threads, resembling the beard of a father, from whence it derives its name; these threads shine like silver, and are an inch and half, or two inches long. It comes from Milo, at the entrance of the Archipelago, and is very scarce. The *Scamole Allum*, is a white transparent stone, resembling rock crystal, which being calcined, grows white. *Catin Allum*, is the same as salt of solder, called Sal Akali, of which there are five sorts, mostly used in medicine.

ALLUMINOUS, Adj. [*alumen*, Lat.] having the properties of allum.

ALLUMY, Adj. [from *allum*] that which partakes of the qualities of *allum*. Bailey. Wants authority. See **ALLUMINOUS**.

To **ALLUMINATE**, [*allimer*, Fr. *allumen*, Lat.] to give grace or light; to embellish in painting: to wash prints with allum water, to keep the colours from sinking or running. Bailey. In the first sense it seems substituted for illuminate, by a mistake of the author quoted; in the second, it is very proper, but wants authority.

To **ALLURE**, [*lurer*, Fr.] to entice; attract, persuade, or draw. To charm, or affect the mind with a sensation of joy or pleasure.

ALLURE, S. [*luder*, Belg.] an artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Any thing that entices, or allures. In Commerce, a small brass coin, struck in Sweden, worth four French sols, or about a two-pence farthing English.

ALLUREMENT, S. temptation; enticement. "Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell." *Par. Reg.*

ALLURER, S. one who tempts, seduces, entices or inveigles.

ALLURINGLY, Adv. so as to entice, tempt, inveigle, invite or seduce.

ALLURINGNESS, S. a quality, whose charms engage the mind, as to engage in any action, good or bad.

ALLUSION, S. [from *ad ludere*] something said with reference to a thing already known. A reference; hint, or implication. "*Allusions to customs not known.*" *Burnet's Theory*. In this sense it is used with the particle *to*. In Rhetoric, a figure in which one word is substituted instead of another, on account of its resembling it in sound. Thus the emperor Tiberius Nero, from the fondness of drinking, was called Biberius, Mero, both which in Latin imply a Great Drinker. This is a very low species of wit, and has some resemblance to a pun.

ALLUSIVE, Adj. [from *allusum*] that comprehends a thing by implication; that which hints at something; figurative, not plain. "The expression in the other is figurative, or *allusive.*" *Rogers*.

ALLUSIVELY, Adv. in a manner wherein a reference is made to something not expressed, but implied; figuratively, in opposition to plain or express. "Those eagles." *Mat. xxiv. 28.* by which *allusively* are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle." *Hammond*.

ALLUSIVENESS, S. the quality of expressing by implication, or by reference, opposed to directly, or plainly.

ALLUVION, S. [*alluvio*, Lat.] a flowing, or swelling of waters near any lands. In Law, a small and almost imperceptible increase of waters made on lands lying near shore, or on the banks of large rivers.

ALL-WISE, Adj. is endowed with absolute, perfect, or infinite wisdom.

To **ALL'Y**, V. A. [from *allier*, Fr.] to join, or unite by kindred, friendship, or interest. "All these septa are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North." *Spencer on Ireland*. "Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*—The common interest." *Pope*. To resemble, or be like, and in all these senses used with the particle *to*. "They are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense." *Dryden*.

ALL'Y, S. [*allie*, Fr.] one who is connected with another, owing to some contrast; and is applied both to persons and kingdoms. One united to another by friendship, "As an inferior and dependant *ally*." *Temple*.

ALMACANTAR, [from *almoquantar*, Arab.] in Astronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is chiefly used in the plural, and signifies a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

A'LMA-

ALMANACK, S. [from *almanach*, Fr.] a table or calendar wherein the days of the week, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, eclipses, &c. are noted for the ensuing year. The Almanack-makers formerly pretending to predict future events by the stars, Hen. III. of France made an edict in 1579, "That none of that tribe should for the future presume to publish predictions relating to the affairs of the state, or of private persons, in terms either express or covert." Several ingenious gentlemen have favoured us with perpetual Almanacks; or such as were not calculated for one, but a series of years; one of which may be seen in the Introduction to business, published by Hudson, an ingenious schoolmaster.

ALMA'NDIN, or **ALMAND'INE**, [*almandine*, Ital.] a precious stone, resembling the ruby, but fouler and lighter than the oriental. It is said by Pliny to come from Alabanda, a city of Caria, and is on that account called *Albandin*.

ALMIG'HTINESS, S. an attribute of the Deity, wherein he is considered as able to perform every thing that is the object of power and wisdom; omnipotence. "The unicorn and elk live upon his provisions, and reverse his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*." *Taylor's Holy Lives*.

ALMIGH'TY, Adj. possessed of perfect, absolute, or unlimited power; that which can do every thing that infinite wisdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute.

ALMOND, S. [*amande*, Fr. *amanda*, Ital.] a fruit contained in a stone full of little cells, inclosed in a tough skin. They are divided into sweet and bitter, on account of their different tastes. The sweet are deemed nourishing; but must not be eat in too large quantities. The milky juice squeezed from them, when steeped in warm water and peeled, is good for consumptive and pleuritic persons. The oil which is drawn from them by expression is of great service in affections of the lungs, such as coughs, shortness of breath, soreness of the stomach, pleuritic pains, the stone, gravel, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, on account of its lubricating and softening the parts. There is an oil drawn from the bitter almonds by fire, which is fit for no other use but to burn, or to be dropped into the ear to cure deafness. The almonds themselves are chiefly used for a cosmetic, and are esteemed a great beautifier. In the East Indies they serve instead of small money, especially where the cowries, or small shells, which come from Maldivia are not current. This fruit is so bitter that it is impossible to eat it.

AL'MONER, or **ALM'NER**, S. [*almonier*, Fr.] one employed by a prince to distribute his alms.

AL'MONRY, S. the place, wherein the almoner distributes the alms to the poor,

ALMO'ST, Adv. [*al moest*, Belg.] applied to action, near doing it. "They be *almo* ready to stone me." *Exod. xvii. 4*. A considerable majority, nearly the whole. "Came *almo* the whole city together." *Acts xlii. 44*. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned.

ALMS, S. (never used but in the plural, of *elms* or *elmeffe*, Sax.) money or other things given to the poor and distressed, including in it an idea of a tender sympathy in their afflictions.

ALMS-BASKET, S. a basket carried about, in France and other foreign countries, to collect provisions, &c. alms for the convent. "The beggar's song that lived upon the *alms-basket*." *L'Estr. Fables*.

ALMS-DEED, S. deed of charity; or something done to relieve the distressed and want of others. "Dorcas full of *alms-deeds*." *Acts ix. 36*.

AL'MS-GIVER, S. one who is fond of relieving the necessities of the poor. "Yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret." *Bar.*

ALMS-HOUSE, S. a house endowed for the lodging and support of the decayed and poor. "Behold yon *alms-house* neat, but void of state." *Pope*.

ALMS-MAN, S. a man supported by charity; one who belongs to an alms house.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Palm-Sunday-eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlars ware; on May 12, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; the last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, and woolen and linen cloth; on the first Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; and on Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry, and linen cloth. It is a populous, well-built town, with a town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held, and the members of parliament elected. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and shew that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of his grace the duke of Northumberland, being lately repaired and beautified by the present duke. It is 53 miles N. of Newcastle, 29 S. of Berwick, and 3 to N. by W. of London, Lon. 16 15. lat. 55. 24.

ALOES, S. [*aloe*, Heb.] a tree, a plant, a medicinal juice, extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China.

ALOETICAL, Adj. medicines composed of aloes. "Excited by *aloetical*, scammoniata and acrimonious medicines." *Wise. Surg.*

ALOFT, Adv. [*lofter*, Dan.] in the air, on high; above. It is sometimes used as a preposition, and implies a higher situation. "The great luminary, *aloft* the vulgar constellations." *Par. Lost*.

ALO'NE,

ALONE, Adj. [from *al-ten*, or *alleen*, Belg.] single, having no companion. "It is not good for man to be *alone*." *Gen.* ii. 18. Having no assistance. "Not able to perform it thyself *alone*." *Exod.* xviii. 18. Exclusively of all others; solely. "Who can forgive sins but God *alone*." *Luke* v. 21. After *let* it implies, not to disturb; to wait with patience the result of an attempt without any intervening care, or industry. "Let her *alone*; Why trouble you her?" *Mark* xiv. 6. "Lord let it *alone* this year *also*." *Luke* xiii. 8. Sometimes used ironically, as a prohibition to help a man, under a supposed persuasion, that he does not want assistance. "Let him *alone*, let us see whether Elias will come." *Mar.* xv. 36.

ALONG, Adv. [ad *longue*, Fr.] at full length; prostrate. "Some rowl a mighty stone, some laid *along*." *Dryd.* Motion measured lengthwise. Used with *all*, for a continuance. Throughout; or from beginning to end, applied to writings. "Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs." *Tillot.* Joined to the particle *with*, it implies company; or together. "He to England shall *along with* you." *Shaksp.* *Hamlet.* After *come* it implies attendance, and encouragement to proceed. "Come then my friend, my genius come *along*." *Pope.* Johnson observes, that this expression is borrowed from the French *allons*.

AL'OF, Adv. at a distance, which is within sight. "Our palace stood *alsof* from streets." *Dryd.* When applied to persons, it implies a distance occasioned by caution and circumspection. In a figurative sense, the art or cunning by which a person evades the answer or notice of a question proposed. "With a crafty madness keeps *alsof*." *Shak.* *Hamlet.* At a distance, so as not to appear as a principal, or party. "It is necessary that the queen join, for if she stand *alsof* there will be suspicions." *Suckling.* Not connected with; having no relation or reference to. "Mingled with regards that stand—*alsof* from the main point." *Shak.* *King Lear.* Among sailors it implies, that the person at the helm, is to keep the ship near the wind, when sailing on the quarter wind.

ALOPE'CIA, S. a distemper, wherein the greater part of the hair falls off.

ALO'SE, S. a fish resembling the Sardine, which grows to the size of a Salmon, called a Fish of Passage; its stomach and a booe found in its head, when reduced to powder, are good for the stone and gravel, for abstru-ing acids, and strengthening the stomach.

ALOU'CHI, S. a sweet scented gum, which distils from the tree that produces the white cinnamon.

ALOUD, Adv. with an increased strength of voice, so as to be heard at a great distance. With a great noise. "Thund'rod thrice *aloud*." *Dryd.*

ALO'W, Adv. in a low place; very near the ground.

ALPA'GNA, S. an animal which the Peruvians use as a beast of burthen, and make it carry 100 wt. Of its wool they make stuffs, ropes, and bags; of its bones, tools for weavers; and of its excrements, fires, both for their chambers and kitchens.

ALPHA, S. [derived from the α , Heb. to learn] the first letter of the Greek alphabet, which being also their numerals, is used to signify the first in order of time, &c. as *omega*, the last letter in their alphabet, signifies the last; in allusion to this, Christ says, "I am *alpha* and *omega*."

ALPHABET, S. [from α and β eta, the two first letters of the Greeks] a table of all the letters which compose any languages, and are marks to convey the simple sounds in forming words made use of. The number of the letters in the alphabet differs in most of the languages we know of; the English may have twenty-six; the French twenty-three; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic twenty-eight; the Persian thirty-one; the Turkish thirty-three; the Georgian, thirty-six; the Coptic thirty-two; the Moscovians forty-three; the Greek twenty-four; the Latin twenty-two; the Slavonic twenty-seven; the Saxon twenty-four; the Gothic twenty-five; the Islandic twenty-two; the Dutch twenty-six; the Spanish twenty-seven; the Italian twenty; the Ethiopic two hundred and two. The Chinese were formerly supposed to have no alphabet, properly speaking, as having only hieroglyphics, which stood for whole words, and amounted to 80,000; but an ingenious professor of the French academy, has lately demonstrated the Chinese themselves to have been a colony of the Egyptians, that they derived their language from that fertile source of knowledge, which watered the whole world, and that their supposed characters, are not hieroglyphics, but combinations of letters, which he has resolved into their primitive elements, and shewn to be the ancient letters of the Egyptians, though very much altered by time, corrupted by ignorance, and obliterated for want of tracing them sooner to their origin. Alphabet, in Commerce, is an index used by merchants and traders, having the twenty-four letters, in their natural order, affixed to different leaves, in which they set down the surnames and christian names of those with whom they open accounts, with references to the folio, in which such accounts are opened.

ALPHABET'IC, or **ALPHABETICAL**, Adj. placed or digested in the same order as in the alphabet.

ALPHABET'ICALLY, Adv. in the same order as in the alphabet.

AL'PHERY, [**MIKEPHER**] born in Russia, of the imperial line; but in the fourteenth century, his country being distracted with intestine commotions, he was sent to London, and consigned to the care of Mr. Bidel, a merchant, who sent him to Oxford. He went into orders, and had a small living given him in Huntingdonshire, rated at 10*l.* in the King's books. In this place he performed his duty with great cheerfulness, and with so much content, that when invited to Russia by some friends, who offered to run any risks in recovering his rights, he refused them. In the year 1643, he felt the fury of the fanatics, who not only turned him out of his living, but when he had prepared himself a slender meal, in a hut he had crested within the church-yard, deprived him of it, and kicked out his fire. At the restoration he received his living, but being too old to discharge the duties of it himself, settled a curate in it, and soon after died at his son's house in Hammersmith, in an advanced age. The singularity of a Russian emperor's having been a country minister in England will afford such a large field for reflection, that any hint of that kind might be branded with the name of officious prolixity.

ALPI'STLE or **AL'PIA**, *S.* a kind of seed of an oval figure, of a pale yellow, inclining to a fable colour, bright and glossy; made use of to feed birds with, when intended for breeding.

ALPHON'SIN, *S.* in Surgery, an instrument to extract bullets, consisting of three branches, which are closed together by a ring that slides over them. Being introduced, thus closed, into the wound where the bullet lies, the ring is drawn back towards the handle, which opening the branches, they lay hold on the ball, and the ring being pushed over them again, they grasp it so tight, that it is extracted without any difficulty. *Eib. Anat. Med.* t. i. 517.

ALPHON'SINE, *Adj.* [from *Alphonse*] in Astronomy, applied to the tables of Ptolemy's Almagest, corrected by Alphonso XII. King of Castile.

ALPHO'S, or **AL'PHUS**, *S.* [from *αλφους*, *Gr.*] in Medicine, a distemper in which the skin becomes rough and spotted.

AL'PINE, *Adj.* [*alpínus*, *Lat.*] what may be seen or met with on the Alps.

ALPS, *S.* [*Alpes*, *Lat.*] a long chain of mountains, beginning at the mouth of the Varo, in Piedmont, and terminating near Asia, a river of Italy, on the Adriatic sea, or gulph of Venice. These mountains divide Italy from France, Switzerland and Germany; have but few passes, and those of very difficult access; and are, on that account, a great security to Piedmont from France, Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian, lost most of his elephants in attempting the passage;

and is reported to have made his way thro' some part of them, by making a road with boiling vinegar. The present King of Sardinia opposed the united forces of France and Spain, who had, with incredible constancy, made their way as far as Coni, and defeated them. The Swiss look on the parts of these mountains which surround them, as a bulwark, and have by them been hitherto secured from any attacks, either from the Germans or French.

AL'QUIFOU', or **ARQUIFOU'**, *S.* a kind of mineral lead, very heavy, easily reduced to powder, and hard to melt.

ALRA'MELECH, *S.* [אלרמלך *Arab.*] in Astronomy, the name of a star of the first magnitude, called *Alturus*.

ALRE'ADY, *Adj.* [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, *alread*, *Belg.*] the present time; now; in a time past; in opposition to future. "Which hath already been answered." *Hickes*.

AL'SO, *Conjunct.* [*also*, *Sax.*] used to denote, that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person, holds good of the succeeding. "Thou *also* wast one of them." *Matt.* xxvi. 33. In the same manner; likewise. "The son of man is Lord *also* of the sabbath." *Mark* ii. 28. When at the end of a sentence or period, it implies besides. "Succourer of many and of myself *also*." *Rom.* xvi. 7. "God do so to me; and more *also*." *1 Sam.* xiv. 44.

ALSTON-MORE, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in September, for horned cattle, horses, linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it, and there is plenty of lead ore near it. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 250 N. N. W. of London. *Lon.* 15. 15. *lat.* 54. 45.

AL'TAR, *S.* [*altare*, *Lat.*] a raised place whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered; that part of the church where the communion is received, or the table on which the vases and the elements of bread and wine are placed. Figuratively, Christ himself, to whom we bring all our offerings and services. "We have an altar whereof they have no right." *Heb.* vii. 13.—xiii. 10. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of seven stars.

AL'TARAGE, *S.* [*altaragium*, corrupt *Lat.*] in Civil Law, the offerings made on the altar, and the profits arising to the priest, including not only voluntary oblations, but likewise small tythes. *Terms de Ley*, 39. 2 *Cro.* 516.

AL'TAR-CLOTH, *S.* the cloth which covers the communion-table. "Books, hangings, and altar-cloth, with our Kings gave." *Psalm.*

To **ALTER**, V. A. [*alter*, Lat.] to change, or make different; to vary, or differ in sense, applied to writings. "According to the law, which *altereth* not." *Deut.* vi. 8. To corrupt the sense of an author, by erasing, adding, or changing. "Whosoever shall *alter* this word." *Ezra* vi. 21. Used neuterly, to change; to become different. "His countenance *altered*."

ALTERABLE, Adj. [from *alter* and *-al*, Sax.] that may be changed, or made to appear different.

ALTERABLY, Adv. so as to admit of changes.

ALTERANT, Part. [*alterant*, Fr.] having the power of producing changes. "Whether the body be *alterant* or altered." *Bac.*

ALTERATION, S. [*alteration*, Fr.] the act of changing the form or tenor of a writing, the qualities of a body, the faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were. "*Alteration*, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty ones." *Hooker*. The change itself, or the state of a thing changed.

ALTERATIVE, Adj. having the power of making changes. In Medicine, those remedies which produce a change in the humours of the body, and destroy some prevailing acrimony in the first passages and juices; or such as resolve concretions in the blood vessels, and dispose them to pass out of the body by perspiration or some other infensible evacuation.

To **ALTERCATE**, V. N. [*altercor*, Lat.] to wrangle, contend, or dispute. Authorities for the use of this word are not obvious; but its propriety seems not to want them.

ALTERCATION, S. [*altercatio*, Lat. *altercatio*, Fr.] a debate or dispute on any subject, including a warm defence of the contrary side of a question, but not amounting to a quarrel.

ALTERN, Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] in Trigonometry, the base, so called, is either the sum or difference of the sides of an oblique triangle; if the true base is the sum, the altern base is the difference, but if the true base be the difference, the altern base is the sum of the sides.

ALTERN, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] that which succeeds; successive or alternately; that which follows by succession.

ALTERNACY, S. the succession of one action after another.

ALTERNATE, Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] those things which succeed one another by turns; successive. "Bid *alternate* passions fall and rise." *Pope*. In Geometry, applied to angles, it signifies the internal one, made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of it. *Alternate*, in Heraldry, is applied to the situation of the quarters of a coat; thus, in quarterly, *quarterly*, the first

and fourth are alternate. *Alternate proportion*, is when, of four proportional numbers, the antecedent of the former is compared to the antecedent of the latter, and the consequent of the former is compared to the consequent of the latter, as in the following proportion, A, B, C, D, wherein A and C are the two antecedents, and B, D, the two consequents; the alternate proportion is A, C; B, D, wherein the two antecedents A, C, and the two consequents B, D, are compared together.

ALTERNATE, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] what follows another in succession, or by turns; vicissitude.

ALTERNATELY, Adv. so that the thing which precedes shall follow that which comes after it. Thus when we say, that darkness follows light, and light darkness, they are said to follow each other alternately. "To be *alternately* by hopes and fears." *Dryd.*

ALTERNATENESS, S. the quality whereby things sometimes go before, and sometimes follow each other.

ALTERNATION, S. succession, wherein that which preceded returns again. In Arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations that any proposed numbers are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers beginning at unity, and ending with the last number of the things to be varied. Thus, if it be required to find how many changes can be rung on six bells, multiply the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, into each other, and the last product gives the number of changes, which are 720. In this manner, we find the number which can be rung on twelve bells is 479,001,600.

ALTERNATIVE, S. [from *alternate*, Lat.] a choice of two, whereby, if one be rejected, the other must be accepted. "A strange *alternative*!—Must ladies have a doctor or a dance?" *Young*.

ALTERNATIVELY, Adv. so that what goes before shall return again in succession; by turns; mutually; reciprocally.

ALTERNITY, S. a state wherein there is a continual succession, change, or vicissitude.

ALTHÆA, S. [from *Althæa*, Gr.] in Botany; the marshmallows. The syrup is used very much in the gravel, to lubricate the passages, and render the passage of the stone more easy.

ALTHOUGH, Adv. [pronounced as if it was written *alibo*] used to imply that a thing or conclusion may be allowed and maintained, notwithstanding something seemingly inconsistent had been allowed; notwithstanding; nevertheless.

ALTIMETRY, S. [*altimetria*, Gr.] the art of taking or measuring heights.

ALTISSONANT, or **ALTISSONOUS**, Adj.

Adj. [*altifrons*, Lat.] that which hath a lofty and pompous front.

ALTITUDE, *S.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] height, or distance from the ground, measured upward. "Ten masts attached, make not the altitude." *Shakspeare, Lear*. Superiority, dignity, or height of preterit. "Your altitude offends the eyes—Of those who want the power to rise." *Swift*. The highest pitch of perfection. "Even to the altitude of his virtue." *Shakspeare, Coriol*. In Geometry, the height above the ground, or the horizon. *Altitude of the eye*, in Perspective, a right line, let fall perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Altitude of a figure*, is the length of a perpendicular line let fall from the top to the bottom. *Altitude*, in Astronomy, or the height of any object above the horizon, is divided into real or apparent. *Apparent altitude* is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the sensible horizon and the center of an object: *Real or true altitude* is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the center of an object and the rational horizon. *Meridian Altitude of the sun*, &c. is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the horizon and the center of an object. *Altitude of the pole*, is the height of the pole above the horizon. *Altitude of the equinoctial*, is its elevation above the horizon. *Altitude of the manometal degree*, is its height, counted from the place where it rises. *Parallax of Altitude*, is an arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the true and observed place of a star or other object. *Altitude of motion*, is the measure of any motion, computed according to the line of direction of the moving force.

ALTI'VOLANT, *Part.* [*altivolans*, Lat.] flying high.

ALTO-RELIEVO, *S.* See **RELIEVO**.

ALTOGETHER, *Adv.* [*alibi*, Goth. and *insimul*, Sax.] entirely, absolutely, without any exception. "Man, at his best state, is altogether vanity." *Psalms xxxix. 5*. In all respects. "I was altogether such a one as thyself." *Psalms xxi*. Perfectly, when concluding a sentence. "The judgments of the Lord are righteous altogether." *Psalms xix. 9*. In company, without separating, in a body. "Join you with me—And altogether with the duke of Suffolk,—We'll quickly hoist" *Shakspeare, Hen. VI*.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on December 29, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wey, and the market is large, for cattle and provisions. It is 28 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 20 W. S. W. of London. *Lon.* 51° 30' lat. 51° 5'. It is governed by a constable, and is a small town, consisting of about 250 houses, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, only a part of which is paved. It has one church, a presbyterian and a quaker's meeting, with a famous free-school. It has a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggers, and serge de Nîmes; and round the town is a large plantation of hops.

ALUDFL, *S.* [from a privative, and *lutum*] in chemistry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fixed into each other without luting; the lower is a pot which contains the matter to be sublimated, and the uppermost is a head which retains the flowers that rise.

ALVEARIUM, *S.* the cavity of the outer ear, wherein the wax is lodged.

ALVEOLI, *S.* [Lat. a diminutive of *alvus*, Lat.] the sockets in the jaw-bone, which contain the teeth.

ALUM, *S.* [*alumen*, Lat.] a mineral salt, of an acid taste, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. See **ALLUM**.

ALUM-STONE, *S.* a stone of a corrosive nature, frequently used to consume the fungous excrescences, or proud flesh, of wounds. "Touching it with vitriol and alum-stones." *Wise man's Surgery*.

ALUMINOUS, *Adj.* [*alumen*, Lat.] resembling allum in its properties, or consisting of allum. "Of a vitriolic or aluminous nature." *Wise man's Surgery*.

ALWAYS, *Adv.* [*alweges*, Sax.] without ceasing or intermission; continually; ever; frequently, so as not to slip or omit any opportunity. "Cornelius prayed to God always." *Acts x. 2*. Constantly. "Mephiboseth, thy master's son, shall eat bread always at my table." *2 Sam. ix. 10*. Perpetually, applied to time; and every where, applied to place. "Lo! I am with you always, even to the end of the world." *Matt. xxviii. 20*.

A. M. an abbreviation for *anno mundi*, or the year of the world; and for *artium magister*, or master of arts.

AM, *Ver. Sub.* [of *com*, *eam*, and *am*, Sax.] when used singly, it implies existence. "I say unto you, that before Abraham was I am." *John viii. 58*. Applied to place, it signifies presence. "Where I am, there shall my servants be." *John xii. 26*. Affirmation. "Jesus said, I am the bread of life." *John vi. 35*. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence. "I am that I am." *Exodus xiii. 14*. Those that are struck with the singularity of the expression, will find their curiosity abundantly paid in the perusal of Bishop Beveridge's discourse on this text.

AMABILITY, *S.* [*amabilis*, Lat.] that quality by which an object appears worthy of love. "No rule can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that." *Taylor*.

AMADETÆO, *S.* in gardening, a kind of pear, so called from its delicious flavour,

flavour, according to Sir John Evelyn, in his *Hortullanus Gallicus*.

AMADO'W, S. [Teut.] a kind of black match, or touchwood, which comes from Germany, made of a spongy excrecence growing on old trees, such as oak and fir. It is first boiled in common water, afterwards dried and well beaten; put into a strong lve of salt-petre, and then dried in an oven. The French druggists sell it wholesale.

AMAI'N, Adv. [from *a* and *magen*, Sax.] with all one's force, power, or strength. "We fled *amain*," *Milton*. Applied to the voice, as loud as possible. In sea affairs, a call to an enemy to surrender or to strike; from the French *à main*; or, when used to lower or let fall their sails implies the same as, All hands aloft to, &c.

AMA'L'GAM, or **AMA'L'GAMA**, S. [from *ama*, Gr. and *gama*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with a metal. The process with lead is performed by putting equal quantities of lead and quicksilver together in an iron vessel, melting them together over a fire, stirring them with an iron rod all the while, and, when cold, rubbing the mass in a mortar, which will unite with any additional quantity of quicksilver in the same manner, or as easily as salt does with water. The amalgam of tin, silver and gold, is formed by a method almost similar.

To **AMA'L'GAMATE**, to incorporate metals with quicksilver. The minters, refiners, and silversmiths used this term to signify the operation performed by the mill, wherein they put their sweeps to clear them from filth and dirt; whereby the mercury which is put into the tub attracts the imperceptible particles of silver or gold mixed with filth, and forms them into a paste.

AMA'L'GAMATION, S. the incorporating quicksilver with other metals.

AMANDA'TION, S. [*amandatum*, supine of *amando*, Lat.] the sending a person on a message, or any other object.

AMANUE'NSIS, S. [Lat. from *a*, minus, Lat. and *anus*, Lat.] one who writes down what is dictated by another; likewise a copier of writings.

AMARA'NTH, S. [*amarantus*,] in Botany, amaranth, or flower-gentle. It has male and female flowers in the same plant. The male flower has either three or five stamina of the same length with the empalement, and crowned with oblong summits. The female flowers have an oval germen supporting three short styles shaped like awls and crowned with simple stigma. The empalement becomes an oval coloured seed-vessel, with one cell including a single globular seed. Linnæus ranges these plants in the fifth division of his twenty-fifth class, entitled, *Monœcia Pentandra*, from their having male and female flowers on the

same plant, and the former having five stamina; but, Mr. Ray, among the class of apetalous flowers, because they have no petals. There are fourteen species; the first whereof, when full blown, is certainly very beautiful, and no small ornament to the flower garden. In Poetry, it is used for an imaginary flower, which never fades. "Immortal *amarantib*!" *Par. Lost*. In dyeing, a colour which inclines to purple, so called from its resembling that of the flower just described.

AMARANTHINE, Adj. [from *amaranth* and *en*, Sax. denoting the material of which any thing is composed] composed of amaranth. "*Amaranthine bow'rs*," *Pope*.

AMARI'FUDE, S. [*amaritudo*] bitterness. "What *amaritudo* or acrimony is apprehended in choler," *Harvey*.

AMAS'MENT, S. [from *amass*] a collection or heap; an accumulation; it includes in its secondary idea, a great deal of industry, but little judgment. "An *amasment* of imaginary conceptions," *Glanv. Sept. Scient*.

To **AMAS'S**, V. A. [*amasser*, Fr.] to gather or heap together. "To *amass* riches," *Atterb*. To lay up, or store in the memory, with great assiduity. "All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts," *Lacke*. To collect together in great quantities, including the idea of indiscreet additions. "The life of Homer has been written by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writer could meet with," *Pope*. The use of the participle of in this quotation seems improper.

AMA'TORY, S. [*amatorius*, Lat.] in anatomy, a term applied to the obliques superior, and inferior, from their drawing the eye side-ways.

AM'ATORY, Adj. [*amatorius*, Lat.] that which excites love, "Whether by force, or *amatory* potions," *Braham*.

AMAURO'SIS, S. [Gr. *amaurosis*,] in Medicine, a dimness of sight.

To **AMAZE**, V. A. [from *missen*, Belg. to wander, in allusion to the perplexity of a person in a labyrinth; or *maze*, Sax. a whirlpool, which a person in vain strives to extricate himself from] to astonish, from the excellence, perfection, greatness, or extraordinary qualities. "All that heard Paul, were *amazed*," *Acts ix. 21*. "Your courage, truth, your innocence and love, *amaze* and charm mankind," *Smith's Pkæd. and Hipp*. To be confused or perplexed "If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be not *amazed*, he will every way be mocked," *Shaks*.

AM'AZE, S. astonishment, or perplexity, caused by an unexpected object. "Casting back his eyes with dire *amazement*," *Dryd*. "Fills all her jealous monarchs with *amazement*," *Mil*.

AMA'ZEDLY, Adv. expressive of astonishment, on the appearance of something unexpected

unexpected. "I speak *amazedly*," *Shaksp.*
"Why stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*?"
Shaksp. Macbeth.

AMAZEDNESS, *S.* the situation or state of the mind when affected with surprise, astonishment, confusion or perplexity. "After a little *amazement* we were all commanded out of the chamber." *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

AMAZEMENT, *S.* the effect of an object on the mind, arising from some quality, which we could not suspect it to have possessed; confusion; perplexity. "Adding new fear to his first *amazement*." *Fairy Queen.*
"His impression left off fresh *amazement*." *Miln.* Admiration, an extraordinary good opinion; surprise. "With *amazement* we shall read your story." *Waller.* "Filled with wonder and *amazement*." *Alf. iii. 10.*

AMAZING, *Part.* causing surprise, astonishment; or admiration, on the discovery of some unexpected quality. "It is indeed *amazing* to see the present desolation of Italy." *Adisson.*

AMAZINGLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to excite astonishment, wonder or admiration, from some latent and unexpected quality, excellence or defect; prodigiously: surprisingly. "If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect." *Watts's Logic.*

AMAZON, *S.* [from a *Gr.* and *πανς*, &c.] one of those women who composed the nation so called. They are said to have composed a nation of themselves, exclusive of males, and to have derived their name from their cutting off one of their breasts, that it might not hinder or impede the exercise of their arms. This term has often by modern writers been used to signify a bold daring woman, whom the delicacy of her sex does not hinder from engaging in the most hazardous attempts. "Stay, stay, thy hands, thou art an *amazon*." *Shaksp. Hen. VI.* The last and present war with France has furnished us with several instances of females, who have undergone the fatigue of a campaign with alacrity, and run the hazards of a battle, with the greatest intrepidity. This term is likewise given to a celebrated river, called likewise the Maragnoo, in America. It received its first name, the river of the Amazons, from the usual custom of the women attending their husbands to war, either to animate them by their words, or assist them by their presence; as was common in the early ages not only among the Gauls, but likewise among ourselves in England. This famous river begins at the foot of the Cordilleras, and falls into the Atlantic ocean; from the spring head to its mouth it runs eight or nine hundred leagues in a direct line, but allowing for its winding it cannot be less than 11 or 1200 leagues, or about 3000 English miles. The river it receives in its way are very numerous, some of which join

it after a course of 5 or 600 leagues, and are not inferior to the Danubio or the Nile.

AMBA'GES, *S.* [Lat. from *ambi*, *ambi*, *Gr.* about, and *ago* to lead] a tedious round about way of expressing; a method of relating any subject, when in the narrative is not conducted directly to the point; but, by the insertion of several circumstances, which have not an immediate relation to it, the mind of the hearer is kept in suspense, and the information intended is delayed; this sometimes is owing to art, and at other times to ignorance. "Without *ambages* and circumlocutions" *Lodge.* The last word in this quotation conveys the same idea, and is used to explain the term to which it is subjoined.

AMBASSA'DE, *S.* [*ambassade*, *Fr.*] the office of a person, commissioned to negotiate the affairs of a state, in foreign parts. "When you disgrace'd me in my *ambassade*." *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

AMBASSADOR, *S.* [*ambassador*, *Fr.* *ambaxador*, *Span.* some go so far as to derive it from the Heb. *בשר* *baser*, to tell, and *שליח* *shelich*, messenger, others from *ambast*, *Teut.* a government; all which derivations, excepting the Spanish, authorize our writing it ambassador, with an *a*) a person sent by a prince or state, into that of a foreign one as their representative, to transact such affairs as concern the public. Their persons have always been esteemed inviolable; and, by the Civil Law, their moveables, cannot be seized on, either as a pledge; payment of debt, by order of execution or judgment, or by leave of the state, wherein they reside. An ambassador is distinguished from an envoy or agent, by the greatness of his power, and the superiority of his dignity. In a secondary sense, it implies any person sent on a message even by a private person; a messenger. "I come, without a pledge, my own *ambassador*." *Dryd.*

AMBASSADRESS, *S.* [*ambassadrice*, *Fr.*] the lady of an ambassador; in a secondary sense, a woman sent on a message. "Well, my *ambassadress*." *Rowe's Penit.*

AMBASSAGE, *S.* [*ambassage*, *Fr.*] the employ, or office of an ambassador. "The formal part of their *ambassage*." *Bac. Hen. VII.*

A'MBE, *S.* in Surgery, the name of an instrument made use of for reducing dislocated bones. It has received great improvements from several eminent practitioners; particularly, Mr. Le Cat and Mr. Freeke, our own countryman, who not only made some additions to it, but likewise rendered it portable.

A'MBER, *S.* [*ambre*, *Fr.* *ambra*, *Ital.* but as it was chiefly found, at first, on the coast of Prussia, Skinner thinks it best to derive it from the language of the natives, and imagines it to be from *aeu-burn*, *Belg.* to burn;

burn; in confirmation of which we find that the people on the coast of the Baltic, called it by the name of *am-bern-stein*; by contraction, *bern-stein*, a combustible stone; a kind of a gum, or resin, found in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia. It has been held by some to be a kind of fossil pitch, the veins of which are at the bottom of the sea; but, as flies, ants, and other insects have been found buried in pieces of the yellow sort, it must certainly be a land production; to solve the difficulty arising from the appearance of these animal bodies, others assert that it is a gum or resin, exuding in a fluid state from fir or pine trees, which then admitted those bodies, and that it hardens by time; but to this it is objected, that it has been dug out of the earth, and that there are several mines of it wrought in Prussia, in Stolpon and Dantzick: To enquire farther into its nature would be guilty of scepticism; the disposition of the strata of the place where it is found, the first of which is ligneous, the second vitriolic, the last sand, at the bottom of which the amber is met with in small pieces of a globular form, and full of insects, show that at it's first growth it was liquid; and that it is a concretion of oil, like petroleum or naphtha, which it resembles both in smell and quality; fossil woods and coal will, by distillation, yield an oil very much like petroleum, or the oil of amber, and shows it to be formed from ligneous strata, by a process somewhat similar. The physical qualities of this substance, have recommended it in fumigation to remove deflexions, and in powder as an alterative, absorbent, sweetener, astringent, lithontriptic, diuretic, &c. The spirit is used externally in rheumatic pains and aches; and internally, in gleet, &c. The oil, according to Boerhaave, when used externally, is very serviceable in relaxing contracted, weak and torpid limbs. Mixed with oil of bitter almonds and dropt into the ear, it is almost an infallible cure for deafness occasioned by colds, or hardness of the wax.

AMBER, Adj. made or consisting of amber. "*Amber*, bracelets, beads, and all his knavery." *Shaksp.* Of a yellow colour, and transparent: "All your clear *amber* drink is flat." *Bac.*

AMBERGRIS, S. a fragrant drug, of a suety substance, not ponderous, of an ash-colour, variegated like marble, and melts like wax. The naturalists seem as much divided in their sentiments on the origin of this substance, as in that of the article preceding. Some have asserted it to be the dung of some oriental bird, others a kind of honey; moderns, have thought it the resin of a tree to us as yet unknown, or an animal concretion formed in balls in the body of the *sperma ceti* whale; but chemistry has shewn that this substance does not admit of solution

in aqueous menstruums, which all animal dungs and honey do; that this is not easily dissolved by rectified and phlogistic spirit of wine, though all resinous and vegetable substances are; and that ambergris does not produce one animal principle, when chemically analysed; hence it is probable that it is a species of bitumen produced from the earth, and washed from its bowels by the violence of the waves, for it is found floating in great quantities near the island of Madagascar, whose subterranean parts are imagined to be pregnant with that kind of bitumen. It is used by confectioners and perfumers, in order to scent their commodities, and is recommended by physicians as proper to raise the spirits and accelerate their motions. A solution of this drug is reckoned of great efficacy in strengthening the nerves, and is preferred to any other medicines in dyspepsia, owing to a decay of the nervous system.

AMBER-SEED, S. called likewise mustard; is produced from a plant, both in the Antilles and in Egypt.

AMBER-TREE, S. by Botanists, styled *frutax Africana ambram spirans*. Its principal beauty is its small ever-green leaves, which if rubbed between the hands, emit a fragrance resembling amber.

AMBIDEXTER, S. [from *ambo*, Lat. and *dexter*,] one who can use both hands equally; one who is a great temporizer, and would occasionally engage in parties diametrically opposite.

AMBIDEXTERITY, S. [from *ambidexter*] the being able to use both hands equally. In a secondary sense, double dealing; or espousing, occasionally, the interest of opposite parties.

AMBIEXTROUS, Adj. one who can make use of either hand. "*Ambidextrous*, and left hand men." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* In a secondary sense, adopting the sentiments, or espousing the interests of contrary parties. "All false shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealing." *L'Estrange*.

AMBIEXTROUSNESS, S. the quality of being able to use either hand; double-dealing; temporizing.

AMBIENT, Part. [from *ambiens*, Lat.] that which covers or surrounds every part. "The *ambient* air wide interfus'd." *Par. Lost*.

AMBIGENAL, Adj. [from *ambi* of *ambis*, Gr. and *γενναί*, Gr.] in Mathematics, a name applied by Sir Isaac Newton, to one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order.

AMBIGU, S. [Fr. from *ambiguus*, Lat.] an entertainment wherein the dishes are set on table without any regard to order. "Then compose an *ambigu*." *King's Art of Cook*.

AMBIGUITY, S. [from *ambiguus*, Lat.] the quality of a word, or expression, received

in different senses, and rendering it difficult to determine in which an author uses it; words whose signification are doubtful or uncertain; the uncertainty or doubtfulness of an expression. "With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves." *Hooker*.

AMBIGUOUS, Adj. [*ambiguus*, Lat.] having more senses than one. Applied to persons, those who make use of equivocations, or words which have double and uncertain meaning, including the secondary idea of a design to deceive. "Th' *ambiguous* God." *Dryd.*

AMBIGUOUSLY, Adj. in such a manner, that a person's meaning, being uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two senses, is not easily discovered.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, S. the quality which makes the signification of a word uncertain, and fills the mind with doubt to determine its precise idea, or meaning.

AMBIT, S. [*ambitus*, Lat.] the circumference, circuit, or measure of the external part of any thing. "In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot." &c. *Grew*.

AMBITION, S. [*ambitio*, Lat.] the wish or desire of attaining something better. Applied to kings, it signifies a desire of more power, or more extensive empire; applied to private persons, a desire of greater posses, or preferment. "So high advancements have satisfied his *ambition*." *Sida*. The desire of any thing noble, or excellent. "Urge them while their souls are capable of this *ambition*." Used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun. "I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself." *Addis*. "There was an *ambition* of wit." *Pope*.

AMBITIOUS, Adj. [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] desirous, and longing after a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion. Used with the particle *of* before the object. "Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory." *Arbuth*. Proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things. "I have seen, th' *ambitious* ocean swell." *Shaksp. J. Caf.*

AMBITIOUSLY, Adj. in such a manner as, to shew a desire of thirft after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment. "Each *ambitiously* would claim the ken." *Dryd.*

AMBITIOUSNESS, S. the desire of a greater degree of honour, power, &c.

TO AMBLE, V. N. [*ambler*, Fr.] to move on an amble. "To *amble* when the world is upon the hardest trot." *Dryd*. Figuratively, to move on with a gentle motion, in opposition to the jolts or shakes of a hard trot. "Him time *ambles* withal." *Shaksp.* To move with an uncouth, an affected, or unnatural motion. To move by direction, in allusion to an horse in training.

"She'll make him *amble* on a gossip's melage." *Rome's Jane Shere*. "Before a woman *ambling* nymph." *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

AMBLE, S. a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move at the same time.

AMBLER, S. a horse, that has been taught to amble or pace.

AMBLIGONIUM, S. [Lat. from *amblyos*, Gr. and *gonia*,] in geometry, an obtuse angled triangle.

AMBLOSIS, S. [*amblyosis*, Gr.] in Medicine, a miscarriage. See **ABORTION**, which is now most commonly used.

AMBLYOPIA, S. [from *amblyopia*, Gr.] in Medicine, used by Hippocrates, to signify that dimness of sight.

AMEROSIA, S. [*ambrosia*, Gr.] the imaginary food of the heathen deities, which rendered them immortal. Applied also to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and signifying that it would communicate immortality.

AMBROSIAL, Adj. [*ambrosia*, Lat.] heavenly, delicious, beyond the possession of mortals. "Ambrosial fragrance filled all heaven." *Par. Lost*. "Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews." *Dryd*.

AMBROSIUS, S. [**AURELIANUS**] a celebrated general, and king of the ancient Britons; educated at the court of Albian, king of Armenia, who sent him, at their request, with ten thousand men, to assist them against the Saxons; and his success being very great, they afterwards chose him for their king. Geoffry of Monmouth pretends, without sufficient grounds, that he built Stone-henge, in memory of three hundred lords massacred by Hengist. He distinguished himself by his valour, in several encounters with the Saxons. After their defeat, he regulated the affairs of the church, and is supposed to have died in a battle, which he lost, against one of the Saxon generals in 508. He is celebrated for his modesty, both by Gildas and Bede, and is said by Geoffry of Monmouth to have been a person of great bravery and courage, of remarkable piety, immense liberality, discreet temperance, and famous for his aversion to lying; a good soldier, and every way fit for a general.

AMBS-ACE, S. [*ambes as*, Span. *ambes as*, Fr.] a throw on dice, in which two aces are flung, esteemed a very bad chance. "I had rather be in his choice, than throw *ambes ace* for my life." *Shaksp.*

AMBULATION, S. [from *ambulare*, Lat.] the act of walking. "More offensive postures than from *ambulation*." *Broun's Vile. Err.*

AMBULATORY, Adj. [from *ambulatorium*,] that which moves by walking. "The gradient or *ambulatory* are such, as require some basis or bottom, to uphold them in their

their motions." *Walk. Math. Mag.* Transit, or that which falls out during a walk. "Of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view." *Watts.* Moveable, or fixed to no peculiar place. "An ambulatory court." *Johnson's Dict.*

AMBUSCADE, [*embuscade*, Fr.] a place of concealment, in order to surprize an enemy. "Rous'd the Grecians from their ambuscade." *Dryd.* Applied elegantly to luxurious foods. "Innumerable distempers lie in ambuscade among the dishes." *Speet.* No. 18.

AMBUSCA'DO, S. [*embuscado*, Span.] a private hiding place to surprize an enemy. "Of breaches, ambuscadores, Spanish blades." *Shakspeare. Rom. and Jul.*

AMBUSH, S. [*emprise*, Fr.] a place of concealment for soldiers to surprize an enemy. "Hold in close ambush, bafe in open field." *Dryd.* The act of surprizing, by coming from a concealed or secret post. "Fears no assault or siege—Or ambush from the deep." *Par. Lost.* A snare laid. "Once did I lay an ambush for your life." *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*

AMBUSHED, Adj. laying in wait to surprize. "Swarming bands of ambush'd men." *Dryd.*

AMBUISHMENT, S. a concealment in order to surprize. *Ambuscade* is the word now in use, though this seems more suitable to the genius and idiom of our language.

AMBUSTION, S. [*am'ustio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the flesh; when caused by fire immediately termed a burn; when by boiling liquids, a scald.

A'MEL, S. [*emaille*, Fr.] a liquid matter which bodies are covered with by the enameletter. "This white amel is the basis of all the fine concretes." *Foyle.* See **ENAMEL**.

AMEN, Adv. [*amen*, Heb.] at the end of a sentence, it implies an affirmation, or a wish. "I am alive for ever more. Amen." *Rom. i. 18.* "The people said, amen." *1 Chron. xvi. 36.* Applied to Christ, it implies the Truth, or he who has accomplished and verified not only all that the prophets have foretold concerning him, but likewise all that he has himself predicted. "Write all these things faith the Amen." *Rev. iii. 14.*

AMENABLE, Adj. [*amenable*, Fr.] responsible, or subject in examination. Also tractable, or easily governed, and is commonly applied to a woman, supposed governable by her husband.

To **AMEND**, V. [*amender*, F.] to alter for the better. To correct. To reform. "Amend your ways and your doings." *Jerem. xxvi. 13.* Used neuterly and applied to both, to grow from a more infirm state to a better, to recover. "The hour when he began to mend." *John iv. 52.* Applied to fortune, or a person's circumstance, to grow

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better. "As my fortune either amends, or impairs." *Silvery.* This word and *improve*, are very far from being synonymous, tho' they are often used promiscuously; for *amend* carries with it the secondary idea of some preceding defect, or fault; but *improve*, though it implies the advancing to a greater degree of perfection, does not imply that the precedent state was culpable; for a person may be virtuous and still improve in virtue.

AMENDABLE, Adj. that may be amended or corrected. "Tis then a plea of record, and not amendable." *4 Geo. II. 2.*

AMENDE, S. [*Fr. amender*], a fine by way of compensation. *Amende honorable*, is punishment in France, inflicted on capital offenders, consisting in stripping the malefactor to his shirt, and leading him with a rope round his neck into court, to beg pardon of his king, court, and country; sometimes death or the galleys are annexed to it. In allusion to this custom the phrase is sometimes used, where a person is condemn'd to make a recantation in a public court, or to the person he has injured.

AMENDMENT, S. [*amendment*, Fr.] an alteration for the better; a correction.

"Some things in it have pass'd your approbation and amendment." *Dryd.* Applied to the morals, a change from vice to virtue. "Bring forth fruits answerable to amendment of life." *Mat. iii. 8.* Applied to the constitution, it signifies a change from sickness towards health; a recovery. "Hearing your amendment." *Shakspeare.*

AMENDER, S. one who makes the changes in a thing for the better.

AMENDS, S. [*amende*, Fr.] some compensation to make good a damage done. "He shall make amends for the harm done." *Levit. v. 16.* Attonement, or satisfaction.

AMENITY, S. [*amenitas*, Fr.] a situation which affects the mind with pleasure.

To **AMERCE**, V. A. [*amercer*, Norm.] in Law, to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine. Sometimes used with *in*. "They shall amerce him in a hundred shekels of silver." *Deut. xxii. 19.* Sometimes with *of*, the sign of the Genitive case, in conformity to the Greek verb, which, in the sentence above cited, governs that case; and if applied to place, signifies to banish. "For his fault amerc'd—Of heaven." *P. r. Lost.*

AMERCER, S. one who sets the fine upon an offender.

AMERCEMENT, or **AMERCIA-MENT**, S. in law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord, who is convicted and then fore stands at the mercy of either. These ameracements differ from fines because they are punishments certain and determined by some statute; but americiaments, such as are imposed arbitrarily, and being in their nature a more mer-
M ful

ful fine, if they be too grievous, may be mitigated, and a release sued by the ancient writ called *moderata misericordia*, Kich. 78, 214.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the North East part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of this country seated under the line; but several good authors have proved this to be a mistake: America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. Some call it a new world, and with a great deal of propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ in some respects from those that were known before. It has likewise a great number of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grew no where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men except the Eskimoux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins, unless dawbed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling this vast continent, and are almost as various as the authors who wrote about it. However, we have not room to enter into a detail of these particulars, and therefore we shall only observe, that when the original of the Negroes is settled, we may also be pretty certain from whence those people descended. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the temperate and Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America; there being such a vast number spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts which it is found in greatest plenty; but I defer entering into farther particulars. In general, it is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in these are Mexico and Peru. But the Portuguese are in possession of Brasil in S. America, and the English are masters of most of the E. Coast in N. America. That part which belonged to the French is called Canada; and they also laid claim to all the country on the back of our settlements, from the river of St. Laurence to the gulf of Florida. But as Quebec was taken on October 13, 1759, the French were obliged by the

peace in 1763, to relinquish the rest; that is, all the country they call Louisiana, after Lewis XIV. Besides those already mentioned in South America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili, on the South Sea, and Terra Magellanica to the North of the Straits of Magellan, whose bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the English settlements are Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, New-York, New-Jersey, New-England, and Nova Scotia; besides several of the Caribbee islands, is what is commonly called the West-Indies.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on Whitmonday, and September 29, for sheep. It consists of along street, lying in the road, and about the middle there is a cross one, and in the intersection stands the church. The town-hall, or market-house is a brick building, supported by arched pillars with a lantern and clock at the top, and free-stones at the corner. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the lord's tenants of the borough, who pay scot and lot, and are about 130 in number. It is 31 miles S. W. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

AMSBURY, or **AMBERSBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 6, June 11, and November 13, for horses. It is a scattering place, and is six miles N. of Salisbury, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 51. 20.

A'MES-ACE, S. two aces thrown on a pair of dice. "To shun *am-es-ace* that swept my stakes away." *Dryd.*

AMETHODICAL, Adj. that which is not reduced to proper order; irregular.

A'METHYST, S. (from *αἰμαθης*, Gr.) a precious stone of a violet colour, approaching towards purple; it is sometimes found without any colour; and is hardly to be distinguished from a diamond, except by its weight and hardness. The German is of a violet colour; and Spanish, blackish, of a dark violet; almost white, or tinged with yellow. The oriental are the best, and those of Silesia, or Bohemia, very little inferior to them. They are not very hard, are cut upon a leaden wheel, covered with emery powder, soaked in water; and are engraved either in creux or relieve, by an engine called a drill, or a wheel turned round by the foot, which gives motion to some iron or brass instruments, against which the stone is held with one hand. In Heraldry, the purple colour in a nobleman's arms; which is termed *purpure* in a gentleman's, and in a sovereign's, *mercury*.

AMETHYSTINE, Adj. of a fine colour, resembling that of an amethyst.

AMIABLE, S. [*aimable*, Fr. *amabilis*, Lat.] that which is an object of affection. That which

which attracts the affection of love or delight. "Doth not only delight as profitable, but as amiable also." *Hosier*. That which has the appearance of courtship or love; that which can engage the affection of another. "To lay amiable siege to the affections of Ford's wife." *Scot. cp.*

A'MIABLE, or *amicable* numbers, in Arithmetic, are those which are equal to the sum of each others aliquot parts. Thus 284 and 220 are amiable numbers, because the aliquot parts 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110, of 220, are equal to all the aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, of the number 284.

A'MIABLENESS, *S.* that which renders a person an object of delight, pleasure, or love.

A'MIABLY, *Adv.* so as to gain esteem or love.

AMIAN'THUS, or **AMIA'NTUS**, *S.* [*αμιανθος*, *Gr.*] in Natural History, a fossil stone, or mineral substance, of a whitish colour, consisting of small filaments, which resists the most intense fire; it is found in India, Tartary, Siberia, Egypt, the Isle of Anglesey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts. The ancients wrought it into a kind of cloth, or bays, in which they wrapped the bodies of the dead that were designed to be burnt; they made a paper of it likewise, which, when put into the fire, lost all its former characters, and was fit to be wrote on afresh. It is manufactured by putting three or four filaments on a distaff, and twisting them with wool; after the cloth is made it is put into the fire, which will consume the woolen threads, and leave only the amianthus remaining. Though it is a vulgar opinion, that it loses nothing of its weight by fire; yet in two experiments made with a piece of the cloth before the Royal Society, it lost above a drachm of its weight each time. And it is very remarkable, that when taken red hot from the fire, and laid on a piece of white paper, it will not burn it.

A'MICABLE, *Adj.* [*of amicitia*, *Lat.*] applied to persons, endowed with all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendship; applied to things, that which is endowed with such virtues, as promote the benefit or good of the possessor. "Enter each mild each amicable guest." *Pope*. According to Johnson, this is a relative term, and includes in its idea more than one person; as we say, *they live amicably* together; but seldom say, *an amicable action*, or *an amicable man*. Yet we may venture, with due deference, to say, that this distinction is more nice than solid, and that the latter expressions are, according to our definition, not at all improper.

A'MICABLENESS, *S.* the quality is exerted in performing acts of kindness.

A'MICABLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as is consistent with affection, undissembled concord, and hearty love; friendly; in opposi-

tion to hatred, enmity, or dislike. "Two lovely youths that amicably walk." *Pillsbury*.

AMID, or **AMIDST**, in the middle; applied to things placed in a straight line, between or in the center; and sometimes in a more loose sense, within. "Of the fruit of this fair tree, amidst—The garden." *Par. Lost*. Surrounded by, or within the circle made by a group of objects. Within the compass; or amongst. "Though no real voice or sound,—Amid their radiant orbs be found." *Spenser*. No 465.

AMIE'S *IES*, *S.* cotton cloth, from the East-Indies.

A'MISS, *Adv.* [from *a* and *mit*, *Sax.* ill- and *Cimb.*] Wrong, improper, blameable. "It might not be amiss to have some conscience." *Tillotson*. Contrary to a person's meaning; in an ill sense. "She sighed withal, they construd all amiss." *Fairfax*. To be found fault with, to be objected to. "Your kindred is not much amiss." *Dryd.* Inconsistent with the dignity, character, or attributes, when applied to God, or that which ought not to be. "If any man speak any thing amiss against the God of Shadrach." *Dan. iii. 20*. Improperly; without the necessary preparations; without attending to the consequences; without any respect to the nature of things. Used as a substantive, calamity; mischance, or sin. "Each toy seems prologue to some great amiss." *Hamlet*. This signification is very unusual.

A'MITY, *S.* [*amicitia*, *Fr.*] a state, harmony, or a mutual intercourse between two or more persons. Applied to nations; peace, wherein states are employed in promoting the good of each other. "Great Britain was in league and amity with the whole world." *Davis*. Applied to a single nation, agreement, mutual love, concord, in opposition to civil commotions, or discord. "Ties them in a league of inviolable amity." *Hecker*. Applied to private persons, a mutual affection for each other; friendship. "You have a noble and a true conceit of godlike amity." *Shak.* This word is very seldom used by modern writers.

A'MMI, *S.* [*αμμι*, *Gr.*] in Botany, Bishop's-Weed, an umbelliferous plant, the great umbel of which consists of many smaller ones, growing like so many rays. The seed of this name, which enters into the Venice Treacle, comes from Candia, and is of an aromatic scent and taste, resembling thyme. It is esteemed aperient, hysteric, carminative, cephalic; is thought to resist poison, and to be an excellent remedy against the bite of serpents.

A'MMON, [*Gr.* from *αμμον*, *Gr.*] one of the titles given to Jupiter, among the Scythians; by metaphysicists imagined to be the hieroglyphic of the Sun, and that the horns which he is represented with, are its beams.

AMMONIAC, S. [*ammoniacum*, Lat.] a medicinal gum which distills from a scru-lerous plant, on the plains of Lybia.

AMMONIAC, SAL, a volatile salt, of which there are natural and artificial. The natural was found near the same place as the plant. It is supposed to be generated by the urine of camels, mixing with the common salt of the sands, and, fermented by the intense heat of the sun, forms this substance. M. Lomery says, that a salt of this kind has been taken from Mount Vesuvius, endued with all the properties of the former; such as cooling water forming an aqua regia, when mixed with nitre, &c. The artificial ammoniac is brought from Egypt, and is made from the foot of turtles, or dung of animal fed with straw, sublimed in glass bottles shaped like bombs. According to Boerhaave, it pre-ovies all animal substances from putrefaction, its brine penetrates into the most minute parts, and it is a noble aperient, attenuant, resolvent, stimulant, crubine, sterminatory, diaphoretic, sudorific, antiseptic, and diuretic. This is imitated by our chemists by subliming it with salt of Tartar, and is of great use for smelling bottles. Yet it would not be at all improper to acquaint the ladies, who use it in this manner, that this habit, is, by the great Boerhaave, condemn-ed, as highly pernicious.

AMMONIACAL, Adj. having the prop-erties of ammoniac.

AMMUNITION, S. [from *munio*, Lat.] arms, instruments, stores, "The colonel said to put in the ammunition he brought with him." *Dryd.*

AMNESTY, S. [*amnestia*, Gr.] an act of pardon or oblivion.

AMNION, or **AMNIOS**, S. [from *amnio*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a white transparent membrane, immediately covering the fetus.

AMOMUM, [Lat.] a medicinal fruit, which grows in bunches, and is brought from the East-Indies.

AMONG, or **AMONGST**, Prep. [*among*, *getung*, Sax.] present, mingled with. "Amongst strawberries, sow here and there some borage seed." *Bac.* "Among my people are found wicked men." *Jer.* v. 26. Sometimes applied particularly, for a part or member of a society, company or nation. "There were among the old Roman statues, several of Venus." *Adair.* According to the idiom of the Hebrew language, it implies the superlative degree, as, "Blessed art thou among women." *Luke*, i. 28. i. e. "Thou art the happiest or most blessed of all the women that ever lived." *Blacknight's Harmony.*

AMORIS, S. [from *amor*, Lat.] one who is in love; a lover. "Necessary to the world's joys and quiet." *Boyle.*

AMORGO, S. [Ital.] a lover.

AMOROUS, Adj. [*amoureux*, Fr.] fond; used with the particle *of* before the object.

"So *amorous* is nature of whatsoever she pro- duces." *Dryd.* Figuratively, that which is the cause of love, or that which is used by lovers. "Not made to court an *amorous* looking glass." *Shakep. Rich.* III. "With *amorous* airs my fancy entertain." *Walker.* Shakepear has used it with the particle *on*, before the object. "My brother is *amorous on Hero.*" *Shakep.* Much-Adoe, i. e. Has fixed his affections, or doats *on*. But this has met with no authority to recommend it.

AMOROUSLY, Adv. in a fond or lov- ing manner. "Will *amorously* to thee swim." *Doone.*

AMOROUSNESS, S. the quality of be- ing easily susceptible of love; fondness. "I can perceive that Lindamour has wit, and *amorously* enough." *Boyle.*

AMORT, Adv. [*amortir*, Fr.] immersed in thought, stupified, spiritless.

AMORTIZATION, or **AMORTISE- MENT**, S. [*amortissement*, Fr.] in Law, an alienation of lands and tenements in mort- main.

TO AMORTIZE, V. A. [*amortir*, Fr.] to transfer lands, to any corporation, or frater- nity for ever.

TO AMOVE, V. A. [*amovere*, Lat.] in Law, to remove a person from his post, used with the particle *from*. To alter or change. "Amoved from his sober moods." *Fairy Queen.*

TO AMOUNT, V. N. [*amont*, Fr.] to make up, to come to, when all the separate figures are added together. To compose, used with the particle *to*. "How much this will amount to." *Burn.* *Theor.* Figuratively, to arise, or flow from. "The errors of old men amount but to this." *Bacon.*

AMOUNT, S. the sum produced by the addition of several quantities. Figuratively the conference, result, or value.

AMOUR, S. [pronounced *amôr*, like the French, from whence it is borrowed] a vicious love intrigue; including the sec- ondary idea of something vicious. "No man is of so general and dissuative a lust, as to pro- secute *amours* all the world over." *South.*

AMPELVES, or **AMPELVIS**, S. [*terra ampelis*, Fr.] in Natural History, a black earth, found in a quarry at Alençon; of which there are two sorts, one hard and the other soft; it contains a great deal of sulphur and salt, and salt-petre is extracted from it.

AMPHIARTHROSIS, S. [from *amphi*, Gr. and *arthrosis*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a dubi- ous, or neutral articulation.

AMPHIBIOUS, Adj. [Gr. from *amphi*, and *bios*,] that which can live both upon the earth, and in the water. The beaver, frog, otter, tortoise, sea calf, crocodile, &c. are of this species; and most of them have pec- uliar provisions in their structure to fit them

for so various a state of existence; particularly in the heart, lungs, foramen, ovale, &c.

AMPHIBLENTROIDES, S. [Gr. *ἀμφιβληντροειδής*, Gr. and *side*] in anatomy, a coat of the eye.

AMPHIBOLOGY, S. [from *ἀμφιβολία*, Gr. and *ἀμφι*] in rhetoric, an abuse of language, wherein words are so placed, as to admit of a different sense, according to the different manner of combining them.

AMPHIBOLOUS, S. [from *ἀμφι*, Gr. and *βαλλω*] tossed between two parties from one to the other; agitated by opposite or different parties. "Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel." *Howells*.

AMPHIBRACHYS, S. [Gr. from *ἀμφι*, *βραχυς*] the name of a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of three syllables, the first and last of which are short, and the middle long.

AMPHIDROMIA, S. [Gr. from *ἀμφι*, Gr. and *δρῶμι*, Gr.] a feast celebrated by the ancients the fifth day after the birth of a child.

AMPHIMACER, S. [Lat. from *ἀμφι*, on each side, *μακρ*, Gr. long] a foot in Greek or Latin poetry, consisting of three syllables, the first and last of which are long, and the middle short; this is the converse of the *amphibrachys*; thus, in the word *emimium*, the first and last syllables *em* and *um* are long, and *ni* short.

AMPHIPROSTYLE, [from *ἀμφι*, *προς* and *εὐδι* Gr.] in architecture, an ancient temple, which had four columns in front, and as many behind.

AMPHISBÆNA, S. [Gr. *ἀμφισβæνα*] a serpent, supposed to have two heads. Don John d'Ulloa, in his voyage to Peru, gives an account of one of this species in those parts, whose existence was strongly asserted by persons of very great credit; but he is so ingenuous as to add, that he never met with an ocular evidence.

AMPHISCII, S. [from *ἀμφισχιος*, Gr.] in geography the inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall north in one part of the year, and south in the other, according to the sun's place in the ecliptic.

AMPHISMILA, S. [Gr. *ἀμφι*, and *μῆλα*] a distiking knife.

AMPHITHEATRES, S. [*ἀμφιθεάτρον*, Gr.] an antient building of an oval form, with seats one above another in the inside, for spectators to see the combats of gladiators, wild beasts, &c. They were of prodigious dimensions, as may be gathered from that of Titus, which is supposed to have contained 85,000, and that of Verona, still subsisting, which, at a moderate computation, would hold 23,000 persons.

AMPHORA, S. [Lat. from *ἀμφωφειος*, Gr.] in antiquity, a liquid measure among the Romans, and contained seven gallons and a pint English. Likewise a measure now

made use of at Venice, containing sixteen quarts retail, and twelve wholesale.

AMPLE, Adj. [*amplus*, Lat.] wide, spacious, large, great; full; without restraint. "Land where, and when you please with *ample* leave." *Dryd.* Large, liberal; opposed to parsimonious. Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumstances, in opposition to an abridgement, or a superficial and defective account. "An *ample* narrative."

AMPLENESS, S. that which denotes a thing large, extensive, copious, sufficient, applied to power; numerous and capacious, applied to vessels, largeness. "Any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear." *Sant.*

To **AMPLIATE**, S. [*amplio*, Lat.] to enlarge, extend, to add to. "To add and *ampliate*." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AMPLIATION, S. [from *ampliare*, Lat.] increasing by additional circumstances; an exaggeration, or enlargement. "Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*." *Ayliffe's Parerg.* Enlargement, diffusiveness, or dwelling long upon a subject. The obscurity of the subject—May plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions." *Howells*.

To **AMPLIFICATE**, V. A. [*amplifico*, Lat.] to enlarge, to dwell upon.

AMPLIFICATION, S. [*amplificatio*, Fr.] increase of dimensions, it is generally used for a figure of rhetoric, which consists in a heightening of a description, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing by such an enumeration of particulars, as must forcibly affect the passions. This is performed either by an enumeration of things, or words. The amplification by things consists in a series of definitions of the same things, of which kind is Cicero's description of history; in a multitude of concurrent circumstances; a detail of causes and effects; an enumeration of consequences; comparisons; similitudes; examples, contrast of epithets, and rational inference. Amplification by words, consists in using metaphors, hyperboles, synonymous, splendid and magnificent terms; circumlocutions, repetitions and gradations. To illustrate what has been said, take the following example of an *amplification*. "It is pleasant and virtuous to be good, because that is to excel many others; it is pleasant to grow better, because that is to excel ourselves; nay, it is pleasant, even to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory; it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and restrain them within the bounds of reason and religion, because that is empire." In allusion to this use of the term, it signifies a very minute, and circumstantial account, in opposition to a summary relation. "I shall summarily, without any *ampli-*

amplification at all, show, &c." *Davies*. Heightening, or exaggerating circumstances. "With *amplifications* above their nature." *Brown's Vulg. Errs.*

AMPLIFIER, *S.* one who enlarges, heightens, or represents a thing, in such a manner as to make a most vigorous impression upon the mind.

To **AMPLIFY**, *V. A.* [*amplifier*, *Fr.*] to increase the dimensions, or number of parts. "A way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it." *Bacon*. To increase, or heighten. To extend, or enlarge. To render complete, or increase by additions, applied to writings. Used nearly, with the particle *or*, it signifies to expatiate, to treat fully, to enlarge upon. "When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse." To represent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolical manner.

AMPLITUDE, *S.* [*amplitude*, *Fr.* *amplitudo*, *Lat.*] compass, extent. "Within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth." *Grave*. *Stephens*. Greatness, or largeness. Capacity. Copiousness; abundance. "Always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fullness of your discourse to your great design." *Watts's Log.* Amplitude, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the east and west part thereof, and the center of the sun, star, or planet at its rising or setting.

AMPTHILL, *S.* a considerable market town in Bedfordshire, situated between two hills. Here is a noble fest built by John Cornwall, baron of Emslop, out of the French spoils, in the reign of Henry VI. but afterwards being confiscated to the crown, was famous for the retirement of queen Catherine, during the process of her divorce. In a pleasant park near this place, is a seat belonging to the earl of Ailsbury, built by the countess of Pembroke, from a model in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*. Ampt-hill has fairs for cattle on the 4th of May, and the 22th of December, and is forty-three miles north of London.

To **AMPUTATE**, *V. A.* [*ampute*, *Lat.*] in Surgery, to cut off a limb. "Their surgeons were too active in *amputating* those fractured members." *Wifem*.

AMPUTATION, *S.* [*amputatio*, *Lat.*] in Surgery, the cutting off a limb. The method of preparing the patient, and the whole process of this operation, is minutely described by Mr. Sharp, a gentleman, whose fame is not circumscribed within the narrow limits of this island, but diffused all over the continent. In a secondary sense, this word is applied to cutting off branches, or shoots in Gardening; and striking out unnecessary and superfluous passages in writings.

AMSTERDAM, *S.* the capital of the United Provinces, situated in North Hol-

land, one of the most beautiful and richest cities in Europe for its size; its foundation is laid upon large piles, driven into the Morass, over which it stands, the Stadt-house alone being supported by 23,000 of them; it was owing to this circumstance that few eadles were formerly to be seen here; but experience having taught them that their apprehensions were groundless, there are as many to be seen here, as in any other city of the Netherlands. It is about one third as populous as London or Paris, has about 26,500 houses within its walls, and 240,000 inhabitants, excluding those in the suburbs. It possesses half the East-India trade, carries on an immense commerce with Spain, the Spanish West-Indies, the Levant, Italy, Portugal, engrosses almost all the Dutch trade to Norway, and countries situated on the Baltic; carries on a great correspondence by way of remittances to London, and is situated in Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. Long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

AMULET, *S.* [*amulette*, *Fr.*] a medicine hung round the neck, or elsewhere, to prevent, or cure any disorder. This practice is very much controverted, and while sneered at by some, as idolatrous, insignificant, and impious, is, on the other hand, patronized by several very great names, if those of Boyle, Zwelfer, Bellini, Wainwright and Keil, &c. may be reckoned such. The former of these gentlemen asserts the efficacy of such a remedy, in curing him of a bleeding at the nose, and Zwelfer gives an instance of Helmont's troches of roads, worn as amulets, having preserved the chief physician to the states of Moravia, and his domestics from the plague; and Bellini, not to mention the other two, has demonstrated the possibility of their efficacy in his last propositions. But, we would not be thought hereby to patronize the extravagancies, to which this practice is carried by some, or to revive the touching or wearing a piece of gold about the neck, for the cure of the Scurphula or king's evil.

AMURCA, *S.* [*Lat. lres*] a medicine made of the dregs of pressed olives, boiled to the consistency of honey.

To **AMUSE**, *V. A.* [*amuser*, *Fr.*] to employ a person's thoughts on some object. "He *amused* his followers with idle promises." To entertain with something agreeable, but not diverting.

AMUSEMENT, *S.* an employment. Any thing which engages the mind; an entertainment. "No unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety." *Swift*.

AMUSER, *S.* one who engages the attention, by specious promises.

AMUSIVE, *Adj.* that engages the attention to something trifling.

AMY,

A'MY, S. [*ami*, Fr.] in Law, styled likewise, *prochein amy*, the nearest friend, or relation to an infant or orphan.

AN, *article*, [*an*, Sax. *ein*, Goth.] an indefinite article before nouns of the singular number, which begin with a vowel or an *h*, when not founded. Applied to number, it signifies one, *an hour*. Applied to a single thing, it signifies any, or some. "*An honest man's the noblest work of God.*" Pope. When prefixed before a verb, it implies a particular state, circumstance, or condition. "He was afterward *an* hungry." *Matt.* iv. 2. Sometimes used as a contraction of *and if*; providing. "*An they will take it.*" *Shak. Lear*. Coming before *if*, is used instead of *and*. "*An' if he live to be a man.*" *Shak. Mer. of Ven*. Sometimes it implies like, and is then used instead of *as if*. "Routs *an* it were any nightingale." *Guard.* No. 12 r.

ANA, Adv. [*ana*, Gr.] a word used in physical prescriptions, to signify equal quantities.

ANABA'PTISTS, S. [from *ana*, Gr. and *βαπτίζω*] a religious sect, who hold, that persons are not to be baptized before they come to years of discretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profession. The first founders of this sect were disciples of Martin Luther, whose names were Nicholas Storch, Mark Stubner, and Thomas Munzer; they first broached their principles in 1521. The characters of the three, given by Bayle, are as follows: Each of these principles exerted himself according to his peculiar talent: Storch, being a person of no learning, boasted of inspiration; Stubner, who had both learning and parts, struck into subtle explications of scripture; and Munzer, who was a man of a sanguine constitution, and undaunted courage, gave a full scope to his passions. Munzer, carrying his zeal so high as to exhort the people to oppose the magistrates, and force sovereigns to lay down their authority, was apprehended and beheaded in 1525. In Moravia, the sect made such a progress, that John of Leyden, one of their leaders, was attended by no less than 40,000, committed several outrages, seized on Munster, and sustained a siege there in 1586, when, the town being carried, he was taken and beheaded. The first time they landed in England, was in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, anno 1560, who issued out a proclamation, ordering them to depart the kingdom immediately. They afterwards divided into several sects, most of which are now extinct. They who at present subsist in these kingdoms, are free from the gross errors of their first founders, reckoned a quiet, well-behaved, and innocent society, have some men of learning among their

teachers; and are singular in nothing but their practice of baptizing.

ANABA'SIS, S. [*anabasis*, Gr.] in Physic, the augmentation, or state of a disease, fever, or fit in its growth.

ANABIBAZON, S. [Arab.] in Astronomy, the node of the moon, where she passes the ecliptic from N. to S.

ANABROCHISMOS, S. [from *ana*, Gr.] and *βροχέω*, in Surgery, an operation performed upon the hair of the eyelids, when offensive to the eye.

ANACAMP'TIC, Adj. [from *ανακαμπτε*, Gr.] that which is bent back again; reflected. *Anacampsis*, is a term applied to that part of philosophy, which treats of the reflection of the rays of light, called likewise, *catoptrics*.

ANACATHARTIC, Adj. [from *ανα*, and *καθαίρω*] in Medicine, a vomit.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, S. [*ανασφαλαισις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a recapitulation.

ANACHORET, or ANACHORITE, S. [sometimes falsely written ANCHORITE, from *αναχωρε*, Gr.] a monk, who retires, with the permission of his superior, to some desert and unfrequented place, in order to live a life of greater austerities and solitude. We read of this species of religious, under the name of hermits, several of which may now be met with in the east, who choose the dens and caves of rocks for their mansions, use the hard ground for their beds, eat the spontaneous productions of the earth for food, and make use of the streams of some river for their drink. But say ye, who thus cuts yourselves off from human society, does not humanity constitute the very essence of our nature, are not the social affections implanted in our breasts to teach us to mix with, not to shun, the company of our fellow creatures; is not virtue propagated more by examples than discourse; is it not better illustrated by resisting, than avoiding, dangers; and did the founder of your religion leave the saints to dwell among men, to countenance you in your inconsiderate resolution of quitting the society of rational creatures, to dwell among brutes?

ANACRONISM, S. [*ana*, Gr. and *χρονος*] in Chronology, a mistake in computing the time when an event happened; it very often implies, that the date of an event is too early. "This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making Eneas and Dido contemporaries." *Dryd.*

ANACREONTIC, Adj. written in the taste of Anacreon.

ANADIPLOSIS, S. [*αναδιπλωσις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the word, which ends one sentence or verse, begins another, as in the following sentence. "If children then *believe*, *believe* of God." *Rom.*

viii. 17. In Physic, a reduplication, or doubling of a fit in a semiterian ague; or a renewal of the cold fit, before the preceding is entirely ended.

ANAGO'GICAL, Adj. [from *ana*, and *αγω*, Gr.] applied to scripture, those parts which relate to the life to come; and transport the soul above all the allurements of this vain, transitory state.

-ANAGRAM, S. [of *ana*, and *γραμμα*, Gr.] the transposing of the letters of a name, so as to compose some other word or sentence; this in the days of Monkish ignorance was a species of wit very much in vogue, but expired, together with rebuses, acrostics, and other triflings of narrow minds, on the revival of learning.

ANAGRA'MMATISM, S. the act of forming an anagram.

ANAGRA'MMATIST, S. a maker of anagrams.

ANALE'CTA, S. [from *ana*, Gr. and *αλεξ*] a miscellany.

ANALEMMA, S. [Gr. *ανaleμμα*,] an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, by strait lines and ellipses.

ANALEPTIC, Adj. [*αναλεπτικός*, Gr.] in Physic, medicines to restore the body when emaciated.

ANALO'GICAL, a term, which signifies any particular idea is attributed to several others. That which has a resemblance in some respects, though different in others. "Placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either." *Hales*.

ANALO'GICALLY, Adv. in a manner wherein there is some kind of resemblance to the thing compared.

ANA'LOGISM, S. [*αναλογισμός*, Gr.] in Logic, an argument drawn from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE, V. A. [from *analogia*] to form a kind of resemblance; to interpret a thing as if he had a reference to something else. They represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction and gravitation." *Chryse*.

ANALOGOUS, Adj. that which bears a resemblance to a thing, only in some particulars. "There is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind to that of the body." *L'Eclair*. Used with the particle *to* before the thing compared.

ANA'LOGY, S. [from *αναλογία*, Gr.] a likeness between things, with respect to some of their qualities, but a difference in others. "Although not in all things, every where the same, yet for the most part retaining the same *analogy*." *Hooker*. Used with the particles *to*, *with*, *between* or *between*, before the thing compared. "By *analogy* with all other liquors." *Eumen's Tragedy*. "If the body politic have 'no

analogy to the natural." *Dryd*. There was some *analogy* between the customs. *Dryd*. In Grammar, it implies the agreement which several words have to each other, with respect to their mode, or meaning, though they differ in others, such as time and circumstance. "As the words *grieve* and *grieved*; which agree together with respect to the uneasy sensation caused by some object; but differ with respect to time, as *grieve* implies the present time, and *grieved* a time past, or elapsed. In Mathematics, it implies a resemblance of *ratio's*."

ANALY'SIS, S. [*ανάλυσις*, Gr.] a separation, solution, of a body into the parts of which it consists. In Philosophy, the considering the different parts of a thing separately. The resolving any thing into its constituent parts. "We cannot know any thing of nature but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes." *Clarv. Sisp*. In Mathematics, it implies the discovering of the truth or fallhood of a proposition by supposing it true, and examining its consequences, till we arrive to some evident truths, or impossibility, the necessary consequence of the first proposition, and conclude from thence the truth or impossibility of that proposition, which may afterwards be demonstrated by resuming the reasons, whereby it was discovered. *Analysis* in chemistry, is the resolution of any substance into its first principles, to discover what it consists of. These principles have given grounds for great alteration, which the reader may find managed with accuracy and precision, by Mr. Boyle, in his sceptical Chymist, and by Dr. Shaw, a man universally applauded for his knowledge of every branch of the medical art.

ANALY'TICAL, Adj. that which resolves things into their first principles. "The inaccuracy of the *analytical* experiments so called." *Boyl*. That which considers and separates a thing into all the parts, of which it is compounded.

ANALY'TICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to resolve a substance in its first principles.

ANALY'TIC, Adj. [*αναλυτικός*, Gr.] the resolving a thing in its primary, or constituent parts; the arguing on the principles or concessions of an opponent, till he is reduced to a dilemma. "He was in logic a great critic.—Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*." *Lucili*. "The *analytick* method takes the whole compound as it finds it, and leads us to the knowledge of it, by resolving it into its first principles or parts, and is therefore called resolution." *H. att.*

To ANALYZE, V. A. [*ανάλω*, Gr.] to resolve into its first principles. To trace a thing into its first principles, or motives. "To *analyze* the immortality of any action in its last principles." *Norris*. To resolve

solve a proposition into its object, subject, predicate, argument, &c. "This last is what is meant in the logical schools, when they talk of *analysing* a text of scripture." *Watts's Logic.*

ANALYZER, S. that which reduces a thing into its first principles. "Whether the fire be a true and universal analyzer of mixt bodies." *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS, S. [from *ana*, Gr. and *μορφωσις*,] in Perspective, the describing a figure, which in one point of view, shall appear to be deformed, but in another, regular.

ANA'NAS, S. in Botany, the pine-apple. As for the fruit itself, nothing can be more magnificent, than the colours with which it is embellished. Its scales are green, bordered with a carnation colour; its ground is yellow, and from each scale arises a purple flower, which falls off as the fruit ripens, and on the top is a crown. The pulp of the fruit is agreeable to the sight, and of so exquisite a taste, that, in order to conceive any idea of it, we must blend in our imagination, that of the peach, the strawberry, muscadine grape, and pinner-apple.

ANAPHORA, S. [Gr. *αναφορα*] a figure in Rhetoric, in which several sentences begin with the same word.

ANAPLERO'TIC, S. [*αναπληρωσις*, Gr.] in Medicine, that which fills up any wound with flesh.

AN'ARCH, S. the author, or promoter of confusion; a rebel.

ANA'RCHICAL, Adj. not subject to rule, or laws; rebellious; seditious.

A'NARCHY, S. [*αναρχια*, Gr.] a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, and will not submit to them; rebellion; sedition; and confusion. "Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from anarchy, or a savage life." *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA, S. [from *ana* Gr. and *αργε*,] in Physic, a kind of universal dropsy. At the beginning, the legs swell, especially towards night, when they pit remarkably; the urine is pale, the appetite decays, and at last the swelling rises higher, and appears in the thighs, belly, breast and arms. "When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*." *Arbuth.*

ANASA'RCOUS, Adj. having the properties of an *anasarca*. "A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling." *Wifem.*

ANASTOMA'TIC, that which opens the vessels, or removes obstructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS, S. [Gr. *ana*, and *συνα*] in Anatomy, the union of the mouths of two vessels, whereby they communicate with each other the insensations, or joining of the nerves.

ANA'STROPHE, S. [from *ana*, and *στροφω*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, disposition, or

placing of words, not agreeable to the grammatical construction.

ANA'THEMA, S. [from *ana*, and *θημα*,] among the Jews it signified, first, something dedicated to the service of God; secondly, something devoted to destruction; thirdly, one who was the object of universal aversion; and fourthly, one who was banished from the synagogue. From hence we may be able to determine the precise meaning of St. Paul, when he wishes himself to be the *anathema* for his brethren, *Rom. ix. 3.* It is certain that he must express a readiness to undergo some eminent calamity, but to suppose that he would wish himself *occurred*, as some imagine, is to brand him with a degree of impiety inconsistent with his character; to suppose him to mean only a bare separation from the church, though indeed a heavy calamity, seems not consistent to that degree of ardour he expresses for the conversion of his nation: It remains then, that his meaning must include, that he was not only ready to be cut off from the society of Christians, as an acknowledged member of their community, but likewise was willing to become the object of public scorn, derision, and aversion, to bear all outrages, calamities, and tortures, and to lay down his life for the conversion of his country. The term implies not only the curse of excommunication, but also, the person excommunicated.

ANATHEMA'TICAL, Adj. that which is in the form of an anathema or curse.

To **ANATHEMATIZE**, V. A. to pronounce excommunication against any person, whereby he is deprived of all the privileges of society. "They were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner." *Ham. Fund.*

ANATOCISM, S. [*anatocismus*, Lat.] a species of usury wherein the lenders exact compound interest of the borrower.

ANATO'MICAL, Adj. that which is used in Anatomy. "It has the use of an *anatomical* knife." *Watts's Leg.* That which is discovered by anatomy, or in the dissection of a body. "There is a natural involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter." *Swift.*

ANA'TOMIST, S. [*anatomiste*, Fr.] a person who dissects bodies, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other; enquiring into the wonder of their structure, drawing from thence such lights, as must contribute to the knowledge both of the cause and seat of diseases, the various methods of rectifying the morbid parts in their former soundness; and discovering the finger of divine wisdom visibly impressed on a structure consisting of such a variety of parts, harmonizing with each other, and universally promoting the good of the whole.

To **ANA'TOMISE**, V. A. [from *ana*, Gr. and *τομω*] to dissect or separate every

part of the body; to discover all the properties of a thing; to lay open the secret motives or disposition of a person's mind.

ANATOMY, *S.* [*anatomein*, Gr.] the dissecting the parts of an animal or vegetable body, to discover the different uses of its several parts. It is divided into human and comparative: the comparative considers brutes and vegetables, in order to illustrate the human fabric; the human is that which is employed in separating and considering the parts of a human body. After a long dispute, this art revived in the sixteenth century; prior to which, the dissection of a human body was looked upon as sacrilege; and so low as the time of the emperor Charles V. an assembly of divines was convened, to determine whether it was consistent with the dictates of conscience, to dissect a human body; and to this very day it is forbidden in Muscovy. But what advantages, with respect to the improvement of physic, not to mention the consequences of such an improvement, the mitigation of pain, the eradication of disorders, and the prolonging of human life, does this injunction preclude. In a secondary sense, this word implies the art itself. "According to the knowledge which is communicated to us by anatomy," *Dryd.* "The dividing or separating the parts of any thing, applied both to mental and external operations." "A way to amplify any thing is to break it, and to make an anatomy of its several parts," *Bacon*. "The bones or body which has been robbed of its integuments of flesh, &c." "Rouse from sleep this fell anatomy," *Shakspeare*. *K. John*.

ANATRON, *S.* a native salt extracted from the waters of the Nile. The artificial Anatron is composed of ten parts of saltpetre, four of quicklime, three of common salt, two of roach allum, and two of vitriol, dissolved in wine, boiled, strained, and evaporated to the consistence of a salt. This is used to purify metals.

ANCESTOR, *S.* [*ancestre*, Fr.] the person from whom one is descended. "Clam was the paternal ancestor of Ninus," *Rolligb.*

ANCESTRAL, *Adv.* that may be claimed in right of our ancestors.

ANCESTRY, *S.* those from whom a person is descended; family; lineage; progenitors; pedigree. "Say, from what accepted ancestry ye claim," *Pope*. Descent, or birth.

ANCHENTRY, *S.* applied to a family, or descent, antiquity: in a secondary sense, dignity, pomp, and solemnity. "A measure full of state and anchentry," *Shakspeare*.

ANCHILOPS, *S.* [from *ancho* and *ops*] in Surgery, a swelling at the innermost corner of the eye.

ANCHOR, *S.* [*anchora*, Lat. from *ancho*, Gr.] an instrument termed of an heavy

strong piece of iron, &c. It consists of a ring, to which the cable is fastened; the beam or shank, which is the longest part of the anchor; the arm, which runs into the ground; the flouke, fluke, or palm, the broad parts ending in a point, with barbs resembling the head of an arrow, which fastens it into the ground; and the stock, which is a piece of wood fastened to the beam, near the ring, which guides the fluke in its descent, so as it may fall right, and fix in the ground. There are several sorts on board a ship, which are called by different names; the first and largest is called the sheet anchor, and never used but in violent storms; the second the bowers, which are less, and used when the vessel rides in a road or harbour, and are named the first and second, or best and small bower; the third, when a vessel is to be brought up and down the river by winds, though the tide be contrary, which is a small anchor, called the rodder or redgo anchor, by means of which they wind her head about when she approaches too near to shore; the fourth, the stream anchor, is a small one, made fast to the stream cable, by means of which the ship rides in gentle streams and fair weather; the fifth, the grapnell, is a small anchor for a ship or boat. The dimensions of anchors, with respect to the length of the beam and their weight, should be in proportion to the breadth of the ship within; but as the tables calculated for this purpose, would swell this work beyond its destined limits, we refer those who are desirous of farther information, to Bernouille's discourse on this subject, which carried the prize at the academy of sciences. It is used with the following verbs, to *drop* or *cast*, which imply the letting down, and to *weigh*, which signifies the pulling up the anchor. Figuratively, Any thing which keeps from motion or fluctuation. Shakspeare seems to have substituted this word instead of ancorite. "An anchor's cheer," *Hamlet*.

To **ANCHOR**, *V. N.* to be secured or stopped; to be kept from driving. "Near Calais the Spaniards anchored," *Bacon*. Figuratively, to fasten; to stop. *Anchor-bolds*. The fastness or security procured by an anchor; a security against any calamity. *Anchor-smith* is a maker or forger of anchors. "From the anchor-smith to the watch-maker," *Moxon*.

ANCHORAGE, *S.* the power or effect which an anchor has to keep a ship from driving; the duty paid for anchoring.

ANCHORET, or **ANCHORITE**, *S.* one who retires into unfrequented places, to practise austerities.

ANCHOVY, *S.* [*anchois*, Fr. *anchova*, Span.] a small fish, used for sauce. They should be chosen with round backs, small, white

white on the red side, and white within, because the large and flat are seldom any thing else but sardines.

ANCIENT, Adj. [*ancien*, Fr.] having endured for some time; that which has been some time ago; applied to the Deity, it denotes existence before any other being; past, or former. "We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings." *Shakesp. Hen. VI.* Used as a substantive, it implies one who lived at some time distant from the present period, opposed to modern. "Though the *ancients* thus their rules invade." *Pope.* The flag or streamer of a ship; formerly that of a regiment, and from thence the bearer of it. In which sense, Pistol is called *ancient* Pistol.

ANCIENTLY, Adv. in times long past, or before the present instant. "Which, with the territory about it, *anciently* pertained to this crown." *Sidney.*

ANCIENTNESS, S. length of time; antiquity. "They were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*." *Dryd.*

ANCIENTRY, S. a long pedigree; a family which has been noted for a long course of years.

AND, Conjunct. [from *and*, Sax. *ende*, Belg.] a particle, by which words or sentences are joined. "To make discoveries in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions." *Tatler.* Before it, it signifies *tho*. "They will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast this egg." *Bac.* Moderns drop the *and*, and use the particle *if* by itself.

ANDIRONS, S. [a corruption of *hand-irons*, that is such as may be easily moved by the hands] irons at each end of a grate, in which a spit turns; or irons on which wood is laid to burn.

ANDOVER, a market town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Midlent Saturday, for cheese, horses and leather; on May 12, for leather and millinery goods; and on November 16, for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. It is a large town, which sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 62 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 20. Near this town is held an annual fair, on October 10, called Weyhill, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest in all England, and has booths set up, wherein all kinds of goods are sold.

ANDROGYNAL, Adj. [from *andros*, Gr.] that which partakes of both sexes, male and female; that which has the properties of an hermaphrodite.

ANDROGYNUS, S. a person who unites both the male and female sex in his structure. An hermaphrodite.

ANEC'DOTE, S. [*anekdoton*, Gr.] a piece of secret history.

ANEMOGRAPHY, S. [from *anemos*, Gr. and *γραφειν*] a description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, S. [from *anemos*, Gr. and *μετρον*] an instrument to measure the force of the wind.

ANEMONE, S. [from *anemos*, Gr.] in Botany, the wind-flower. It is used mostly externally in medicine, in crrhines and collyriums, for ulcers in the eyes.

ANEMOSCOPE, S. [from *anemos*, Gr. and *σκοπος*] an instrument which foretels the changes of the wind.

ANENT, Prep. [from a redundant, and *nen*, Sax. *nen*] concerning, about, or touching. "He said nothing *anent* this particular." Near; opposite to.

ANEURISM, S. [from *aneurysm*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumour caused by the weakness of an artery.

ANEW, Adv. [from *anew* or *new*, Belg.] again; once more; a second time. "He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul." *Rogers.*

ANFRAC'TUOUS, or **ANFRAC'TUOUS**, Adj. [from *anfractus*, Lat.] full of winding passages, like a maze or labyrinth. Peculiar to medical or anatomical writers.

ANGEL, S. [*angelos*, Lat. *αγγελος*, Gr.] a relative term, a person sent or commissioned by another. In its primitive sense, being a denomination of office, not of nature, it is applied to priests, *Malach. ii. 7.* To John Baptist, *Matth. xi. 10.* And to Christ himself, *Isai. lx. 6. Gen. xlviii. 6. Exod. xxiii. 10. Dan. x. 13. Rev. xii. 7.* A species of incorporeal beings superior to mankind, and of different degrees of dignity, power, and perfection. A gold coin, having the figure of an angel upon it. Figuratively, a person of great beauty. Used as an adjective, it implies something more than human; one of the order of angels. "Virgins visited by *angel* powers."

ANGELIC, Adj. resembling or partaking of the nature of angels.

ANGELICA, S. in Botany, the greatest of the umbelliferous plants. It is stomachic, cordial, and alexipharmic.

ANGELICAL, resembling angels; that which partakes of the properties of angels. "*Angelical* contentment." *Wilkins.*

ANGELICK, Adj. See **ANGELIC**.

ANGELOT, a sort of small cheese made in Normandy. Also a musical instrument resembling a lute.

ANGER, S. [from *ange*, Sax.] a passionate desire of thwarting the happiness of another. Figuratively, the pain or smart of a sore or wound, in allusion to the uneasiness and the reddening countenance of those who are affected with this passion. "The greatest *anger* and foreboding still continued." *Temple.*

To AN'GER, V. A. to offend a person, to provoke him.

AN'GERLY, Adv. like a person who resents an injury. "You look *angrily*." *Shakspeare*. Instead of this word we use *angrily* at present.

ANGINA, S. [from *ango*, Lat.] a quinsy. See QUINSEY.

ANGIOGRAPHY, S. [from *angion*, Gr. and *graphein*] a description of the vessels of the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, S. [from *angion*, Gr. and *logos*] a discourse of the vessels of the human body.

ANGLE, S. [*angulus*, Lat.] the meeting of two lines in a point, which incline to each other.

ANGLE, S. [from *angel*, Sax.] an instrument to catch fish with. "His *angle* trembling in his hand."

To AN'GLE, V. N. to fish with a line; to entice by some allurements. "The hearts of all that he did *angle* for." *Shakspeare*.

ANGLF-ROD, [*angul-roede*, Belg. *angel*, Port. *anzuel*, Span.] the rod to which the line is fastened in angling. "Used for *angl-rods*." *Bacon*.

ANGLER, S. one who angles. "Like a patient *angler*."

ANGLESEY, [the Isle of] is the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends one member to parliament. It is separated from the continent by the river Menai, which divides it from Carnarvonshire, and on every other side it is surrounded by the sea. It is a fertile spot, and abounds in corn, cattle, fish, fowl, and fowls; with very good mill-stones and grind-stones. The chief town is Beaumaris. Near Kemlyn Hartour there is a quarry of stone, called *Aethnos*, which is a beautiful marble out of which may be got the Linnæan *Aethespinum*, called here *Samander's Wool*: It is a substance like flax, and will bear a common fire. And not far from this there is a yellow sulphurous copper ore, which has never been worked. At Llanbadrig, about three miles eastward from hence, there is a great body or vein of stony ocher, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the Cimolia kind. These might be of great service to painters, potters, and stone-cutters.

AN'GLICISM, S. a manner of expression peculiar to the English.

AN'GRED, Part. provoked, enraged.

AN'GRILY, Adj. so as to express resentment.

AN'GRY, Adj. highly displeased or enraged. "Whoever is *angry* with his brother." *Mark* v. 22. Easily provoked. "An *angry* man stirreth up strife." *Prov.* xxix. 22. That which both the appearance, marks,

or signs of anger. "An *angry* countenance." *Prov.* xxv. 23. Applied to wounds; inflamed, painful, or sore.

AN'GUISH, S. [*anguste*, Fr.] excessive pain; immoderate sorrow, anxiety and torture. "Tribulation and *anguish* upon every soul of man." *Rom.* ii. 9.

AN'GUISHED, Adj. affected with great anxiety, torture, and sorrow.

AN'GULAR, Adj. [*angularis*, Lat.] having corners or angles.

AN'GULARITY, S. the quality of having angles.

AN'GULARLY, Adv. like an angle.

AN'GULATED, Adj. [*angularis*, Lat.] having angles or corners.

AN'GULOUS, Adj. [from *angulus*] having corners or angles.

ANGUST, Adj. [*angustus*, Lat.] narrow; confined.

ANGUSTATION, S. [*angustus*, Lat.] the act of lessening the distance between two opposite objects.

ANHELITUS, S. [from *anhelo*, Lat.] a quickness of breathing, occasioned by running, or ascending any steep place.

ANIGHTS, Adv. during the night; every night.

ANIL, S. in Botany, the indigo plant. Linnaeus ranges it in his seventeenth class, because the flowers have ten stamens in the two bodies.

ANILITY, S. [*anilitas*, Lat.] old age, considered only as it respects a woman.

ANIMA MUNDI, S. a pure ethereal substance or spirit, according to Plato and other ancient philosophers, diffused through the mass of the world, informing, actuating, and uniting its several parts into one great body or animal. Christians object to this opinion, that it confounds the Maker with his work, and takes away the strongest barrier against vice, the possibility of a state of future rewards and punishments. But those who choose to see this doctrine cleared of its absurdities, and embellished with all the charms of harmony and eloquence, must have recourse to the *Essay on Man*, by Pope.

ANIMADVERSION, S. [*animadversio*, Lat.] a remarking of a fault, with anger, severity, or reproach; punishment, censure, or the execution of the laws; used with an or upon before the object. "Handled by pamphlets on both sides, without the least *animadversion* upon the authors." *Swift*.

ANIMADVERSIVE, Adj. [from *animadversio*, Lat.] having power to make the mind attend to any particular object; that which has the power of judging.

To ANIMADVERT, V. N. [*animadverte*, Lat.] to censure, to blame. "I should not *animadvert* on him." *Dryden*. To take notice of a fault, so as to punish it. "If the

the author of the universe *animadvert* upon men here below." *Greene's Colloq.* Used with the particles *on* or *upon*.

ANIMADVERTER, S. one who inflicts punishment, or passes censure.

ANIMAL, S. [*animal*, Lat.] a being, consisting of a body and soul. In a secondary sense, it is used as a person beneath our notice, a mean, despicable, or contemptible creature. "A despicable animal." *Johnson*. We would ask, whether the idea of contempt is conveyed by the word *despicable* or the word *animal*? If by the former, Mr. *Johnson's* observation is too nice; if by the latter, what need is there for joining the word *despicable* to it. *Animal*, used as an adjective, implies something relating to animals. *Animal secretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are separated and secreted from the common mass of the blood. *Animal spirits*, are a fine subtle juice, supposed to be the great instrument of muscular motion and sensation; but its existence is so much controverted, that it affords the candidates in physic, at our universities, no barren subject for the exercises which they perform for their degrees.

ANIMALCULE, S. [*animalculum*, Lat.] a very small animal, generally applied to such as cannot be discerned by the naked eye.

ANIMALITY, S. [*animal*, Lat.] that which has the property of an animal.

To ANIMATE, V. A. [*animare*, Lat.] to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite, a soul to a body. "Man must have been animated by a higher power." Figuratively, to enliven, to make vocal, to inspire with the charms of sound. "None can animate the lyre." *Dryd.* To communicate bravery to; to encourage, hearten, or excite. "The more to animate the people." *Knox*.

ANIMATE, Adj. [*animatus*, Lat.] indured with a soul; that which has life.

ANIMATED, Part. vigorous; spirited; bold.

ANIMATION, S. the act of bringing into existence. "Plants are the first product, which is the world of animation." *Bac.* The state wherein the soul and body are united; the enjoyment of life.

ANIMATIVE, Adj. having the power of communicating life; enlivening; encouraging; making vigorous.

ANIMATOR, S. [from *animatum*, Lat.] that which enlivens. "They best unite to the *animator*." — *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANIMOSE, Adj. [*animosus*, Lat.] violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMOSITY, S. [*animositas*, Lat.] a disposition wherein a person is inclined to hinder the success, or disturb the tranquillity of another.

ANISE, S. [*anisum*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of oylum or parsley, of an aromatic scent and taste, reputed an aromatic.

A'NKER, S. [*anker*, Belg.] a liquid measure of Amsterdam, containing about sixty-four pints of Paris, or thirty-two gallons English measure.

A'NKLE, S. the joint which unites the leg to the foot. Ankle-bone, the protuberant bone at the ankle.

ANNALIST, S. one who writes annals.

ANNALS, S. [from *annales*, Lat.] a narrative, wherein the transactions are digested into periods, consisting each of one year.

ANNATES, or ANNATS, S. in Law, the first-fruits.

To ANNEAL, V. A. [pronounced as if written with *ee*, from *en-aleu*, Sax.] to heat glass to make it retain the colours laid on it; to heat glass after it is blown, to prevent its breaking; to heat any thing so as to give it its temper.

To ANNE'X, V. A. [*annexum*, Lat.] to join, or subjoin. "He annexed a codicil." To connect; to unite with; to belong to. "The authority which is annexed to your office." *Dryd.* Used as a substantive; properties or attributes. "Assumed the annexes of divinity." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANNE'XATION, S. conjunction; coalition; union. "These annexations of benefices." *Ayliff*.

ANNE'XION, S. the adding of something as a supplement or aid; addition.

ANNE'XMENT, S. something joined to another.

To ANN'PHILATE, V. A. [*annihilare*, Lat.] to reduce to nothing; to put a period to; to extinguish; to destroy. "To annihilate the friendship of puny minds." *South.* To destroy all the properties of a thing. "The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather annihilated this place. Applied to the different forms of government; to annul, to take away, extirpate, or put an end to.

ANNIHILA'TION, S. the act by which the existence of a thing is destroyed. Applied to the funds, or other national securities; the loss of so much of the principal.

AN'NI NU'BILES, [Lat.] in Law, that age wherein a female becomes marriageable, which, according to law, is at twelve years of age.

ANNIVERSARY, S. [*anniversarius*, Lat.] the return of any remarkable day in the calendar; some public rejoicing in honour of the anniversary day. In the Romish church, it signifies an office, which is not only to be said once a year, but every day, for the soul of the deceased.

ANNIVERSARY, Adj. [*anniversarius*, Lat.] that which happens once in the year; annual or yearly.

ANNO DO'MINI, [Lat.] expressed by abbreviation, A. D. 1772, i. e. in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

ANNOTATION, *S.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] an explanation of the difficult passages of an author by way of notes.

ANNOTATOR, *S.* [Lat.] one who explains the difficult passages of another; a commentator. "I have not that respect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with." *Feltz.*

To **ANNOUNCE**, *V. A.* [*annoncer*, Fr.] to proclaim; to give notice; to pronounce; to sentence in a judicial sense; to condemn. "*Announce*—Or life or death." *Prior.*

To **ANNOY**, *V. A.* [*anoyer*, Fr.] to disturb, vex, or make a person uneasy; to spoil; to diminish. "Nor vile jealousy—His dear delights were able to *annoy*." *Fairy 2.* To be a nuisance to; to corrupt; to make unwholesome. "Where houses thick, and sewers, *annoy* the air." *Milton.* To disturb, or provoke. "Let them alone, and *annoy* them not." *Ray.*

ANNOY, *S.* an attack; trouble; the things we fear less *annoy*—Than fear." *Donne.* Misfortune. "After past *annoy*—To take the good vicissitude of joy." *Dryd.*

ANNOYANCE, *S.* that which occasions trouble, dislike, injury, or hurt. "Rooks and magpies are great *annoyances*." *Motiv.*

ANNOWER, *S.* one who causes any annoyance.

ANNUAL, *Adj.* [*annuel*, Fr.] for the duration of a year. "A thousand pounds a year, *annual* support." *Shaksf.* That which lasts only one year. "The roots of plants that are *annual*." *Bac.*

ANNUALLY, *Adv.* yearly.

ANNUITY, *S.* [*annuit*, Lat.] one who receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, *S.* [*annuité*, Fr.] a yearly revenue; a yearly allowance.

To **ANNUL**, *V. A.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] to abrogate; to abolish; made imperceptible, or as if annihilated. "And all her various objects of delight—*Annul'd*." *Milt. Sonnet.*

ANNULAR, *Adj.* [from *anulus*, Lat.] resembling a ring. "Tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments." *Cheyne.*

ANNULARY, *Adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] in the form of rings.

ANNULET, *S.* [a diminutive for *annulus*, Lat.] a small ring. In Heraldry, used for a mark that the person is the fifth brother: sometimes, indeed, a part of the coat of several families, reputed a mark of dignity. In Architecture, the small square number in the Doric capital, under the quarter round. Likewise a flat moulding, common to the other parts of the column.

ANNULLING, *Part. Noun.* the revoking or repealing of an act, &c.

To **ANNUMERATE**, *V. A.* [*annumere*, Lat.] to reckon a person or thing as belonging to a list, or being one of a number.

To **ANNUNCIATE**, *V. A.* [*annuncie*, Lat.] to inform a person of some particular he is a stranger to; to bring a message to a person; to discover a piece of news. Wants both authority and use to establish it.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, *S.* the day celebrated in commemoration of the angel's visitation of the blessed Virgin, on the 25th of March.

ANODYNE, *S.* [from *a*, Gr. and *dōm*,] a remedy which abates pain.

To **ANOMINT**, *V. A.* [pronounced as if the *o* was dropped, and an *e* final was at the end, in order to lengthen the sound of the *i*, from *sint*, *anoint*, Fr. to rub with some thing greasy. "Thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with oil." *Deut. xxviii.* To consecrate, in allusion to the method of pouring oil on the heads of such, as were dedicated to the discharge of some important post. "To his *anointed* Beth." *Shaksf. Lear.*

ANOMINTER, *S.* one who anoints.

ANOLIS, *S.* an American animal like a lizard.

ANOMALISM, *S.* that which is inconsistent with the common rules; irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, *Irregular*, *Anomalistical* year, in Astronomy, the space of time wherein the earth passes through her orbit.

ANOMALOUS, *Adj.* [*anomalos*, Gr.] in grammar, those words that are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c. In Astronomy, that which seemingly deviates from its regular motion. Applied to irregularity of any kind; in a political sense, seditious: "There will arise *anomalous* disturbances, not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANOMALOUSLY, *Adv.* inconsistently, irregularly, uncommonly.

ANOMALY, *S.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] a deviation from established rules and laws. "Most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided." *Holder.* In Astronomy, applied to a planet, is that whereby it differs from the aphelion, or apogee: This is distinguished into mean, eccentric and true; mean anomaly, is the distance of a planet's mean motion from the apogee, or in modern astronomy, the time wherein it moves from its aphelion, to the mean place or point of its orbit. Eccentric anomaly, is an arch of an eccentric circle, included between the aphelion, and a right line drawn through the center of the planet, perpendicular to the line of the apses. Among the ancients it implied an arch of the zodiac, terminated by a line of the apses, and the line of mean motion of the center.

ANOMY, *S.* [from *a*, Gr. and *nomos*, Gr.] a breach of law; violation, or transgression.

ANON, *Adj.* [from *a* and *anon*, Belg.] soon.

soon, presently; quickly. When applied to vicissitude, revolution, or change of action; it signifies then, afterwards, or sometimes.

ANONYMOUS, Adj. [from *an*, Gr. and *onyma*, Gr.] not having yet received a name. "Another anonymous insect of the waters." *Ray*. Applied to books, that which is without a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, Adv. so as to be without a name. "The edition is to come out *anonymously*." *Swift*.

ANOREXY, S. [*anorexia*, Gr.] a want of appetite; used by medical writers, but not very common.

ANOTHER, pronoun, [from *an*, Sax. and *other*, Sax.] not like that which is mentioned; different. "Another Jesus, another spirit, another Gospel." 2 *Cor.* xi. 4. One more; an addition; besides: "Have ye another brother." *Gen.* xliii. 7. Applied to identity, not the same. "Then said he to another, how much owest thou?" *Luke* xvi. 7. Any other, opposed to one's self. "Let another praise thee, and not thy own mouth." *Prov.* xxvii. 2. Joined with *one*, it implies a thing mutually performed; something reciprocal.

ANSPESSADES, or **LANSPESSADES**, S. [from *lancipes*, Ital.] a kind of inferior officers of foot, between the corporal and common centinel.

To **ANSWER**, V. A. [*ansverian*, Sax.] to give that information, or satisfaction, required by a question. To reply to an objection. "If it be said, &c. I answer it is not necessary." *Boyle*. To assign reasons; to be accountable for; with the particle *for* before a thing, and to before the person. "Our author must answer for it." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* "Let those answer either to God or man." *Temple*. To equal, or satisfy any claim or debt; to pay. "Who studies day and night—To answer all the debt he owes." *Shakspeare*. *Hen.* IV. To act upon again; mutually, or reciprocally to act upon. "Do the strings answer to thy noble hand?" *Dryden*. To bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. "Answered the bulk of so prodigious a person." *Gulliver's Trav.* To suit, or promote. "The most deserving object, and the most likely to 'answer the ends of our charity.'" *Atterb.* Among the Jews, it signifies the obviating any objection which is not expressed; and sometimes is a mere expletive, or at most, serves to introduce a narrative. "The king answered and said to Daniel." *Dan.* ii. 26. Peter answered and said to her." *Matt.* v. 8. To vindicate, or be received as a witness, testimony or voucher in a person's behalf. "So shall my righteous friends answer for me." *Gen.* xxx. 33. Applied to God, it signifies his hearing, or showing that he has heard a request, by granting it. "The

Lord answered me, and set me in a large place." *Psal.* cxviii.

ANSWER, S. [*answere*, Sax.] a reply to a question; a solution of any objection. "Jesus gave him no answer." *John* xix. 9. "Be ready to give an answer to every man." 1 *Pet.* 3. 15.

ANSWERABLE, Adj. that which will admit of an answer or reply. Obligated to assign reasons for, or give an account of. Answerable to God only." *Swift*. That which matches or suits; applied to colour, or the fabric of moveables. "Answerable to the hangings of the court." *Exod.* xxxviii. 18. Worth of, fit, or suitable. "Bring forth fruit answerable, to amendment." *Matt.* iii. 8. That which can satisfy, or is equal to. "Means answerable unto other men's desires." *Religio.* Used with the particle *to*.

ANSWERABLY, Adv. proportionally; in a manner suitably with the particle *to*. "If free from islands, they are answerably deeper." *Brereton*.

ANSWERER, S. one who answers, solves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adversary.

ANT, S. [from *ant*, a contraction of *anetti*, Sax.] small insects called also pigmies, who herd together on hillocks, remarkable for their industry, tenderness, and economy. "Go to the ant thou sluggard." *Prov.* v. 6. The common opinion of their hoarding up their provisions for the winter, though asserted in scripture and confirmed from *Horace*, is denied by *Swammerdam*, *Raumur*, and other modern naturalists; but those who are willing to entertain themselves with this curious republic, will meet abundant satisfaction from *Swammerdam's Book of Nature*, the *Spectacle de la Nature*, and the *Guardian*.

ANTA, S. [from *ante*, Lat.] in Architecture, a pilaster at the corners of the walls of temples.

ANTAGONIST, S. [from *anti*, Gr. and *agoniz*] one who contends with another. Applied to writers, he who opposes the opinion, or sentiments of another. "Our antagonists in these controversies." *Hester*. An opposite. "The two extremes, and antagonists of the species." *Guard.* No. 208. In Anatomy, that which is situated opposite to, and counteracts another; thus the *flexor*, or the muscle which bends, and the *extensor*, or muscle, which extends a limb, are called Antagonists.

To **ANTIAGONIZE**, V. A. [of *anti*, Gr. and *agoniz*, Gr.] to strive against another.

ANTANACLISIS, S. [of *antanklasis* Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a word is repeated in a different sense. "As let the dead bury their dead; the word *dead*, in the first place, signifying those who are immersed in voluptuousness, and no ways sensible either

ther to the calls of grace, or their own danger; and in the second, one whose soul is separated from his body. It is likewise the resuming of the same sentence, after the intervention of several others.

ANTANA'GOGÉ, S. [from *anti*, Gr. *ἀντί*] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein, being unable to deny the crimes with which we are charged, we endeavour to load him with the same, or others.

ANTAPODO'SIS, S. [from *anti*, Gr. *ἀντί*, and *podis*, Gr. *πούς*] a retreat or returning. In Rhetoric, a figure containing the counterpart of a simile. "Thus, as the husbandman weeds his ground, *so should we weed and clear our minds*:" the words in Italics are the Antapodosis.

ANTA'RES, S. in Astronomy, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Scorpio.

ANTARCTIC, Adj. [from *anti*, Gr. and *arctic*, Gr. *ἀρκτικός*] opposite to the arctic, applied in Astronomy to the southern pole, and circle. The antarctic pole, is the south pole. The antarctic circle, is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator and 23 deg. 30 min. distant from the south pole. The antarctic pole, in Geography is the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

To ANTECEDE, V. A. [from *ante* and *cedo*, Lat.] to precede, or go before another in time, very seldom applied to place. "The fabric of the world did not long antecede its motion."

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, Adj. that which is before another.

ANTECEDENCE, S. priority of existence; existence before. "*Antecedence of their constitution preceding the existence.*" *Malus Orig.*

ANTECEDENT, Adj. [antecedence, Lat.] prior; former; before; or existing before. Used with the particle *to*. "Existence must be antecedent to merit." *Collier*. Used substantively, it implies the thing which must have gone before. "It is indeed the necessary antecedent." *South*. In grammar, the noun, which in the order of construction goes before a relative. In Logic, the first part of an enthymeme, or syllogism, consisting of two propositions only.

ANTECEDENTLY, Adv. previously; prior to. "Consider him antecedently to his creation." *South*.

ANTECE'SSOR, S. [Lat. from *ante* and *cedo*, Lat.] one who precedes, in the order of time.

ANIE-CHA'MBER, S. a chamber leading to a chief apartment.

ANTE-CU'RSOR, S. [Lat. from *ante* and *currere*, Lat.] one who runs before; a harbinger; by divines applied to John the Baptist.

To ANTE'DATE, V. A. [from *ante*, and *datum*,] to place before its real period. To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exists. "*Antedate the bliss above.*" *Lucy*.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, Adv. [from *ante*, and *diluvium*,] that which existed before the flood. "All the stone and marble of the antediluvian earth." *Woodro*. That which relates or belongs to things before the flood. "*Antediluvian chronology.*" *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Used substantively for those who lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, S. [from *anti*, Gr. and *λόπος*, Gr. *λόπος*] in natural history, a sort of goat with wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, Adj. [from *ante*, and *meridies*, before noon.

ANTEMUNDANE, Adj. [from *ante*, and *mundanus*] before the creation of the world.

A'NTEPAST, S. [from *ante*, and *passum*] a foretaste, or earnest, of something future. "*Antepast, to excite our gust.*" *Deacy of Piety*.

ANTEPENU'LT, or ANTEPENU'L-TIMA, S. [Lat. from *ante*, *pen*, and *ultima*,] in grammar the last syllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTIC, Adj. [from *anti*, Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, Gr. a convulsion fit] in Medicine, remedies against convulsions.

ANTEPRÉ'DICAMENTA, S. [anteprædicamenta, Lat.] in Logic, something requisite to be known in order to render the knowledge of the predaments more easy.

ANTERIORITY, S. [anterior, Lat.] the state of being before another.

ANTERIOR, Adj. [Lat.] before another with regard to time or place.

ANTES, S. [from *ante*, Lat.] in Architecture, pillars supporting the front of a building.

ANTESTA'TURE, S. [anista, Lat.] in Fortification, an intrenchment of palisades or sacks of earth, thrown up in order to dispute the remainder of a piece of ground.

ANTESTOMACH, S. a cavity which leads to the stomach; the crop in birds.

ANTHE'LIX, S. [from *anti*, Gr. and *ὄψις*, Gr.] the inward protuberance of the outward ear.

ANTHELMINTHIC, Adj. [from *anti* and *ἐλμινθος*, Gr.] in Medicine, that which kills worms; "*Anthelminticks*, or contrary to worms." *Arbut.*

A'NTHEM, S. [anthea, Ital. *ανθημα*, from *anti*, Gr. opposite or reciprocal, and *ᾠμη*, Gr. a hymn or song. *Johnson* contends for its being spelt *anthym*, as derived from the Greek; but as we may plainly see that it is borrowed from the Italian, there is no need of any alteration] a hymn performed in two parts by the opposite members of a choir.

ANTHE'RÆ, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the summits, tufts, knots, or little heads in the middle flowers, on the tops of the stamens.

ANTHO'LOGY, S. [from *anthos*, Gr. and *λόγος*, Gr.] a discourse of flowers.

ANTHRA-

ANTHRACOSIS, *S.* in Medicine, a disease in the bulb of the eye, or eyelids.

ANTHROPOLOGY, *S.* [from *ανθρωπος*, Gr. and *λογος*, Gr.] a treatise upon man, considered as in a state of health, including the consideration both of the body and soul, with the laws of their motion. In Divinity, the applying the parts of a human body to God, such as eyes, ears; &c.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES, *S.* [from *ανθρωπος*, and *μορφη*, Gr.] one who attributes the shape of man to God. Applied to a sect, who took all the figurative and analogical expressions, of hands, eyes, ears, &c. applied to God, in a literal sense; grounding their opinion on the scripture expressions. "That God made man after his own image."

ANTHROPHAGNEAN, *Adj.* in a terrifying, terrible, or savage manner.

ANTROPHAGY, *S.* the custom of eating of human flesh.

ANTHYOPHORA, *S.* [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, whereby objections are obviated, and answered.

ANTI, [Gr.] a particle, which signifies contrary or opposite.

ANTIACID, *Adj.* of a nature contrary to acid. an alkali.

ANTI-ARTHRITICS, *S.* [Gr.] remedies against the gout.

ANTI-BACCIIUS, *S.* [anti and *Bacchus*] in ancient poetry, a foot consisting of three syllables, the two first of which are long, and the third short.

ANTI-CHAMBER, *S.* See ANTE-CHAMBER.

ANTICHEYSIS, *S.* See MORTGAGE.

ANTI-CHRIST, *S.* one who opposes the doctrine and mission of Christ. In a more confined sense, a tyrant, who at the latter end of the world is to make himself very conspicuous in his opposition to Christianity, in the opinion of the papists, but the protestants assert, that anti-christ is already come; that he is the pope; and the council of Gap, carried things so far in 1603; as to insert it as an article in their creed, that the pope was Anti-christ. No one, who would satisfy himself in this point, will repent his trouble in reading what Dr. Newton has said on this head in his Discourses on scripture Prophecies.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN, *Adj.* contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

ANTI-CHRISTIANISM, *S.* any doctrine contrary to Christianity.

ANTI-CHRONISM, *S.* [from *anti*, Gr. and *χρονος*, Gr.] that which is contrary to the order of time.

To **ANTICIPATE**, *V. A.* [from *ante* and *capio*, Lat.] to be beforehand with another. To do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period. To render the applications or advice of another useless, by giving it before him.

ANTICIPATION, *S.* the dating a thing before its due period. Enjoyment in imagination, before its real existence; a fore taste; an implanted or innate opinion, supposed to be in the mind, before it is capable of discovering the reasons on which it is founded.

ANTIC, *S.* [a *Pantique*, Fr.] one who plays tricks; and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a Merry Andrew; a Buffoon.

To **ANTICK**, *V. A.* to make ridiculous, or despicable, in allusion to the gesticulations of buffoons and antic dancers.

ANTICKLY, *Adv.* with odd gesticulations and ridiculous grimaces.

ANTICLIMAX, *S.* [from *anti*, and *κλιμαξ*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the last sentence is weaker in its signification than the first.

ANTICOR, *S.* [from *anti*, and *cor*] in Farriery, a swelling in a horse's breast opposite to his heart.

ANTI COURTIER, *S.* one who opposes the court.

AMTIDOTAL, *Adj.* having the quality of preventing the effects of contagion, or poison.

ANTIDOTE, *S.* [antidotus, Lat.] a medicine to expel poison and to guard from contagion.

ANTILOGARITHM, *S.* the complement of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTILOGY, *S.* [Gr. of *anti* and *λογος*] contradiction, applied to those passages of an author, wherein there seems to be, or really is, a manifest contradiction.

ANTIPOQUIST, *S.* [from *anti*, and *ποκειν*, Lat.] one who speaks against the sentiments of another; a contradicter.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL, *Adj.* [from *anti* and *μοναρχια*] contrary to monarchy, or government by one person.

ANTIMONIAL, *Adj.* consisting of antimony.

ANTIMONY, *S.* [the *stibium* of the ancients, and *σπις* of the Greeks. It is supposed to have owed its present name to the following incident: Basil Valentine, a monk, observing it purge some lions he had thrown it to; and smothering them afterwards, he prescribed a like dose to his brother monks; but they all dying, the medicine was called from thence *antimoine*, in French, from *anti* against, and *moine*, Fr. a monk.] It is a mineral substance, possessing all the properties of a metal, excepting malleability and ductility; is found in most mines, but especially those of silver and lead; and is distinguished into two sorts, crude and prepared. Crude *antimony* implies, that it is in the same state as it comes from the mines: Prepared *antimony* is that which is purified by chemistry. As its operations are violent and pre-

rious, it should be trusted only in the hands of discretion; though indeed it enters into most of the nostrums of empirics. It is not confined to medicine, but employed in casting of cannon-balls, and bells, in metalline specula, and types for printing, in melting of iron, and in refining gold, because when melted with the latter, it turns all other metals, not even silver excepted, into dross.

ANTINEPHRITICS, [from *anti* and *nephros*,] remedies in diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANT.NOMIANS, [from *anti* and *νομος*, Gr.;] sect who look upon the performance of moral duties as useless and insignificant.

ANTI-PALYTTIC, Adj. [from *anti*, Gr. and *παλυσω*,] remedies for the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, having an aversion to a thing; "Antipathetical to all venomous creatures." *Hewell*.

ANTIPATHY, S. [from *antipathis*, Fr.] a fixed aversion to any object; which operates so strongly, as not to be controuled: used with the particles *against*, *to*, and formerly *with*; "A mortal antipathy against standing armies." *Swiss*. "The strong antipathy of good to bad." *Pope*.

ANTIPERISTASIS, S. [from *anti* and *περιστας*] the action of two contrary qualities.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, Adj. in Physic, that which prevents or removes the effects of the plague.

ANTI-PHRASIS, S. [from *anti* Gr. and *φρασις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, an ironical kind of expression, wherein we deny a thing to be what we ought to affirm it to be; as when we say, "The thing did not displease me," instead of, "The thing did not please me."

ANTIPODAL, Adj. the being antipodes with respect to their situation.

ANTIPODES, S. [from *anti* and *ποδες*] those who live on the opposite side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours. The summer, winter, day, and night of the one, are contrary to those of the other; that is, when it is summer with the one, it is winter with the other, &c.

ANTIQUARY, S. [*antiquarius*, Lat.] one who applies himself to the study of antiquities. It is used as an adjective by Shakespeare, to imply old, antient, or former, alluding to the studies and researches of antiquaries. "Instructed by the antiquary times." *Troil. and Cress.* This is a very unusual, if not an improper acceptance.

TO ANTIQUATE, V. A. [*antiquus*, Lat.] to render useless. "Without defending his antiquated words." *Dryd.*

ANTI-QUE, Adj. [*antique*, Fr. pronounced like the French, *antek*] that which is not in vogue. "The old and antique song." *Shakspeare*. "That which is really old." "Being true antique." *Prior*. "Old fashioned." "Arrayed in antique robe." *Fairy Queen*.

Antic, wild, old; out of the fashion, uncouth, and ridiculous for its antiquity. "Not antient but antique." *Donne*. Used substantively for a relic of the antients, "Both very choice antiques." *Swiss's Will*.

ANTIQUITY, S. [from *antiquus*, Lat.] that period which has long preceded the present. The relics or productions of antient times. "To extinguish all heathen antiquities." *Bacon*. "A long period of existence; long life; or old age."

ANTIPODI, S. [from *anti*, Gr. and *ποδες*, Gr.] in Geography, those who reside on distant sides of the equator.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, **ANTISCORBUTIC**, Adj. remedies against the scurvy.

ANTISPASIS, S. [from *anti*, Gr. and *σπασω*,] the drawing of humour from one part into another.

ANTISPASMODIC, Adj. [from *anti*, Gr. and *σπασμω*,] remedies against the cramp, or any contractions of the muscles.

ANTISPASTIC, Adj. remedies which cause a removal of the humours.

ANTISPLENETIC, Adj. remedies against the spleen.

ANTI-STROPHE, S. [from *anti*, Gr. and *στροφη*,] a dance among the antients, wherein they used to turn sometimes to the right, and sometimes to the left; in allusion to which one part of a lyric ode is called by the same name; because the person, who repeated it, used at that time to change his position; it is generally an echo of the strophe. In Grammar, a figure, wherein two terms that depend on each other are mutually converted.

ANTISTRUMATIC, Adj. [from *anti*, and *struma*] in Medicine, remedies against a scrophulous humour.

ANTI-THESIS, S. [Gr. in the plural *antithesis*, from *anti*, Gr. and *τιθημι*,] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein opposite qualities are compared with each other, to illustrate, amplify, and adorn the speech of an orator, or piece of any author. In the use of it great care should be taken not to carry it to excess, like Seneca, whose writings are, in some parts, a mere play upon words.

ANTI-TYPE, S. a thing that is formed according to a model, or pattern; a general similitude, or resemblance. That which has been previously represented by some type, as the death of Christ for the sins of the world by the sacrifice of the paschal lamb; the lamb being the type or hieroglyphic representation of Christ's death, and his crucifixion, the completion, substance, reality, or antitype, shadowed out by it. See **TYPE**.

ANTI-TYPICAL, Adj. answering to some type; conformable to some model or pattern; bears a resemblance in its circumstances to something which preceded, and is to be explained on the footing of an antitype.

ANTIVENEREAL, Adj. remedies against venereal injuries.

ANTLER, S. [*andellier*,] the first pearls growing about the bur of a deer's horns.

ANTIECI, S. [has no singular, from *avon*, Gr. and *ekia*,] in Geography, those who live under the same semicircle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far distant from the equator S. as the others are N. their longitude is the same, as are likewise their noon, midnight, and all their days; but their seasons are contrary, it being autumn with the one, when it is spring with the other, &c. The inhabitants of Peloponnesus are the Antæci to those of the Cape of Good-Hope.

ANTONOMA'SIA, S. [from *anti*, Gr. and *onoma*, Gr.] In Rhetoric, a figure wherein the name of some dignity, office, profession, or science is put for a person's proper name.

ANTER, S. [*antre*, Fr.] a cavern; a hole in a rock; a cave; a den. "Of antres vast," *Shakef.*

ANVIL, S. [*anfil*, *anfi*, or *anfile*, Sax.] a large mass of iron, whereon handicrafts lay their work to forge. They are either forged or cast; but the former are best; providing the upper part is steel. In a secondary sense it implies any thing subject to blows. "The anvil of my sword," *Shakef.* It also implies that a thing is in agitation, is in readiness, or under consideration.

ANUS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy the orifice of the intestines, through which the excrements are discharged. Also a small hole in the third ventricle of the brain. In Botany, the back opening, of a flower which has but one petal.

ANXIETY, S. [*anxietas*, Lat.] an uneasiness of the mind, apprehending the consequences of some future event. Among Physicians, it signifies any uneasiness occasioned by the violence of a disorder.

ANXIOUS, Adj. [from *anxius*, Lat.] uneasy on account of the consequences of some event. Very solicitous to find out the sense of an author; not bearing with an equal temper of mind, the impressions of any present evil: used with the particle of in the latter, and with *for* or *about* in the former senses.

ANY, Adj. [of *any*, *any*, Sax.] either of the parts of which a thing is composed. "Any time, these four hours," *Shakef.* Every one, applied to a whole collective body. "Any one who fees it will own," *Pope*. Applied by way of distinction to the members of a company, or single one, in preference to all the rest, used with the particle of. "Affection towards any of these," *Shakef.*

AORTA, S. [*aorta*, Gr.] the great artery arising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, Adv. swiftly; quickly; or speedily; applied to quantity, in great num-

bers, and applied to the transition from one state to another, in haste, with speed.

APART, Adv. [*apart*, Fr.] separate, at a distance. "In a way apart from the multitude," *Raleigh* Aside, or for a particular use. "Set apart for God," *Prior*. Separately, opposed to together, distinctly. "Afterwards smeth them apart," *Raleigh*. After the verb *put* it implies tethement, or quitting a former place. "Put apart your attendants," *Shakef.* At the end of a sentence after the word compliment, &c. it implies abstaining from, or laying aside. "Compliments apart."

APARTMENT, S. [*apartement*, Fr.] part of a house; a room.

APATHY, S. [from a Gr. and *pathos*,] a freedom from passion, insensibility.

APE, S. [*ape*, Ill. *ap*, Belg.] an animal resembling the human form; the toes of their feet, are as long as their fingers; their hair is red inclining to a green; they live on the tops of trees; have pockets on each side their jays, which serve them as store-places. They are remarkable for mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is used for one who affectedly imitates another.

To **APE**, V. A. to mimic or imitate, in allusion to the characteristic of the ape mentioned above.

A'PER, S. an imitator; a mimic.

A'PERIENT, Part. [*aperiens*, that which gently purges.

APERITION, S. [*aperis*, Lat.] an opening; a passage; a gap; an aperture.

APERTNESS, S. [from *apertus*, Lat.] openness. "The *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing," *Holder*.

APERTURE, S. [*apertus*, Lat.] the act of opening. An open place, a gap; a passage. The unravelling a difficult point, or laying it open to the consideration of others explanation, or enlargement.

APE' TALOUS, Adj. [from a, Gr. and *talos*,] in Botany, without petals, or flower leaves.

A'PEN, S. [Lat.] the summit of any thing. In Geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

APHERESIS, S. [*apheresis*, Gr.] In Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, S. in Astronomy, that point of a planet's orbit, in which it is at its greatest distance from the sun.

APHILANTROPY, S. [from a, Gr. and *philantropia*,] want of benevolence, inhumanity.

APHONIA, S. [from a Gr. and *phona*,] want of speech.

APHORISM, S. [from *aphorizō*, Gr.] a maxim in any science; a sentence comprehending a concise account of all the properties of a thing.

APHORISTICAL, Adj. composed in sentences

sentences unconnected, but containing important remarks.

APHRODISIAC, **APHRODISIACAL**, *Adj.* [from *aphros*,] relating to the venereal disease.

APHRONITRE, *S.* [from *aphron*, Gr. and *nitron*,] in Natural History, a kind of natural salt-petre gathering like froth on old walls, now called salt-petre of the rock.

APHTHÆ, *S.* [*αφθῆ*, Gr.] ulcers in the mouth, palate, and gums, &c. attended with an inflammation and difficulty of swallowing; when white or red, they are easily cured; when livid or black they sometimes prove mortal.

APIARY, *S.* [*apidium*, from *apis*, a bee] a place where bees are kept.

APICES, *S.* [the plural of *apex*, Lat.] in Botany, little knobs growing on the tops of the stamina, or chives of flowers, which have been discovered by the microscope to be a kind of seed vessels, containing small globular or oval particles, which are a kind of male sperm or seed, and falling down into the flower, impregnate, fecundate, and ripen the seed.

APIECE, *Adv.* [pronounced as if wrote *apiece*,] each or separately taken. "A farthing *apiece*." *Swift*.

APIS, *S.* an ox or bull worshipped by the Egyptians under that name. Its whole body was to be black, except a white square spot on its forehead, &c. When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried to the temple of Osiris, where it was worshipped, as the representative of that deity, while living; and lamented and buried, with great solemnity, when dead. So far could the bare light of nature go, in a land which was the mother of arts and the source of all the sciences! Let infidels blush, at their boasts of unassisted reason, when they read this article, and when they compare the great truths revealed in the Mosaic and Christian dispensations generously acknowledge the source from whence they must derive their most sublime ideas, and be proselytes to that Saviour, who lived to teach and set them an example, and died to redeem and save them!

APISH, *Adj.* mimicking, or imitative. Affected, soppy, silly, insignificant, empty, specious. "*Apish* sophistry." *Clan.* Wanton, phsyul, and mimicking at the same time. "*Apish* folly." *Prior*.

APISHLY, *Adv.* after the manner of an ape; full of mimicry, and affected imitation.

APLUSTRE, *S.* [Lat.] an ancient ensign used by ships. "The other has an *aplustre*."

APOCALYPSE, *S.* [from *αποκαλυψις*, Gr.] a revelation, or the discovery of something by the Deity, before unknown to mankind. Applied peculiarly to signify the book of Revelation, written by St. John. Those who are desirous to see its mysteries explained

with modesty, and treated with profound learning, will meet with no small satisfaction from Dr. Newton's discourses on Prophecy, wherein he has given us such a comment as—but I say no more, lest I should injure the performance, for want of giving it due praise.

APOCALYPTICAL, *Adj.* containing the revelation of any thing mysterious.

APOCOPE, *S.* [from *απο*, Gr. and *κοπη*,] in Grammar, a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off.

APOCRYPHA, *S.* [from *αποκρυφω*, Gr. and *αποκρυφω*,] something not known; applied to books it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and their genuineness uncertain. Divines use the word in this sense when speaking of those books which the Jews did not receive in their canon of inspired writing, and the church of England, though she allows them to be read to her congregations, yet denies them to be of any authority in establishing any doctrine.

APOCRYPHAL, *Adj.* of doubtful authority; not inserted in the scripture canon.

APOCRYPHALLY, *Adv.* in a manner which is in want of authority, or has not the marks of authenticity.

APODICTICAL, *Adj.* [from *αποδεικτικος*, Gr.] demonstrative, plain, and convincing.

APOLLINARIANS, *S.* [from *Apollinarius*, their founder] a sect which arose in the fourth century, who denied, that Christ assumed true flesh, or a rational soul, but that his divinity was instead of the latter, and that his flesh existed with the sun from all eternity, was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, and the other of Mary; that the God was crucified; that Christ has now no body; and that the souls of men are propagated by other souls, in the same manner as bodies are by other bodies. How fruitful is error, and when the imagination is taken for a guide instead of reason assisted by revelation, what a despicable light must men appear in to those exalted beings, who can see remote truths by intuition!

APOLLO, *S.* [Lat.] in Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Latona, who was born at Delos; to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of physic, and is the sun. The fable of his feeding Admetus's sheep, denotes that all creatures are sustained by his genial warmth; and his killing the Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunderbolts, his dispersing those pettilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Appollo in the infernal regions, and represented with an harp in order to shew the harmony of your system, with a backler, to denote his defending the earth, and with arrows, to signify his power of life and death.

APOLOGETICAL, *Adj.* [from *απολογος*,]

per, that which is said, or written in defence of any thing.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an answer, defence, or *apology*.

APOLOGIST, S. one who vindicates the sentiments of another; one who extenuates the faults of another.

To **APOLOGIZE**, V. A. to plead in favour; to defend, or excuse.

APOLOGUE, S. [from *apo* and *logos*, Gr.] a story, or fiction, formed to convey some moral truth to the mind, under the images of beasts; a fable: it is distinguished from parable, because that might have happened, but this could not; and the actors in that are rational beings; but those of the *apologue* are irrational.

APOLOGY, S. [from *apologia*, Gr.] a juridical word, implying a discourse made by a defendant, to clear himself from a charge brought against him. Hence the defence of an opinion from the objections it is charged with, is generally called by the same name. At present the term is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence: being more commonly appropriated to the common concerns of men in their private characters, than to the proceedings at the bar.

APOME'COMETRY, S. [from *apo* and *metron*, Gr. and *metron*,] the art of measuring to know how far things at a distance are from us.

APONEUROSIS, S. [of *apo* and *neuron*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the expansion, or spreading of a nerve.

APOPHASIS, S. [from *apophansis*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the orator seems to wave, what he ironically mentions.

APOPHLEGMA'TIC, S. [of *apo* and *phlegma*, Gr. phlegm] remedies to clear away superfluous phlegm, and ferous humours.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, S. [See *APOPHLEGMA'TIC*] a Medicine intended to discharge phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, S. [from *apophthegma*,] a sentence which contains some important truth, moral or divine.

APOPHYGE, S. [from *apophugon*, Gr.] in Architecture, a ring of a column or pillar, whence it begins to spring; originally nothing but the ring at the base of wooden pillars, to keep them from springing; but afterwards imitated in stone-work.

APOPHYSIS, S. [from *apophysis*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the prominent parts of a bone.

APOPLECTIC, or **APOPLECTICAL**, Adj. of the nature of an *apoplexy*.

APOPLEX, S. See *APOPLEXY*.

APOPLEXED, Adj. affected with an *apoplexy*.

APOPLEXY, S. [from *apoplexia*, Gr.] a disease that suddenly deprives a person of his senses, attended with a suspension of the principal faculties of the soul. Caused generally

by repletion; the head's being naturally large, and the neck short; the person's being corpulent, and redundant in pituitous humours. The indications of cure are an attenuation of the viscosity of the humours, or derivation and revulsion of them, by all manner of evacuations.

APORIA, S. [from *aporia*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the speaker expresses himself in doubt where to begin.

APOSTROPESIS, S. [from *apo*, Gr. and *stropazein*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the speaker, through some vehement affection leaves his period unfinished; but in such a manner as the sense may be easily supplied by the audience, as "The talents of a Pitt—but he needs no encomium."

APOSTASY, S. [of *apo*, and *stasis*, Gr.] the renouncing a religion; used always in a bad sense, and joined with the particle *from*.

APOSTATE, S. [from *apostata*, Lat.] one who has renounced the religion he formerly professed; used in a bad sense, with the particle *from*.

APOSTATICAL, S. after the manner of an *apostate*.

To **APOSTATIZE**, S. [from *apostate*] to renounce one's religion; to change one's religion for a worse.

To **APOSTEMATE**, V. A. to turn to an *aposteme*; to form an abscess.

APOSTEMA'TION, S. the forming an abscess; the collecting or gathering of corrupt matter, so as to cause a humour and swelling in the part.

APOSTEME, or **APOSTUME**, S. [from *apostema*, Gr.] a hollow swelling filled with corrupt matter: an abscess.

APOSTLE, S. [from *apostolos*, of *apostolos*, Gr.] one who was a disciple of Christ on earth, and commissioned by him, after his resurrection, to preach the Gospel to the world. One of the ordinary travelling ministers, who went into different parts to preach the Gospel, Rom. xvi. 7. One who is sent to collect alms and contributions: 1 *Epaphroditus*, your messenger or *apostle*, *apostolos*, Gr. *Philip*. p. 25. He who first planted the Gospel in any place. Applied to Christ himself, as being sent from heaven to assume our nature, and invested with authority to execute his prophetic, priestly, and kingly offices. "Consider the *Apostle* and high-priest of our profession Jesus Christ, *Heb.* iii. 1.

APOSTLESHIP, S. the office of an *apostle*.

APOSTO'LIC, or **APOSTO'LICAL**, Adj. that which was authorized by the apostles.

APOSTO'LICALY, Adj. in the manner of an *apostle*.

APOSTROPHE, S. [of *apo*, Gr. and *stropho*,] in Rhetoric, a breaking off from the thread of one's discourse, when applied to inanimate

inanimate things, it is reckoned a very great beauty: Adam's morning-hymn in Milton, is the most charming *apostrophe* that ever entered the heart of man. In Grammar, the contraction of a word by the placing a comma over that part which is dropped, as in the word *low'ring*.

TO APOSTROPHIZE, V. A. to interrupt the thread of discourse.

APOTHECARY, S. [from *apotheke*, Gr.] one who prepares medicines according to the prescriptions of the college, and visits patients. The practice is gentle, and its members very numerous in London; till the year 1761 they were incorporated with the Grocers; but are now distinct, and have a hall in Blackfriars, where are two very fine laboratories, which supply the surgeons chests with medicines, for the use of the navy. If we consider there are near 2000 of this profession in London, how must we be surprised to find that, in Denmark, only two are allowed in the city of Copenhagen, and but one in any other considerable town.

APOTHEGM, S. [a vicious spelling.] See **APOTHEGM.**

APOTHEOSIS, S. [from *apotheos*, Gr. and *osis*, Lat.] an heathen ceremony, whereby any great man was placed among the Gods; after which they paid him adoration, and swore by his name, with as much reverence as by those of any other deity. The ceremony, as described by Herodian, may be seen in Kennet's Roman Antiquities.

APOTOME, S. [of *apo*, and *tomos*,] in Mathematics, the difference between a rational line and one only commensurable in power to the whole line. Euclid has handled this subject very copiously in his tenth book of Elem. In Music, the remaining part of an entire tone.

APOZEM, S. [from *apoze*,] a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c. in water; called also a decoction.

TO APPAL, V. A. [from *appallere*, Fr.] to give terror; to affright; to dishearten.

APPALMENT, S. [fudden affright, or terror.

APPARATUS, S. [Lat.] a collection of instruments proper to accomplish any design; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a surgeon; the furniture of a house, &c.

APPAREL, S. [from *appareil*, Fr.] cloathing; drefs.

TO APPAREL, V. A. to cloth; drefs; to adorn, or embellish.

APPARENT, Part. [from *apparent*, Fr.] plain, indubitable, seeming in opposition to real; visible, manifest, or known, and applied to the successor of the crown, certain, opposed to presumptive. Shakespeare uses it substantively, in the last sense. "I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown." Hen. VI. Apparent diameter in astronomy, is the angle under

which we see the sun, moon, and stars. *Apparent magnitude*, is that which appears to the eye, and is measured by the quantity of the optic angle.

APPA'RENTLY, Adv. plainly, evidently; manifestly; seemingly.

APPARITION, S. [from *appareo*, Lat.] a visible object; a spectre; a ghost. In Astronomy, a star's becoming visible, which before was below the horizon. *The circle of perpetual apparition* is that which is described about the pole as a centre, and touches the north part of the horizon in N. lat. and the S. in S. lat. all stars within which never set, but are always visible above the horizon.

APPARITORS, S. [from *appareo*, Lat.] persons ready at hand to execute the orders of the magistrate; those who cite persons to appear in ecclesiastical courts; the beadle who carries the mace before the mallers, &c. in our universities.

TO APPEACH, [See IMPEACH] to accuse; to inform against a person.

TO APPEAL, V. A. [from *appello*, Lat.] to transfer a dispute from one to another, with the particle *from* before the person from whom it is removed, and *to* before the person who is to be judge in his stead; to apply one's self to others for their opinions; or to cite as witnesses. To impeach, or charge a person with guilt, in allusion to an appeal in law. "Appeal each other of high-treason." *Shakspeare.*

APPEAL, S. [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped and another *e* inserted in its room, as *appeal*,] the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; used with the particle *to*. It generally means the accusation of a murderer by a person who had interest in the party killed. This is done either by bill or writ. The heir male is to bring an appeal for the death of his ancestor, and the husband for his wife; but it must be commenced within a year and a day after the death of the person murdered, and in the county where done. Figuratively, a summons to answer to a charge; an application or address. "A kind of *appeal* to the Deity." *Bacon.*

APPEALANT, S. [from *appellans*,] the word now in use, one that brings an appeal.

APPELLER, S. one who appeals.

TO APPEAR, V. N. [from *appareo*, Lat.] to become visible to the eye, with *in* before the place of the object. To be in the presence of another, so as to be seen by him, to be conspicuous; or attract observation. To answer a summons; to seem, to resemble. To be made manifest by proofs and evidence. To be evident. "As will *appear* by what follows." *Arbutnot.*

APPEARANCE, S. an object of sight; The thing seen. A phenomenon. Semblance, or show; the outside. The coming into a place. Personal attendance at a court

of justice. Circumstances which favour any opinion. Personal charms, probability, resemblance, or likelihood.

APPEASEABLE, Adj. that which is reconcilable.

To APPEASE, V. A. [*appaiser*, Fr.] to bring an angry person to an even temper; to pacify; to allay; to quiet any noise, outrage, or violence.

APPEASEMENT, S. reconciliation; a state of peace and calmness, after the turbulent emotions of passion and resentment.

APPEASER, S. [See APPEASE] one who brings about a reconciliation between parties that were vehemently offended with each other.

APPEL' LANT, S. [from *appellans*, Lat.] one who brings an appeal; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLATE, S. [from *appellatum*, Lat.] one against whom an appeal is brought.

APPELLATION, S. [*appellatio*, Lat.] the name, dignity, or title, by which men are distinguished.

APPELLATIVE, S. [*appellativum*, Lat.] words which stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special.

APPELLATORY, Adj. containing an appeal.

APPELLE'E, S. a person against whom an appeal is brought.

APPEN'AGE, or APPA'NAGE, S. [*apannagium*, Lat. of *panis*, Lat. bread.] the fortune of a king's younger sons, which in England depends entirely on his majesty's pleasure.

To APPEND, V. A. [from *ad* and *pendo*,] used with the particle *to*; to hang one on another; to join something as an additional part.

APPENDAGE, S. [Fr.] hanging on something else; belonging or annexed to; accompanying: in Law, any thing belonging to another, as necessary to its principal, or like an adjunct to its subject among the logicians. Used substantively for something which belongs to another, not as a necessary, but a casual, and adventitious part.

To APPENDICATE, V. A. [from *appendo*, Lat.] to annex or add one thing to another.

APPENDIX, something added to another. Applied to action, concurrent circumstances. Applied to books, a kind of supplement, or an addition to supply some omissions, and render them complete; sometimes added to the book, and sometimes published by itself.

To APPERTAIN, V. N. [*appartenir*, Fr.] to belong to, as a right. To relate, or be confined to.

APPERTAINMENT, S. that which relates to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCIES, S. [*appartenances*, Fr.] that which belongs or relates to a thing; the qualities, or properties of a thing.

APPERTINENT, Adj. [from *ad* and *pertinent*, Lat.] that which has a relation to.

APPETENCE, or APPETENCY, S. [*appetentia*, Lat.] sensual, carnal desire; lust.

APPETIBLITY, S. the quality which renders a thing the object of desire.

APPETITE, S. [from *appetere*, Fr.] a propensity to some object on account of the good it is imagined to possess. A violent longing after any thing, used with the particles *of* or *to*, before the object of desire. "Immoderate appetite of power." *Clarendon*. "An appetite to praise." *Government of the Tongue*. This last is not very proper. In Medicine, a natural, periodical desire to eat or drink.

APPETITION, S. [*appetitus*, Lat.] a longing desire. "Appetition or fastening our affections on him." *Montaigne*.

To APPLAUD, V. A. [*applaudo*, Lat.] to show approbation by clapping of hands; to praise; to commend.

APPLAUDER, S. one who highly commends and praises the merits of another.

APPLAUSE, S. [*applausus*, Lat.] praise bestowed on merit by testimonies of approbation and rapture.

APPLE, [*apl*, *apple*, *elf*, Sax.] the fruit of the apple tree. *Apple of the eye*. See PUPIL.

APPLEBY, the county town of Westmoreland, with a good corn-market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Whitfunt Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitmonday, for linen-cloth, and merchandize; and on August 10, for horses, sheep, and linen-cloth. It is gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad street of mean houses; however, it still keeps the assizes and sessions, and at the upper part is the castle. The church stands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewise erected a town-house. It is ten miles E. by S. of Penrith, and 280 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 54. 30. It is seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament.

APPLE-TREE, S. [*apple-tree*, or *apple-tree*, Sax. *apfel*, a *fallen*; or Brit. *jablan*. Russ. *Sclav*. Bohem. taking its name from the fruit it bears, as all trees do; not as a late author conjectures, *apple-tree*, because Apples were one of the fruits dedicated to that deity.]. In Gardening, a tree whose fruit is round, generally hallowed about the foot-stalk, with cells including the seed, separated by cartilaginous partitions. Its fruit has various names, and are distinguished

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guished generally into those that are fit for the desert, the kitchen, and the cyder-press.

APPLE-WOMAN, S. [a compound word] a woman who sells apples.

APPLIANCE, S. See **APPLICATION**.

APPLICABILITY, S. the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, Adj. [from *applico*, Lat.] that which is agreeable, suitable, or may be affirmed of a thing.

APPLICABLY, Adv. so as to suit, agree with, or be conformable to any thing.

APPLICATION, S. [*applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another. Intenseness of thought or study. The employment of a means to produce a particular end. The desire, suit, or request of a person. Attention to any particular affair, with the particle *to*. The drawing inferences from the comparison of one thing to another. In Divinity, the act whereby Christ makes over and transfers to us the effects of his holy life and death.

APPLICATIVE, Adj. that which makes the application.

APPLICATORY, Adj. exerting the act of applying.

TO APPLY, V. A. [*applio*, obsolete, *appliquer*, Fr. *applico*, Lat.] to put to a thing. To lay remedies on a wound. To use as relating or conformable to. To employ, to put to a certain use. To use as a means. To fix the attention on any object; to study; used with the particle *to*. To have recourse to; to work upon; to ply. To address as a petitioner.

TO APPOINT, V. A. [*appointer*, Fr.] to fix the time of something future. To settle by bargain. To decree.

APPOINTER, S. he who appoints.

APPOINTMENT, S. [*appointment*, Fr.] a thing settled between parties. An agreement to perform something future. Applied to the Deity, a decree, establishment, direction, or order. Applied to warlike habiliments, accoutrement. Applied to the amount of a pension, spend, salary, or wages.

TO APPORTION, V. A. [from *partio*, Lat.] to divide into shares, or lots.

APPORTIONMENT, S. the dividing into shares or portions.

TO APPOSE, V. A. [for *oppose*] to embarrass, to puzzle. For this we now use the word *pose*, which is a contraction of this word, not as Johnson conjectures, of *puzzle*.

APPOSITE, Adj. [from *appositus*, Lat.] proper, suitable, well adapted to the purpose; seasonable, or conformable; applied to opinions or sentiments, proper, reasonable, or agreeable.

APPOSITELY, Adv. fitly, suitably; in a manner consistent with the greatest propriety.

APPOSITENESS, S. fitness; suitability; conformity.

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APPOSITION, S. [from *appositio*, Lat.] the addition of something new.

TO APPRAISE, V. A. [*apprécier*, Fr.] to rate, value, or set a price on goods.

APPRAISER, S. [*appréciateur*, Fr.] one who values goods, who is sworn to do justice between the parties, and is therefore termed a sworn appraiser, and is obliged to take the goods at the price he values them at, if no other will purchase them at that rate.

TO APPREHEND, V. A. [from *apprehendo*, Lat.] to lay hold on; to seize a person, in order to bring him to justice; to think on with anxiety or terror. To have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing, in opposition to comprehend.

APPREHENDER, S. one who seizes a malefactor, to bring him to justice: a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHENSIBLE, Adj. [from *apprehensibilis*, Lat.] what may be apprehended or conceived.

APPREHENSION, S. [*apprehensio*, Lat.] the mere contemplation of things. The bare perception of ideas in the mind, without comprehending them, or making any deductions from them: in a more loose sense, opinion, or sentiments. Fear, or anxiety. Suspicion of something future. The seizing of a malefactor, to bring him to justice.

APPREHENSIVE, Adj. quick to conceive: fearful; suspicious.

APPRENTICE, S. [*apprenti*, Fr. from *apprendre*] a youth bound to a person for a certain number of years, to learn his trade or profession.

TO APPRENTICE, V. A. to bind a youth to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

APPRENTICESHIP, S. the time for which a person is bound, in order to learn a trade. Or the duty of an apprentice.

TO APPRIZE, V. A. [*appris*, Fr.] to give information, or notice.

TO APPROACH, V. N. [*approcher*, Fr.] to shorten the distance between objects; to draw nearer; to be nearer its completion; to be nearer; to come near; to resemble. Used actively, with the particle *to*; to bring nearer to.

APPROACH, S. the act of coming nearer; access. In Fortification, used in the plural; works thrown up by besiegers in order to advance nearer to the place besieged. In Mathematics, the curve of equable approach, is that wherein a body, descending by the sole power of gravity, shall approach the earth equally in equal times.

APPROACHER, S. the person who comes, or advances towards a distant object.

APPROBATION, S. [*approbatio*, Lat.] the act of approving, liking, or esteeming any thing.

APPROOF, S. [from *approve*; thus *proof* is derived from *prove*] the act of assenting to,

to, or confirming any opinion from a persuasion of its fitness, or consistency with reason.

To **APPROPERATE**, V. A. [*appropriare*, Lat.] to quicken a thing, with respect to motion; to hasten action.

To **APPROPINQUATE**, V. N. [*appropinquare*, Lat.] to lessen the distance between any object; to draw nearer to; to approach.

To **APPROPINQUE**, V. N. See **APPROPINQUATE**.

APPROPRIABLE, Adj. any thing that may be peculiarly applied to.

To **APPROPRIATE**, V. A. [*appropriare*, Fr.] to dedicate, or set apart to a particular use. To claim right to. To confine to a particular sense. In Law, to annex as a property.

APPROPRIATE, Adj. peculiar; confined; restrained, or limited.

APPROPRIATION, S. the application of things to some peculiar use. The claiming as belonging to one's self. In Law, the annexing a benefice to the perpetual use of some religious house; in order to the making of which the king's licence in chancery, and the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent are necessary.

APPROPRIATOR, S. a person possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, Adj. that which appears worthy of approbation.

APPROVAL, S. the acknowledgment of the merits, or good qualities of an object, after sufficient examination. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, S. See **APPROVAL**.

To **APPROVE**, V. A. [*approver*, Fr.] to be pleased or delighted with; sometimes used with the particle *of*. To settle, or establish by sufficient reasons. To experience; to prove, or be convinced of from experience. "Tis the curse of love, and still approved." *Dryd.* To make worthy of approbation, with the particle *to*. "To approve himself to God." *Regis.*

APPROVEMENT, S. See **APPROBATION**.

APPROVER, S. one who approves; one who makes trial of. In common Law, one who having confessed himself to be guilty of felony, accuseth another as guilty of the same; and is obliged to prove his charge.

APPROXIMATE, Adj. approaching near to.

APPROXIMATION, S. the approaching nearer to any thing. In Arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity sought.

APRIL, S. [*aprilis*, Lat.] the fourth calendar month in the year. It was called *Eoster-monath* by the Saxons, from their goddess *Eoster*, to whom they sacrificed in this month; and from thence we call the paschal feast, Easter, at this day.

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APRON, S. [from *apron* for *seran*, Sax.] a part of dress which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by men to keep their cloaths clean; by the women for ornament. Apron of a goose, is the fat skin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of lead to cover the touch hole of a great gun.

APRONED, Adj. a person who wears an apron.

APSIS, S. [*apsis*, Gr.] the part of the church wherein the clergy sat, and the altar was placed: more particularly the bishops seat or throne. The case wherein relics were preserved. In Astronomy, the highest or lowest point of a planet's orbit.

APT, Adj. [from *aptus*, Lat. compared at present by *more* for the comparative, and *magis* for the superlative, but formerly by adding *er* to the positive, for the comparative degree, and *est* for the superlative] fit, proper, suitable. That which has an inclination to, applied to persons; ready or quick, applied to the understanding.

To **APTATE**, V. A. [*aptatum*, supine of *apto*, Lat.] to fit. "To aptate a planet, is to strengthen it in position of house, &c. to bring about the desired end." *Bayley.*

APTITUDE, S. [Fr.] fitness, suitability. Tendency, propensity, applied to bodies; disposition, or bias, applied to the mind.

APTLY, Adv. in a manner proper to produce its end: with great propriety; justly; readily, or quickly.

APTNESS, S. suitability; tendency; disposition, or inclination; quickness.

APUS, S. [Lat.] the bird of paradise, a constellation in the S. hemisphere.

AQUA, S. [Lat.] water. *Aqua Fortis*, or strong corrosive liquor, is made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol; or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat. It is supposed to have been invented about the year 1300. It is used by refiners in separating silver from gold and copper, by working goldsmiths; by the workers in Mosaic, for staining and colouring their woods; by dyers, in heightening their colours, particularly scarlet; by other artists, for colouring bone and ivory; by book-binders, to marble the covers of their books; by engravers, in etching copper-plates; and by diamond cutters, to separate their diamonds from metal-line powder. *Aqua-marina*, a precious stone, which takes its name from its sea-green colour; is supposed to be the beryl, and the sixth stone in the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest. *Aqua-regia*, a strong corrosive spirit, which dissolves gold, made of spirit of nitre, and spirit of sea salt.

AQUATIC, [*aquaticus*, Lat.] that which lives in the water; applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

P

AQUA-

AQUATILE, Adj. [*aquatic*] that which lives or grows in the water.

AQUEDUCT, or **AQUÆDUCT**, S. [*aqua*, Lat. and *ducere*, Lat.] a channel to convey water from one place to another. The Romans had some aqueducts which extended one hundred miles: there were nine that emitted themselves through 13,594 pipes of an inch diameter, and the city is supposed to receive in an hour's time, 500,000 hog-heads of water. That of Lewis XIV. near Maintenon, which carries the R. Bute to Versailles, is 7000 fathoms long, 2560 high, and has 242 arcades. Yet though our New River is not conducted with so much parade, it is infinitely more useful, and considered as the project and performance of a private person, is at once stupendous, and worthy of the highest approbation. In Anatomy, this term is applied to a long canal in the *Os petrosum*.

AQUARIUS, S. [from *aqua*, Lat.] in Astronomy, one of the twelve signs in the ecliptic, which derives its name from the supposed quantity of rain which falls while the sun is in it.

AQUEOUS, Adj. [from *aqua*, Lat.] watery; composed of water.

AQUILINE, Adj. [from *aquila*, Lat.] resembling an eagle; applied to the nose, hooked like an eagle's beak.

AQUOSE, S. [from *aquosus*, Lat.] watry, abounding with water. Aquose ducts, those in the Sclerotica, whereby the aqueous humour is supposed to be conveyed into the membranes which inclose it; discovered by Dr. Nuck, but not generally acknowledged.

AQUOSITY, S. [from *aquosus*] wateriness.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, which is a peninsula, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Persian gulph, on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the desert of Dyrbekar. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, which is so called from the nature of the soil, that is generally a barren sand. However, there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert there are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for it is a kingdom on the S. coast, whose capital is Sanaa. The Arabs in the desert live wandering

lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob. There are caravans which travel over part of this desert from Bussirah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum-arabick, and more especially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs that live in the desert have no houses, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. Lon. from 52. to 77. Lat. 12. to 34.

ARABIC, S. [from *Arabic*] the language of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew.

This word is likewise applied to a gum, which distils from a thorny plant in these parts.

ARABIC, Adj. relating to, or used in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures we make use of in Arithmetic.

ARABLE, Adj. [from *ars*, Lat.] proper for ploughing: and to produce corn.

ARAC, or **ARRAC**, S. [pronounced *rack*] a spirituous liquor, made by the Chinese from cocoa, rice, or sugar. There are two sorts imported into England, viz. the Goa and Batavia. The Goa is distinguished into single, double, and treble distilled, the double distilled is that which is sent abroad, but though weak in comparison to that of Batavia, is preferred before it, on account of its method of distilling, which is in earthen vessels, but that of Batavia in copper.

ARACHNOIDES, S. [from *aracha*,] in Anatomy, a fine slender tunic, encompassing the crystalline humour of the eye. Its use is to retain the crystalline humour in its proper place; to separate the crystalline from the aqueous humour; and to prevent its being continually moistened therewith.

AREOMETER, S. [from *areos*, Gr. and *metron*, Gr.] in Hydrostatics, an instrument to discover the weight of fluids.

AREOTICUS, S. [from *aparus*, Gr.] medicines which thin the blood.

ARANEOUS, Adj. [from *aranea*, Lat.] resembling a cobweb. *Araneous urinae*, contains something like a spider's web, with a fatness at top, and indicates a coagulation.

ARATION, S. [*arare*, Lat.] the act of plowing.

ARATORY, Adj. [from *ars*] relating to plowing.

ARBALET, or **ARBALIST**, S. [from *arcus*, Lat. and *ballista*] a cross-bow made with steel, set in a shaft of wood, with a string and trigger; bent with a piece of iron, fitted for that purpose, and used to throw bullets, large arrows, darts, &c.

ARB

ARBITER, S. [Lat.] a person chosen between parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement. One invested with a power to decide any difference.

ARBITRABLE, Adj. [*arbitrator*, Lat.] arbitrary, voluntary; determined by the will.

ARBITRAMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] choice; determination.

ARBITRARILY, Adv. in a despotic, tyrannical, or absolute manner.

ARBITRARINESS, S. or despoticalness. The prescribing rules, or enacting laws, without assigning any reasons for so doing. Tyranny.

ARBITRARIOUS, Adj. [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] depending solely on the will; precarious.

ARBITRARY, Adj. [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] not restrained or limited; capricious, positive, despotic.

To **ARBITRATE**, V. A. [*arbitror*, Lat.] to decide or determine. To judge of. To pronounce sentence.

ARBITRATION, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] the determination of a suit by a judge, mutually chosen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRATOR, S. [from *arbitrator*] one chosen to determine a difference between contending parties. He that has uncontrollable power. "Heaven's high Arbitrator sits secure." *Par. Lost*. He that determines, decides, or puts an end to any affair: a determiner. In Law, the difference between an *arbitrator* and an *arbitrator* consists in the former's being obliged to proceed according to law, and the other's deciding only upon the principles of equity.

ARBITREMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] a decision, pronounced by an umpire. A compromise. "As if they would make an arbitrement between God and man." *Bacon*.

ARBOR, [Lat.] in Botany, a tree.

ARBOR PHILOSOPHICA, or the *philosophical tree*, in Chemistry, that which is formed from metalline chrysalizations which resemble a tree. *Arbor Martis*, or the *Steel Tree*, that which is formed from a dissolution of iron-slings in spirits of nitre. *Arbor Porphyriana*, or *Porphyry's Tree*, in Logic, is a scale of Beings, consisting of three rows, as follows:

SUBSTANCE

Thinking Extended

BODY

Inanimate Animate

ANIMAL

Irrational Rational

MAN

This That

PIT T.

ARBOR VITÆ, or the *Tree of Life*, in Botany, so called from its continual verdure.

ARC

It is a native of Canada, a warm plant, good in a chlorosis; bruised with honey, dissolves tumours: its oil is recommended as a stimulator and opener in the gout, and is of great service in cleansing beds from vermin.

ARBORARY, Adj. [*Arborarius*, Lat.] that which belongs to a tree.

ARBORET, S. [a diminutive of *arbor*, Lat.] a small tree, or shrub.

ARBOREOUS, Adj. [*arborescens*, Lat.] belonging to trees. In Botany, a fungus or moss growing on trees.

ARBORIST, [S. *arboriste*, Fr.] one who applies himself to study the nature and cultivation of trees.

ARBOROUS, Adj. [from *arbor*, Lat.] formed of, or relating to trees.

ARBOUR, S. [of *arbor*, Lat.] a shady bower, formed of the branches of trees, and contrived so as to admit the air, and keep off the sun and rain: formerly in great vogue; but, at present grown into disuse.

ARBUTE, S. [*arbutum*, Lat.] in Botany, the straw-berry tree, which grows common in Ireland.

ARC, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] a part of a circle, not exceeding a semi-circle. An arch.

ARCADE, S. [Fr.] an arch, or walk, containing several arches united together.

ARCANUM, [Lat. in the plural *arcana*] a secret.

ARCH, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] the sky. In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be elliptic, circle, &c. *Arch of a circle* is a part of the circumference less than a semi-circle. *Arch*, in architecture, is a vault, or concave building, bent in the form of an arch of a curve, and is divided into circular. Alberti would have the *arch* in building never less than a semi-circle, with the addition of one-seventh of half its diameter: and Sir Henry Wotton has, by a chain of theorems, shown it to be both the strongest, securest, and most beautiful. *Arch of a bridge* is the vaulted interval between its piers. Without interesting ourselves in the warmth of a dispute, we must observe, that *arches*, which are portions of a circle, are not so strong as those of the catenaria, because other *arches* sustain themselves only by the catenaria contained in their thickness; so that were they made thin, they must tumble of course; but the catenaria, though infinitely slender, might stand; because no one part of it tends downwards more than another. A triumphal *arch* is a gate built with stone, &c, and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

ARCH, S. [from *αρχος*, Gr.] a chief. "My worthy *arch* and patron." *K. Lear*.

To **ARCH**, V. A. [*arcus*, Lat.] to build, or to cover with arches.

ARCH, A. J. [from *αρχη*, Gr.] chief, principal; used to express something of the first rank or order, as *arch-bishop*; but something superlative applied to quality, as an *arch-bishop*. It also implies a person endued with a great deal of low cunning. "An arch bad."

ARCH-ANGEL, S. [from *αρχαγγελος*, Gr.] one of the superior order of angels. Also a plant named likewise Dead Nettle.

ARCHANGELIC, Adj. relating, or belonging to archangels.

ARCHBISHOP, S. [*archiepiscopus*, Sax. of *αρχιεπισκοπος*, Gr. and *επισκοπος*, Gr.] a chief bishop, or metropolitan prelate. In the East this title was not known till the year 320. According to Bede, the first establishment of this order in England was in the time of Lucius, the first Christian king, who erected three archbishopsricks; namely, London, York, and Lindisfarne, then called Caer-Lelon: the dignity continued in London 180 years, and was then translated to Canterbury. The archbishoprick of Caer-leon was first translated to St. David's, but, on account of the plague, was translated again to Doll in Frisigne. That of York continues to this day.

ARCHBISHOPRIC, S. the dignity, jurisdiction, or province of an archbishop. There are two in England, namely York and Canterbury, the prelates whereof are called primates, and after some alteration for superiority, that of Canterbury was called prince of all England, and that of York only prince of England. The archbishop of Canterbury had anciently jurisdiction over Ireland, as that of York had over Scotland. As for the former he was called the patriarch, pope of this new world, enjoyed marks of royalty, such as making knights and coining money, &c. is now the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family; has the power and probate of wills, grants licenses and dispensations, and holds several courts. The archbishop of York has the same rights in his province, has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and of all officers of state, excepting the lord high chancellor.

ARCHDEACON, S. [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] a priest vested with jurisdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the bishop.

ARCH-DEACONRY, S. the jurisdiction, or office of an archdeacon.

ARCH-DEACONSHIP, S. the office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE, S. [*archidux*, Lat.] a duke vested with greater privilege than others.

ARCH-DUCHES, S. the title of the sister or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHIE, S. [from *αρχη*, Gr.] in Medicine, the beginning or first attack of a disease.

ARCHED, Part. crooked, in the form of an arch. In Horsemanship, *arched legs*, are an imperfection of a horse, whose legs are bent forwards, so as to make on the whole a kind of an arch or bow, when he stands in his natural position.

ARCHER, S. [*archer*, Fr.] one who shoots with a bow; or uses a bow in battle. Though now laid aside in Christendom, yet they are still kept up in Turkey.

ARCHERY, S. the art of shooting with a bow. Our ancestors were famous for being the best archers in Europe, and most of our victories in France were the purchase of the long bow; the statutes made in 33 Hen. VIII. relative to this exercise, are worth perusal, and would afford noble hints towards rendering our militia invincible.

ARCHES-COURT, S. the chief confistory of the archbishop of Canterbury, for debating spiritual causes. The judge of the court is called the dean of the arches.

ARCHETYPE, S. [*archetypum*, Lat.] the original model, or pattern.

ARCHETYPAL, Adj. original; a pattern.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, Adj. [from *archiepiscopalis*] that which relates, or belongs to an archbishop.

ARCHIMEDES, a Greek, famous for his knowledge of mechanics, and inventor of several instruments and machines, which are the wonder even of this enlightened age. His studies, like those of our worthy countryman Dr. Hales, had no other object but the good of mankind, and were serviceable to his countrymen in particular: we need not mention his invention of a glass to burn the fleet of an enemy in the harbour; or the engines with which he annoyed the besiegers. But we must lament his fate, that notwithstanding his charge was given to preserve him, he should be killed in his study, as he was busied in some useful project, by a common soldier. The spiral pump for raising water, is called Archimedes's screw.

ARCHITECT, S. [*architectus*] a person skilled in building; who draws plans and conducts the work. Figuratively, any one who is the contriver of any design.

ARCHITECTIVE, Adj. relating to building or architecture.

ARCHITECTORIC, Adj. [from *αρχιτεκτονικη*, Gr. and *τεχνικη*, Gr.] having the power and skill of an architect; or can produce any thing suitable to its nature and properties. The *architectonic spirit* is that plastic power, which produces animals from the ova of females; and resembles the Archeus of Chemists.

ARCHITECTURE, S. [*architectura*, Lat.] the art of building. Architecture in perspective is that wherein the members are of different measures, and diminish in proportion to their distance from the eye, in order to make

make the work appear longer; of this kind is the celebrated stair-case of the Vatican, built by Bernino. Counterfeit architecture is that which has its fittings and projections painted on a plain surface, like the fronts of houses in Italy, and the pavilions in Marly.

ARCHITRAVE, *S.* [from *αρχι*, and *τραβη*, *Lat.*] in architecture the lowest member of the entablature. In timber building it is filled the master beam. In chimnies, the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, or windows, hyperthyron.

ARCHIVAU'LT, *S.* [*archivaulte*, *Fr.*] the inward contour of an arch; or a band adorned with mouldings running over the faces of the arch stones.

ARCHIVES, *S.* [from *archivus*, *Lat.*] places wherein records, or manuscripts are preserved. Also the records and manuscripts themselves.

ARCHPRELATE, *S.* one who is superior to other prelates.

ARCH-TREASURER, *S.* the great treasurer of the German empire. The right to this dignity was contended between his late majesty, as descended from Frederic V. elector palatine and the present elector.

ARCHWISE, *Adv.* [Teut. *a* shape] in the manner or form of an arch.

ARCIT'ENENT, *Part.* [*arcitensus*, *Lat.*] holding a bow.

ARCTA'TION, *S.* [from *arctio*, *Lat.*] strengthening; or crowding or squeezing into a narrow compass.

ARCTIC, *Adj.* [from *αρκτικός*, and *αρκτος*, *Gr.*] northern; laying near the north star, called *arctos*. *Arctic circle*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 30 min. distant from it towards the North Pole.

ARCTURUS, *S.* [from *αρκτος* and *αρκτος*, *Gr.*] a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Bootes.

ARCUATE, *Adj.* [from *arcuatus*, *Lat.*] in the form of an arch.

ARCUA'TION, *S.* [from *arcus*, *Lat.*] the act of bending; the state of being bent. In Surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the case of the rickets. In Gardening, the method of raising trees by layers.

ARCUATURE, *S.* [from *arcus*, *Lat.*] the bending of an arch.

ARCUBALISTER, *S.* [from *arcus* and *balista*] one who shoots with the cross-bow. "A very good arcubalist." *Camden*.

ARDCENCY, *S.* applied to the affections, warmth; activity, vehemence.

ARDENT, *Adj.* [*ardens*, *Part. Lat.*] hot, burning, inflaming; fierce, vehement, violent, passionate, inflamed.

ARDENTLY, *Adv.* warmly, vehemently, passionately.

ARDOR, *S.* [from *ardor*, *Fr.*] heat,

warmth, intenseness, violence of affection. Used by Milton for a *seraph*; which in the original implies a flaming or burning substance. "From among thousand celestial ardours." *Par. Lost*. b. v. Yet this sense is adopted by no other author.

ARDU'ITY, *S.* [*ardus*, *Lat.*] difficulty. **ARDUOUS**, *Adj.* [*arduus*, *Lat.*] lofty and difficult to ascend. Something important, sublime, and difficult to comprehend.

ARE, the third person plural of the verb *am*, used when we speak of two or more persons. *Are* is also in music applied by Guido Rhemi to the lowest note in his scale, or gamut.

A'REA, *S.* [*Lat.*] the surface between any lines or limits. Any surface, as the floor of a room, or the vacant part or stage. In Geometry, the space contained within the lines bounding it. In physic, it is a species of the *Alpecia*.

To **ARE'AD**, *V. A.* [from *araden*, *Sax.*] to advise. "Mark what I aread thee now." *Milt.* Now obsolete.

ARENA'CTION, *S.* [*arsactio*, *Lat.*] the act of making dry.

ARENACEOUS, *Adj.* [from *arena*, *Lat.*] consisting of sand, sandy.

ARENOSE, *Adj.* [from *arena*, *Lat.*] sandy, consisting of sand.

ARE'OLA, *S.* [*Lat.*] in Anatomy, the coloured circle surrounding the nipple.

AREOPAGUS, *S.* [from *αἰος*, and *παγος*, *Gr.*] a tribunal belonging to Athens, remarkable for the integrity of the decisions, who sat in the open air, in the night time, and at first took cognizance of civil causes; but afterwards judged those who were guilty of opposing the established religion of the country, or introducing new rites without authority. It was before this tribunal that St. Paul was brought, when he made a speech in his own vindication, that contains in it all the beauties of ancient oratory.

ARETO'LOGY, *S.* [from *αἰρεσις*, and *λογος*, *Gr.*] ethics, moral philosophy.

ARGENT, *Adj.* [from *argentum*, *Lat.*] resembling silver, silvered; in Heraldry the white colour in arms.

ARGENTA'TION, *S.* [from *argutum*, *Lat.*] the covering any thing with a thin or thick plate of silver; silvering.

ARGENTINE, *Adj.* [from *argentum*, *Lat.*] sounding like silver.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, *Adj.* [of *argilla*, *Lat.*] of the nature of clay.

ARGILLOUS, *Adj.* consisting of, or relating to clay; of the nature of clay.

ARGO, *S.* [*Gr.*] a southern constellation of fixed stars.

To **ARGUE**, *V. N.* [*arguo*, *Lat.*] to evince the truth or falshood of any thing by proofs. To persuade; to bring reasons for or against; to prove any thing by reason; to plead; to debate. "To argue a cause."

A R I

To infer, in allusion to the deductions of reason. "So many laws, argue so many sins." *Par. Lost*. To charge or prove by rational consequence; to be accused, or proved guilty, with the particle of. "Which can't be truly argued of obscenity." *Dryd.* This latter sense alludes to the *arguings* of council at the bar.

ARGUER, S. [from *argue*,] one who argues. A reasoner; a disputer.

ARGUMENT, S. [from *argumentum*, Lat.] a proposition, which evinces the truth of any proposition; a reason brought to prove, or disprove any thing. The subject of any discourse or writing. A concise view of the heads of any discourse. A debate, or suit; a controversy. Sometimes used with the particle *to* before the thing to be proved; but most commonly, if not properly, with *for*. In Rhetoric, a probable reason alleged to gain belief. In Astronomy, an arch, by which we seek another proportional to the first.

ARGUMENTAL, Adj. relating or belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTATION, S. the evincing the truth or falsity of any proposition. The act or effect of reasoning; defined by logicians, that operation of the mind, by which we infer one proposition from two or more premised; or the drawing a conclusion, before unknown, or doubtful, from some proposition more known and evident.

ARGUMENTATIVE, Adj. consisting of argument, containing reasons.

ARIA, S. [Ital.] in Music, an air, a song, a tune.

ARIANISM, S. the principles of the Arians.

ARIAN, Adj. belonging to, or maintained by Arius. Used substantively for one of the sect of Arius, a presbyter, in 320, who held, that Christ, though the word, was inferior to the father, with respect to his deity; different from him with respect to his essence; not eternal, but created before all other things, out of nothing, of nonentities; that he had nothing of man in him but the flesh, with which the word was joined; and that the Holy Ghost was not man, but a creature.

ARIDITY, S. [*ariditas*, Lat.] want of moisture; want of ardency in devotion.

ARIES, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac which the sun enters; represented by the ram, because it is then the teeming time for that kind of animal. Likewise the name of a battering engine used by the ancients, so called, from its having a ram's head on one end, or from its motion, which resembles that of a ram when fighting.

To **ARIEFATE**, V. N. [*arieto*, Lat.] to butt with the head like a ram.

A R M

ARIETATION, S. [from *arieto*, Lat.] the act of butting or battering like a ram.

ARIE'TTA, S. [Ital. a diminutive of *ario*, Ital.] in Music, a short song or tune.

ARVGH, Adv. truly, justly, consistent with law; properly.

ARIOLATION, S. See **HARIO**LATION.

ARIOSO, S. [Ital.] in Music, the movement of a common air, song, or tune.

To **ARISE**, V. N. [its Pret. *arise*, Part. *arising*, from *arisan*, Sax.] to ascend, move upwards; to get up, as from sleep; to change the posture from sitting to standing; to become visible, in allusion to the appearance of corn above the ground; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from; to be born & to attack an enemy; with the particle *against*.

ARISTA'RCHUS, S. [from *aristo*, and *archos*,] a famous grammarian, born in Smythracia, who flourished in the 16th olymp. was tutor to the son of Ptolemy Philometor; famous for criticism, and his revival of Homer's works, which he is reported to have divided into books, in the manner we have them at present: his exactness was great, but his decisions too magisterial with respect to the genuineness of the verses. Hence it is, that Horace and Cicero use his name to imply a severe critic in general; but moderns, dropping the idea of his positiveness, apply it commonly, but improperly, to denote an exact one.

ARISTOCRACY, S. [from *aristo* and *cracy*,] a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRATICAL, Adj. a government administered only by nobles.

ARISTOLO'CHIA, S. [Lat from *aristo* and *logos*,] in Botany, birthwort; of which there are three species; its English name is derived from its being of service to facilitate delivery; it is a very good vulnerary and alexipharmic.

ARITHMETICAL, Adj. is performed by numbers; or agreeable to some rule in arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY, Adv. performed according to some rule of arithmetic.

ARITHMETIC, S. [from *arithmos*, Gr.] in the art of numbering, calculating, or computing with exactness.

A'RK, S. [from *arca*, Lat.] a chest, or coffer, applied in Scripture to the vehicle in which Moses was exposed in the Nile. But more particularly the vessel built by Noah, to preserve himself, family, and the whole race of terrestrial and aerial animals, from the flood.

A'RM, S. [*carum*, *erum*, Sax.] the limb, which reaches from the shoulder to the hand; but more properly beginning at the shoulder, and ending at the elbow. The branch of a

tree. In Statics, that part of a beam which reaches from the center, where it is hung, to the end. In Geography, a branch of the sea, which runs into the land.

A'RM-PIT, or **ARM-HO'LE**, *S.* [*arm-hul*, Belg.] that cavity, or hole of the arm, which, at its extremity, is opposite to the shoulder.

To **A'RM**, *V. A.* [*armo*, Lat.] to furnish with weapons. In the manege, applied to a horse, to defend himself by pressing down his head, and bending his neck, so as to rest the branches of the bridle upon his neck, in order to withstand the efforts of the bit. To *arm with the lips*, is said of a horse when he covers the bits with his lips, and deadens the pressure of the bit.

To **A'RM**, *V. N.* to take arms; to be provided against an enemy, or casualty.

ARMA'DA, *S.* [*Span.*] a fleet of men of war, applied particularly to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island in 1588.

ARMAD'ILLO, *S.* [*Span.*] a four-footed animal, of the Brazils, as large as a cat, covered with hard scales like armour, and feeds on roots, sugar-canes, and poultry.

ARMAMENT, *S.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] great provisions of military stores; also an army, but most commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

ARMAMENTARY, *S.* a magazine of military stores; an arsenal.

ARMATURE, *S.* [*armatura*, Lat.] a military dress to defend the body from an attack; any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

A'RMED, *Adj.* in Heraldry, applied to beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, &c. are of a different colour; as, "A falcon armed."

ARME'NIAN, *Adj.* [belonging to, dwelling, or growing in Armenia. *Armenian bole*, in Pharmacy, an earthy substance of a pale yellowish, or scarlet colour, pinguis, heavy, easily broken, and dug out of the mines in Turkey. *Armenian stone* is a mineral earth, or stone, of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, or yellow, brought from Tyrol and Germany, and made use of in Mosiac work.

A'RM GAUNT, *Adj.* slender or starved. "An *armgaunt* fleet." *Shakspeare*.

A'RMIGER, *S.* [*Lat.*] an esquire, one that bears arms.

ARMIGEROUS, *Adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, *Adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] circular. *Armillary sphere*, is composed of several brass circles which represent those of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c.

ARMINIANS, *S.* [from *Arminius*] the followers of Arminius, a famous minister at Amsterdam; who in the 16th century, se-

parated from the Calvinists, holding that predestination was conditional; that Christ hath not only redeemed all, but that there is an universal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irrefragable principle; that man is a free agent; that with respect to perseverance, a man may, after justification, fall into new crimes. To these principles of their founder they added, that the belief of the Trinity was not necessary to salvation, that there is not one passage in scripture, which commands us to worship the Holy Ghost; and are very great advocates for a general toleration.

ARMIPOTENCE, *S.* [from *arma*, Lat. and *potencia*, Lat.] power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, *Adj.* [*armipotens*] powerful, or strong in arms, or at war.

ARMISTICE, *S.* [*armistitium*, Lat. and *festo*, Lat.] a short truce, or a cessation from arms.

A'RMLET, *S.* a small arm of the sea; a bracelet worn on the arm.

A'RMORER, *S.* [*armorer*, Fr.] one who makes or sells armour. One who dresses another in armour. The armourers company, in London, were formerly called brothers and sisters of the fraternity, or Guild of St. George, of the mystery of the Armourers of London. Their hall is in Coleman-street, and their arms as confirmed by patent of the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, 1556, are argent on a chevron gules; a gannet between four swords in saltire, on a chief sable; a buckler argent charged with a cross gules between two helmets of the first: their crest is a man demi-arm'd at all points, surmounting a torse and a helmet: their motto, "Make all sure." They are incorporated with the Braziers.

ARMORIAL, *Adj.* [from *armour*,] belonging to the coat or escutcheon of a family.

A'RMORIST, *S.* [from *armist*,] a person skilled in heraldry.

A'RMORY, *S.* [*armoire*, Fr.] a place where arms are kept. Arms. An escutcheon, or family coat.

A'RM'S, *S.* offensive or defensive weapons. Figuratively, a state of hostility between two nations; war. In Heraldry, the badges of distinction, escutcheons, or other marks of honour. In birds or beasts of prey, those parts which they make use of in attacking others, or defending themselves.

A'RM'Y, *S.* [*armee*, Fr.] a collection of armed men, under their commanders.

AROMA'TICAL, *Adj.* [from *aromatic*, Lat.] composed of spices; spicy; fragrant; strong scented.

AROMA'TIC, *Adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat.] See **AROMATIC**.

AROMA'TICS, *S.* spices, or any fragrant, or high-tasted body. In Medicine, they are used to strengthen the fibres in cold cachectic habits;

habits; and, after the carrying off the waters in a dropfy, to fortify the fprings, and hinder them from filling again. As they are very good to prevent putrefaction, we cannot but admire the goodnefs of Providence, in having given them fo lavifhly to warm countries, which are moft liable to diforders of that kind.

To ARO'MATIZE, V. A. [from *aroma*, Lat.] to fcent with fpirits; to make any thing agreeable.

AR'OUS, the perfect of *Arife*.

AROUND, Adv. [*à la ronde*, Fr. *runde*, Dun.] in a circular manner. On all fides, in allufion to the circumference of a circle furrounding its center. Ufed as a prepoftion; encircling, encompassing; round about. "Around his brows." *Dryd*.

AR'PENT, S. the fame as *acre*. See *ACRE*.

AR'OUSE, V. A. to wake from fleep; to excite to action; to raife up from a ftate of dejection; to ftimulate.

AR'QUEBUSE, S. [fpelt improperly *barquebuse*, of *arquebuse*, Fr. *arcobugio*, Ital.] a hand gun, carbine, fufee, or caliver.

ARRACK, S. See *ARRAC*.

To ARR'AIN, S. [*arranger*, Fr.] in Law, to fet a thing in order, to fit it for a trial; to indict, to accufe; to charge with crime, applied to perfons. Ufed with the particle *for* before the crime. "Arrain you *for* want of knowledge." *Dryd*.

ARRA'IGNMENT, S. the act of trying upon an indictment; accusation; or charge.

To ARR'ANGE, V. A. [*arranger*, Fr.] to difpofe, or put in regular order.

ARR'ANGEMENT, S. the act of putting things into order.

ARR'ANT, Adj. [as it carries with it the idea of fomething remarkable, it feems derived from *are*, Sax. remarkable, or one that has pre-eminence over others; not as Johnson imagines from *errant*, Fr. which fignifying a vagabond, and being at firft ufed in that fenfe with the word *rogue*, loft its fignification, and was at laft made ufe of to convey the idea of fomething bad] notorious; infamous, vile.

ARR'ANTLY, Adv. notoriously, infamous, or shamefully.

ARR'AY, S. [See the verb] the order of army drawn up to give battle; dreis.

To ARR'AY, V. A. [from *array*, Fr.] to place an army in proper order. To deck, embellish, or adorn with dreis; ufed with the particle *with*. In Law to rank or place a jury in proper order.

ARR'EAR, S. [from *arriere*, Fr.] what remains unpaid. That which has been due fome time, and is not difcharged.

ARR'EA'GE, S. the remainder of a fum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant fince his laft balance; in a more loofe fenfe, any money not paid when due.

ARR'EST, S. [from *arrefter*, Fr.] in

Law, the feizing a perfon, thereby depriving him of his liberty; either for debt, or any offence againft the Law. A ftopping from proceeding in an undertaking. Stoppage, or depriving a thing of its motion. "The ftop and arreft of the air." *Bac*. A fenfe feldom to be met with at prefent.

To ARR'EST, V. A. [from *arrefter*, Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ; to feize by law; to ftop, withhold, or bind.

ARR'ESTA'NDO *bovis re diffidentur*, in Law, a writ which lies for one whofe cattle or goods are taken by another, to prevent him from making away with them during the fuit.

ARR'ET, S. [Fr. *arret*] the decision of a fovereign court, refembling our acts of parliament.

ARR'ESTO *facta super bovis mercatorum alienigenarum*, in Law, a writ which lies for a denizen againft the goods of ftrangers in this kingdom, for goods taken from him in their country, after he fhall have been denied refutation there.

ARR'IERE, S. [ufed in French to imply a thing behind another, oppofed to *before*] the laft part of an army, or that which marches behind; for which we now ufe the word *rear*.

ARR'IVAL, S. [from *arrive*] the coming to or arriving at any place, the attainment of any defign.

To ARR'IVE, V. A. [from *arriver*, Fr.] to come to any place. Figuratively, to attain, or come to. Ufed with the particle *to*, before the perfon; to befall, to happen to. "To whom this glorious death arrives." *Waller*. This is an unufual, if not improper, acceptation.

ARR'OGANCE, or ARR'OGANCY, S. [from *arrogantia*, Lat.] the affuming more honour or merit, than is really our due.

ARR'OGANT, Part. [from *arrogantia*, Part.] felf-conceited; haughty; affuming.

ARR'OGANTLY, Adj. felf-conceited, or haughty manner.

To ARR'OGATE, V. A. [from *arrogatum*, Lat.] to claim a thing or quality, which does not belong to us. Ufed with the particles *to* or *upon*, before the perfonal pronoun. "Arrogated to herfelf." *Milf*. "Arrogated unto themfelves." *Raleigh*.

ARR'ONDIE, Adv. [Fr. of *arrondir*, in Heraldry,] the making things appear in relief by proper fufides. A cross *arrondie*, according to Harris, is one compofed of the fecton of a circle, which, in the fame arm, lay the fame way; fo that all the arms are of an equal thicknefs, and terminate at the end of an efcutcheon like a plain cross.

ARR'OW, S. [*arve*, Sax. *jara*, Spanifh] a fender piece of wood pointed, barbed, and fhoot from a bow. *Arrowsmith*, the perfon who fixed the plates of fteel to the heads of arrows.

ARSE, S. [*Ears*, Sax. *aers*, *cers*, Belg.] the posteriors. Figuratively, the hind part of any thing; as, "The cart's *arse*."

ARSENAL, S. [*arsenal*, Fr. *arsenale*, Ital.] a magazine, or place wherein warlike stores are kept.

ARSENIC, S. [*arsenion*, Gr.] in Natural History, a ponderous, volatile, mineral substance, which gives whiteness to metals by infusion, but destroys their malleability; is extremely corrosive, caustic, and a strong poison. A single grain will turn one pound of copper to a beautiful seeming silver.

ARSENICAL, Adj. having the properties of arsenic.

ART, S. [*art*, Fr. of *ars*, Lat.] a metaphysical term, implying a collection of certain rules by which any thing may be performed; distinguished from science by its object; if the object be attained by the application of rules, or require practice, then it is an *art*; but if contemplated only with respect to its different appearances, the collection of observation relative thereto is a science. But these terms being used promiscuously by authors, the word *art* is sometimes used for something acquired, in opposition to that which is implanted by nature. A trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. The liberal arts consist in the application, or exercise of the mind; the mechanic, those which consist in the exercise of the body, or hand. *Art and parts*, in Law, used by the Scotch to signify the adviser and accomplice in a crime; or one who both contrived and acted a part in it.

ARTERIAL, Adj. that which belongs to an artery. The *arterial* blood is reckoned hotter, redder, and more spirituous than that of the veins.

ARTERIO-TOMY, S. [*agrotomyia*, Gr.] in Surgery, the opening an artery, with a lancet, in order to draw blood from thence. Performed only in the temporary arteries, &c. on extraordinary cases. The most dangerous hæmorrhages proceed from wounding the arteries.

ARTERY, S. [*arteria*, Lat.] a membranous, elastic, conical tube, without valves, destined to receive the blood from the heart, and to distribute it to the lungs, and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart, is called the pulmonary artery, and that which rises from the left the aorta. Providence has displayed its wisdom in the formation and disposition of these tubes, by covering them from external injuries, since the least of them could not be wounded without danger; nor the largest without inevitable death.

ARTFUL, Adj. according to the rules of art, artificial, opposed to natural. Full of cunning or craft.

ARTFULLY, Adv. so as to shew a great No. III.

deal of cunning, or skill. Seldom used in a good sense.

ARTFULNESS, S. the quality of attaining an end by cunning. Seldom used in a good sense.

ARTHRITIC, or ARTHRITICAL, Adj. [from *arthritis*,] gouty. That which has something like joints.

ARTHRITIS, S. [from *arthritis*, Gr.] a disease which affects the joints: the gout.

ARTICHOKE, S. [*artichaut*, Fr. *artichoca*, Span. *chock*, Teut.] in Botany, the *cynara*. Linnæus ranges them in the 15th sect. of his 19th class. There are three species. The fruit is like the cone of a pine-tree. For JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, See SUN-FLOWER.

ARTIC, Adj. spelt by some authors instead of ARTIC, which see.

ARTICLE, S. [of *articulus*, Lat.] in grammar, a word placed before a substantive to distinguish its signification. In English, we use two sorts, the definite and indefinite. *A* is the indefinite, and *the* the definite. We use them before a substantive, but not before adjectives, unless they are followed by a substantive, as a *bad* minister. They are never placed before pronouns, unless they include a substantive in them. *Article* likewise implies the heads of a discourse. In commerce, a single transaction, thing, or parcel in an account. Applied to time, a moment, an instant. "In that *article* of time," *Clarendon*.

To ARTICLE, V. N. to make conditions; to stipulate; to draw up or reduce into different heads. To bind or oblige a person to serve under certain conditions. "He *articled* him for seven years."

ARTICULAR, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.] a disease affecting the joints.

ARTICULATE, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.] that may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, it implies, that its sounds are distinct, and varied, but connected together so as to form words; an articulate pronunciation is that wherein the syllables and words are pronounced distinctly. Used by Bacon, to imply a discourse branched out into different articles, or minute; "Instructions extreme curious and *articulate*."

To ARTICULATE, V. A. [*articuler*, Fr.] to pronounce in a distinct manner. To draw up articles, or to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, Adv. distinctly.

ARTICULATION, S. in Anatomy, the juncture of two bones, so that they may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, the modulations and variations, which are so connected as to form syllables or words.

ARTIFICE, S. [*artificer*, Fr.] an indirect method of attaining one's end, including the

A S

the idea of a subtle contrivance; a pretence, stratagem, or fraud, in order to insure success in any undertaking; opposed to open integrity, and undisguised honesty.

ARTIFICIAL, Adj. [*artificial*, Fr.] made by art. Something counterfeit opposed to real or genuine. That which displays art. *Artificial lines* are drawn upon a sector, or scale to represent lines and tangents.

ARTIFICIALLY, Adv. artfully, cunningly, craftily. Performed by art, in opposition to natural.

ARTILLERY, S. [*artillerie*, Fr.] such heavy engines of war, such as cannon, &c. any weapons used in battle. "Jonathan gave his *artillery* to the lad." 1 Sam. xx. 40.

ARTISAN, S. [Fr.] A low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman. Formerly applied to the practitioners in any art.

ARTIST, S. [Fr.] a person who excels in those arts which require good natural parts. One who is capable of performing an undertaking which requires judgment; opposed to novice.

ARTLESSLY, Adv. in a simple, innocent, and undesigning manner; without any embellishment; naturally.

ARTLESS, Adj. without art, design, or cunning.

ARUNDEL, a town in Sussex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Thursdays, and a small one on Saturdays. The fairs are on May 14, Aug. 21, and Dec. 15, for cattle; and on Dec. 17, for pedlars ware. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, over which is a wooden bridge, where small ships may ride. The ancient castle is seated on the summit of the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is eight miles E. of Chichester, and 54 S. W. by S. of London; governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament, has two streets paved with stones; about two hundred houses, and eight hundred inhabitants. Long. O. 25. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

A'S, *Conjunct.* [*ah*, Teut.] in the same manner; when it answers *so*, or *such*, it is used for *that*. Referring to the present time, it implies something already done. "Whittled as he went for want of thought." Dryd. Since, or because; according to. "As they please." Boyle. Answering *so*, it implies condition, or the same manner. Before *how*, it implies manner, as *how*? in what manner. Before *yet*, it implies till, "As yet," i. e. till this time. Before *for*, with respect to. Before *if*, supposing. Before *to* with respect or regard to. Before *though*, granting it to be real. "As well as, no less than with; likewise, or besides." "Some peculiarity as well as his face." Locke. Likewise a Roman weight, the same with their libra or lb.

A S C

ASBESTINE, Adj. [from *asbestos*] something incombustible not to be destroyed by fire.

ASBESTOS, S. [from a Gr. *asbestos*,] in Natural History, a stone not to be consumed in fire. See AMEANTHUS.

ASCARIDES, S. [Gr. from *ασκαρις*,] small, white, round, and short worms, which decrease at each extremity, and resemble needles, both with respect to their shape and size, found glued together in the intestinum rectum of infants, and derive their name from their being always in motion: The best method of expelling them is by clysters of gentian, camomile, &c.

To **ASCEND**, V. N. [*ascendo*, Lat.] to rise upwards; figuratively to advance in knowledge. In genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards. Used in all these senses with the particles *to*, *into* or *unto*. Used actively, for climbing up any eminence.

ASCENDABLE, Adj. that may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, S. [from *ascendant*, Fr.] superiority, or influence. In Astrology, the horoscope, or degree of the ecliptic, which rises above the horizon at a person's birth; called likewise the first house, and supposed to influence the whole series of a person's actions. Figuratively, the greatest height or perfection. In genealogy ancestors, or those nearest the root of a pedigree. Used adjectively for something influencing another.

ASCENDENCY, S. a bias; influence or superiority.

ASCENDING, Part. [from *ascendens*, Lat.] going upwards. In Astronomy, those degrees, or stars, above the horizon.

ASCENSION, S. [from *ascenso*, Lat.] a motion upwards. In Divinity the miraculous ascent of our Saviour, when he went to heaven, in the sight of his apostles; which is commemorated by the church ten days before Whit-Sunday, and called *Trinity Thursday*. *Ascension*, in Astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right Ascension* is a degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique Ascension*, is a portion of the equator, contained between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises with the star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSIVE, Adj. [from *ascensus*, Lat.] being in motion upwards.

ASCENT, S. [from *ascensus*, Lat.] motion upwards; a high place or eminence. In Logic, a kind of argument, wherein we rise from particulars to universals, by enumerating all the particulars which the universal term contains.

To **ASCERTAIN**, V. A. [*ascertener*, Fr.] to determine. To take away all doubt; to establish.

stablish. Sometimes used with the particle

ASCERTAINMENT, *S.* the determining a doubtful expression. A settled rule or standard.

ASCETIC, *Adj.* [*ασκητικός*, *Gr.*] employed entirely in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETIC, *S.* [from *ασκητις*, *Gr.*] one who practices a great degree of austerity and mortification. Applied to the Egyptians, among the Jews, and among the Christians, those of an exemplary life: not as Bingham observes, to monks who dwell in deserts, but to persons of all denominations, who lived in towns or cities.

ASCHA'RJOUNS, or **ASCHA'RIENS**, *S.* the followers of *Aschari*, one of the most celebrated doctors of the Mussulmen, who maintain that God is the universal agent, and the cause of all the actions of mankind, who are notwithstanding free to choose such as they please. So that mankind are answerable for what is entirely independent of them, with respect to its production, but entirely dependent on them, with respect to its choice or volition.

ASCII, *S.* [from a *Gr.* and *σκια*] in Geography, those inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have no shadow at certain times of the year, because the sun shines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCITES, *S.* [from *ασκω*, *Gr.*] in Medicine, a kind of dropsy.

ASCITIC, *Adj.* [from *ascitis*] dropical.

ASCITIOUS, *Adj.* [from *ascitius*, *Lat.*] counterfeit, spurious, opposed to genuine. That which is added to, or not inherent, opposed to essential.

ASCRIABLE, *Adj.* deducible from, or imputable to.

To **ASCRIBE**, *V. A.* [from *ascribo*, *Lat.*] to deduce from; to attribute to. Used with the particle *to*.

ASH, *S.* [from *asce*, *asc*, *Sax.*] in Botany, the fraxinus. Its male flowers have no petals, and the germen has one seed like a bird's tongue. *Ash-coloured* is between brown and grey, resembling the bark of the ash.

ASHAMED, *Adj.* conscious of having done something which may be found fault with. Used with the particle *of* before the object. See **SHAME**.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and seven fairs; on February 13, for horses of all sorts and horned cattle; on April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horses, horned cattle, and wool; on August 16, for horses and horned cattle; on October 20, and November 29, for coarse heavy horses and horned cattle. It is seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, over which there is a stone bridge, in a rich soil, and is a pretty large town, though not so flourishing as former ly. It is 10 miles N. E.

of Uttoxeter, and 133 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 0.

ASHDURTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays for wool and yarn only, and on Saturdays for provisions of all sorts. The fairs are on the first Thursday in March, the first Thursday in June, August 10, and November 11, principally for horned cattle. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four flannery towns. It is seated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and copper; and has a very handsome church; as also a chapel, which is turned into a school. It stands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter, 25 N. E. of Plymouth, and 191 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 30.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and Whit-Tuesday for horses, cows, and sheep; on St. Bartholomew and St. Simon and Jude for horses and cows. It had a castle with a very high tower, a great part of which is still standing. It has also a good free-school, and is 13 miles S. of D-rby, 19 N. of Coventry, and 98 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 40.

ASHEN, *Adj.* made or consisting of ash, or ash-wood.

ASHES, *S.* [it has no singular. *Aste*, *ahse*, *ahsan*, or *asca*, *Sax.*] that substance which things are reduced to by burning. The corpse of a dead person, alluding to the ancient custom of burning the dead. *Ash-Wednesday*, *Ash Wednesday*, the first day of Lent, so called from the custom of the ancient Christians of sprinkling ashes on their heads on that day.

ASHORE, *Adv.* to the shore or land; on land.

ASHY, *Adj.* resembling the ash in colour, of a whitish grey.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the second in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent, and is generally said that the first man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, arising from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But, be that as it will, arts and sciences were early cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt: but all the considerable religions now known had their first beginning in Asia; and there are still a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thousand years old. They have one sort of religion in China; and another in India, whose priests

are the Brachmans; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whose beginnings are sufficiently known to all the world. This was the seat of several ancient empires or monarchies; such as that of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. It is 4740 miles in length from the Dardanelles on the W. to the eastern shore of Tartary; and 4389 in breadth from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into 20 great parts, namely, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's Empire, with the two Peninsulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Borneo, with Caracum, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the Islands. The governments of Asia are generally monarchical; and Turkey, Persia, the Mogul's Empire, Thibet, and China, are subject to single monarchs; but the rest is divided among several sovereigns; inasmuch that there are reckoned seven emperors, and 30 kings, besides petty princes, and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small in respect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Beside these, some pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are so many and so various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are Hons, Leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea, which is about 2000 miles in circumference, and the Lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers, I shall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

ASIDE, Adv. that which is not straight or perpendicular; out of its true direction; not towards; from the company.

ASININE, Adj. [from *asinus*; Lat.] pertaining to the nature of an ass.

TO ASK, V. A. [*ascion*, or *uſſion*; Sax.] from hence we may see, that the London pronunciation *ask*, instead of *ask*, is a remain of the Saxon, and not so great an impropriety as appears at first sight; to desire a thing, sometimes with the particle *for*; to demand; to put a question; to enquire, with the particle *after*; to require.

ASKANCE, **ASKAUNT**, Adv. [from *a* and *ſcant*, of *ſcantum*, Fr.] with the pupils of each eye turned to each corner of the eyes; obliquely; sideways; with a leer.

ASKER, S. one who makes a request, or proposes a question.

ASKEW, Adv. [from *ſkef*, Belg. *ſchiel*] aside; opposed to a direct look, oblique.

ASLANT, Adv. on one side, obliquely, implying a deviation from a straight or perpendicular situation.

ASLEEP, Adv. in that state wherein the senses are closed, the eyes shut, and a person enjoys that rest from animal labour called sleep.

ASLOPE, Adv. [from *a* and *ſlop*, Belg.] declining, obliquely; opposed to level or horizontal.

A'SP, or **A'SPIC**, S. [*aspis*, Lat.] a kind of serpent, whose poison is mortal in three hours after the bite.

ASPALATHUS, S. In Botany, a plant called the Rose of Jerusalem, or Our Lady's Rose. Likewise the wood of a small thorny tree, which grows on the banks of the Danube and Nisiro in Rhodes: the best sort is heavy, red, or purple next to the bark, is fragrant to the smell, and bitter to the taste. It affords an essential oil, so much like that of roses, that one might be taken for the other.

ASPARAGUS, S. [Lat. vitiously pronounced *ſparrowgrass*] in Botany, its flower is composed of six leaves, being male and hermaphrodite, sometimes in different land at other times in the same plants from the center grows an erect stile, which becomes a berry with three cells, including one or two seeds. It is aperient, diuretic, good in the gravel and stranguary, and makes the urine very fetid or rank.

A'SPECT, S. [*aspectus*; Lat.] the face; a cast of the countenance; look or appearance. The front of a building. The different lights in which things may be viewed. In Astrology, the situation of stars or planets with respect to each other; or, according to Kepler, an angle formed by the rays of two planets meeting on the earth, able to excite some natural power or influence.

TO ASPECT, V. A. [*aspicis*, Lat.] to look upon, gaze, or behold.

ASPECTABLE, Adj. [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] that which may be seen; that which is the object of sight; visible.

ASPECTION, S. [from *aspectum*, supine of *aspicis*, Lat.] the act of viewing or beholding. "On *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AS'PEN, or **ASP**, S. [*arpen*, or *apir*; Sax. *asp*; Dan.] a kind of poplar, whose leaves are always trembling.

A'SPER, Adj. [Lat.] rough or rugged. In Commerce, a small silver coin, struck and current in the grand seignior's dominions, if good 120 of them are worth 32 d. English.

A'SPERA ARTER (A) in Anatomy, the trachea or wind-pipe, situated in the throat and

and lower part of the neck. It is made up of segments of a circle, or cartilaginous hoops, disposed so as to form a canal open to the back, which consists of a glandular membrane; and is in breadth the 12th part of an inch.

To **ASPERATE**, *V. A.* [*aspero*, Lat.] to roughen; to make rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, *Adj.* [from *asper*, Lat. and *folium*], in Botany, applied to those plants whose leaves are rough and placed alternately; having, according to Ray, a monopetalous flower, divided into five parts, and succeeded by four seeds: such are the huplasia, borax, &c.

ASPERITY, *S.* [*asperitas*, Lat.] unevenness or roughness; moroseness.

ASPEROUS, *Adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] rough; rugged or uneven, opposed to smooth. "Black and white, the most *asperous* and uneven of colours." *Boyle*.

To **ASPERSE**, *V. A.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] to lay any thing against the character of another; to slander; to calumniate.

ASPERSION, *S.* [*aspersio*, Lat.] the action of sprinkling; applied, in Divinity, to the mode of baptism commonly practised; likewise, in Popish countries, appropriated to the method of sprinkling with holy water. Unscripted calumny, or slander.

ASPHALTIC, *Adj.* [from *asphaltum*] of the nature of asphalt; bituminous, or pitchy.

ASPHALTOS, *S.* [*Gr.* ἀσφαλτος] in Natural History, a solid, heavy, brittle, brown, and even blackish, shining, resinous, inflammable, and pitchy substance, found chiefly on the surface of the Dead Sea, on which Sodom and the other cities were situated, mentioned Gen. xix. 27, 28. Used by the Tartars to pitch their ships with, and by the ancients in embalming their dead.

ASPHALTUM, *S.* (see **ASPHALTOS**) in Natural History, a bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately discovered at Neuchâtel in Switzerland, by M. de la Sabloniere.

ASPHODEL, *S.* [*Gr.* ἀσφοδελος, Lat.] in Botany, the day lily. Linnaeus ranges it in his sixth class, because the flower has six stamina and one stile. There are six species; and were by the ancients planted near burying-places, to supply the manes of the deceased with nurture.

To **ASPIRATE**, *V. A.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] to lay a stress of voice upon any syllable; to be pronounced with vehemence or a full breath.

ASPIRATE, *Adj.* [from *aspiratus*, Lat.] pronounced with roughness, stress, or vehemence of voice.

ASPIRATION, *S.* [from *aspiratio*, Lat.] a fighting for; a longing after; an anxious ardent desire. In Grammar, the pronouncing any word strongly or in full breath.

To **ASPRE**, *V. N.* [from *aspre*, Lat.]

to endeavour after something above our present circumstances or situation. Used with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUINT, *Adv.* a position of the eyes, wherein they do not seem to look the same way. Obliquely, opposed to directly.

ASS, *S.* [from *as*, Arm. *asel*, Teut. *asir*, Isl.] a domestic animal, remarkable for sluggishness, hardness, patience, exactness of diet, and long life. There are a wild sort in Peru, which are as remarkable for their activity as the tame are for their sluggishness; but, what is very surprising, they are no sooner loaded, but they become like the dullest of the species. The asses of the east are by no means to be compared with ours, since their hair is abundantly softer, and their whole make bespeaks something superior. Hence it was, that formerly kings and princes used to ride on them; and our Saviour made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem on one of that species. Figuratively, a person of a mean, abject spirit; despicable, ignorant, and dull.

ASSA, *S.* in Pharmacy, divided into *assa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *assa fetida*; a gum or resin, of a brownish colour, and a very offensive smell; from whence it receives both the name *assa*, and likewise that of *devil's dung*. It is the product of an umbelliferous plant which grows in the east, in the parts bordering on the Persian gulph, flowing either naturally or by incision from its root. Those who would be better acquainted with this plant, may have recourse to Kempter's Voyages into Persia. It is of great efficacy in nervous and uterine disorders, epilepsies, &c. and much used by the oriental nations in their furies.

To **ASSAIL**, *V. A.* [from *assailier*, Fr.] to attack, or fall upon an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with words or arguments.

ASSAILABLE, *Adj.* that which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, *S.* [*assailant*, Fr.] one who makes an attack, opposed to one who defends.

ASSAILANT, *Adj.* the using acts of violence; attacking.

ASSAILER, *S.* one who attacks another.

ASSAPANIC, *S.* in Natural History, the flying squirrel, a Virginian animal, which, though without wings, by means of stretching its legs and distending its skin, is said to fly the space of half a mile. 'Tis pity we have not a more minute description of it, in order to discover the mechanism it makes use of on these occasions. *Diderot*.

ASSASSIN, *S.* [from *assa*, Arab.] one who lays in wait for another; a person who murders another.

To **ASSASSINATE**, *V. A.* [from *assassinare*] to murder revengefully or for hire; to way-lay.

ASSASSINATION, S. the act of murdering.

ASSASSINATOR, S. See **ASSASSIN**.

ASSAULT, S. [*assault*, Fr.] in War, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, the assailants being all the time without any cover or shelter. A Christian governor is obliged to sustain three assaults before he surrenders; and a Turk is forbid by his religion to capitulate for a place which has a mosque in it. This has lately been filled a *coup de main*. See *Mordaunt's Trial*. Figuratively, an invasion or attack, applied to properties or opinions. In Law, a violent injury offered, by a blow, or a terrifying speech. *Lamb. Iren. d. i. c. 3. 25 Edw. III. c. 24.*

To ASSAULT, V. A. in War, to make a furious attack, without any cover, on a fortified place. To offer violence to; to attack.

ASSAULTER, S. one who assaults another.

ASSAY, S. [from *essaye*, Fr. hence ancient writers borrowed the word *assay*, spelling it according to its pronunciation, and later authors *essay*, according to the original; but they are now used in different senses, and may be esteemed different words] examination, trial, attack. *Assay* of weights and measures, is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To ASSAY, V. A. [from *essayer*, Fr.] to put to trial; to try. To apply, in allusion to the application of the touch-stone in assaying metals.

ASSAYER, S. one who tries metals, to determine how much they are above, or below standard.

ASSAYING, S. the art of separating metals, sulphurs, &c. from each other, to determine the quantity of each before the trial, and the advantage accruing from extraction. This is performed by reducing the ore into a fine powder, and melting it with lead in a crucible, after which it is put upon a test, where it is worked with a proper degree of heat, till the lead is either evaporated or vitrified, and leaves the silver in the form of a bead on the test: this is called cupelling. There is another method called quartation, which is performed by the infusion of aqua fortis into the mixed mass of ore and lead, instead of placing it on the test.

ASSEMBLAGE, S. [Fr.] the collecting a great number of things together, so as to form a whole; it differs from *assembly*, as that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSEMBLE, V. A. [of *assembler*, Fr.] to unite several things or persons together. To bring several things together. Used with the proposition *together*. To join the different parts of a work together.

ASSEMBLY, S. [from *assemblée*, Fr.] a collection or company of several persons, to enjoy the pleasure of conversation, news, cards, &c.

ASSENT, S. [from *assensus*, Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it acknowledges any proposition to be true or false; agreement or consent.

To ASSENT, V. N. [from *assentire*, Lat.] to receive or admit a thing as true. Sometimes used actively, with the particle *unto*.

ASSENTATION, S. [*assentatio*, Lat.] the profession of one's opinion being the same as another, merely through compliment. Flattery, and includes the secondary idea of something base and mean.

To ASSENT, V. A. [from *assere*, Lat.] to affirm as true; to claim as one's due; to defend by words and actions.

ASSERTION, S. [from *assert*] affirmation; a proposition delivered in positive terms.

ASSERTIVE, Adj. [from *assert*] positive; obstinate; dogmatical; affirmative.

ASSERTOR, S. one who affirms. A maintainer, or supporter.

To ASSESS, V. A. [of *assessare*, Ital.] to tax, or fine a person.

ASSESSMENT, S. [from *assess*] the sum, or fine levied. The act of levying a fine.

ASSESOR, S. one who settles a fine. In the imperial chamber, a councillor who has a salary annexed to his place, of which there are forty-one.

ASSETS, S. [used only in the plural, from *assere*, Fr.] the goods of a deceased person, which are to be appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To ASSEVER, or **ASSEVERATE**, [*asseverare*, Lat.] to affirm, or deny with oaths, imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSEVERATION, S. [*asseveratio*, Lat.] the act of attesting a thing by an oath, or imprecations.

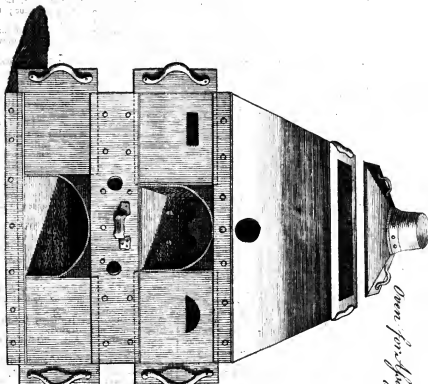
ASSIDUITY, S. [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] a constant attention or application to study, or business; diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, Adj. [*assiduus*, Lat.] unwearied; incessant; attentive.

ASSIDUOUSLY, Adv. attentively, incessantly.

ASSIENTO, S. a contract made between this nation and Spain, for supplying their plantations with negroes. This is now carried on by a company of British merchants, and our captures of Senegal and Goree must tend not only to render this trade more advantageous in particular; but as it may force even the French to contract with us for the supply of their sugar colonies, will highly redound to illustrate the character of Mr. T. Cummings, the projector of that expedition.

To



Open for display.

To ASSI'GN, V. A. [from *assigne*, Lat.] to distribute; allot; appoint; determine, or fix. To produce; to make a person one's deputy; to transfer property to another. To prove, shew, or demonstrate.

ASSI'GNABLE, Adj. that which may be settled, fixed, marked out, or transferred.

ASSI'GNA'TION, S. [from *assignation*, Fr.] the transferring property to another. In Commerce, an order to certain persons to pay a debt to another, whose name is mentioned. Generally used in amours, for an appointment made for meeting.

ASSIGNE'E, S. [*assigné*, Fr.] one appointed by another to perform any business. Commonly applied to those who are entrusted with the estate of a bankrupt.

ASSI'GNMENT, S. the setting any thing apart; an appropriation; an alienation.

To ASSIMI'LATE, V. A. [*assimilo*, Lat.] to convert to the same nature; to bring to a resemblance.

ASSIMILA'TION, S. the action by which things are rendered like each other. In Physics, that action or motion by which a body transforms, or converts others into a nature, or substance, the same as their own. Such are the conversion of oil and spirits into flame; that of earth and water into the substance of vegetables; and that of aliment into the bodies of animals; a resemblance, or essential likeness. Used with the particle *with*. "*Assimilation with God.*" *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'MULATE, V. A. [*assimulo*, Lat.] to counterfeit; to feign.

ASSIMULA'TION, S. [*assimulatio*, Lat.] a counterfeit, or specious resemblance.

To ASSU'EST, V. A. [*assister*, Fr.] to relieve; to help: its motive is commiseration, and its object the necessitous. But authors, who do not attend to this precision, used the word either for *succour* or *aid*.

ASSI'STANCE, S. [*assistance*, Fr.] the act of helping; help, aid.

AS-SI'TANT, Adj. [from *ass*, supplying the defects of another. An *assistant surgeon*, or *physician*, is one who is called by another to help him in manual operations or advice.

ASSI'STANT, S. [from *ass*] one who helps or assists another. In Law, one who partakes with another in the commission of a crime, as an accomplice, but not as a principal. One who is named to help a principal officer in the exercise of his duty or functions. An *assistant* to a bishop, or rector, is one who partakes with him in administering the sacrament, and in the discharge of church offices. An *attendant*, is an improper use of the word.

ASSUSE, S. [*assise*, Fr. a sitting] in Law, a place wherein a judge and jury assemble

for the trial of causes; they are either general or particular. The term is likewise applied to signify the whole process of a writ: a jury; a statute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itself, as prescribed by the statute. This excellent regulation was made 31 Hen. III. and that of the circuits of judges in the time of Hen. II.

To ASSI'ZE, V. A. to fix the price, or weight of a commodity.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, S. an officer who inspects weights and measures.

ASSO'CIABLE, Adj. [from *associabilis*, Lat.] that which may be united to something else.

To ASSO'CIATE, V. A. [*associer*, Fr. of *afficio*, Lat.] to join; to make one of a company. To join inseparably, applied to ideas. Used in all these senses with the particle *with*.

ASSO'CIATE, Adj. [from *associatus*, Lat.] confederated; joined; making part of a society.

ASSO'CIATE, S. one who is joined to another as a companion, partner, or confederate.

ASSOCIA'TION, S. union; society. The act of forming a company or society. A contract or treaty, between two or more, for the better carrying on any design. In Physics, combination, or union. In Metaphysics, the connexion of two or more ideas in the mind, which constantly follow each other in such a manner, that one can scarce be excited without the other. It is thus that children think of spirits in the dark; and the common observation, that "a burnt child dreads the fire," is founded on this habit.

ASSONANCE, S. [*assonance*, Fr.] in Poetry, is where the words of a sentence have the same sound, but are not properly a rhyme.

AS'SORTMENT, S. [*assortement*, Fr.] in Trade, a stock of goods of various sorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts. A collection of such things as agree in size and colour.

To ASSUA'GE, V. A. [from *suavis*, *adjuvare*, or *assuaviare*, Lat.] to cool, or lessen; to calm; to pacify, or appease; to ease, applied to pain. It generally implies the lessening the violence of something furious. To abate, or grow less.

ASSUA'GEMENT, S. [from *assuage*] that which lessens or abates the violence of any thing.

ASSUA'GER, one who pacifies, appeases, or cools.

ASSUA'SIVE, Adj. [*assuadio*, Lat.] that assuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSUEFA'CTION, S. [from *assuefactum*, sup. of *assuefacio*, Lat.] the constant use of a thing; habit.

ASSU'ETUDE, S. [from *assuetudo*, Lat.] the being accustomed to a thing. Custom.

To **ASSU'ME**, V. A. [from *assumo*, Lat.] to take. To represent a character; to urrogate, or claim what is not one's due; to suppose or look upon a thing as evident, without proof; to take up, applied to the use of an expression; to appropriate, to apply to one's self.

ASSUMER, S. a vain, arrogant person.

ASSU'MING, Part. proud; arrogant.

ASSU'MPSIT, V. A. [Lat. third person singular of the preter of *assumo*, Lat.] in Law, a voluntary and verbal promise to perform, or pay a thing to another. If a person does not pay for goods sold him, an *indebitatus assumpsit* lies against him.

ASSU'MPTION, S. [from *assumptio*, Lat.] appropriating any thing to one's self. The supposing a thing true, without proof. The thing supposed, a postulate, or postulatum. The *assumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of August. In Logic, the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.

ASSU'MPTIVE, Adj. [from *assumptivus*, Lat.] which a person may appropriate to himself. In Heraldry, *assumptive* arms are what a person may use as his own. He who takes a prince prisoner, may use or assume his arms or escutcheon as his own.

ASSURANCE, S. [assurance, Fr.] a certain expectation. Confidence; trust, or security. Conviction. In Commerce, a contract to make good the damages to be sustained by another in a voyage. See also **INSURANCE**.

To **ASSU'RE**, V. A. [assurer, Fr.] to declare positively. To make a person confident, by removing the causes of doubt or fear. To be betrothed. To assure, differs from *assuring*, only in the tone of the voice, and implies a total exemption from doubt.

ASSU'REDLY, Adv. certainly; undoubtedly; positively.

ASSU'RER, S. [assurer, Fr.] in Commerce, one who indemnifies another against hazards at sea, &c.

ASTERISK, S. [from *αστερισκος*, Gr.] a character used to render particular passages in an author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin, marked thus *.

ASTHMA, S. [Gr. from *ασω*, Gr. to breath] in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing, arising from a disorder in the lungs. The general indication of cure is bleeding, dispersing the collected matter, and keeping up a constant perspiration.

ASTMA'TIC, or **ASTMA'TICAL**, Adj. affected with an asthma.

ASTE'RN, a sea term, in the hinder part of a ship; or any thing situated behind the ship.

To **ASTONISH**, V. A. [astonner, Fr.] to occasion surprize, or wonder. To amaze.

ASTONISHMENT, S. [from *astonishment*,

Fr.] a surprize; amazement; distinguished from admiration, both by the degree, and the nature of the object. "*Astonishment* is beyond bare admiration." South.

ASTRAD'DLE, Adv. See **ASTRIDE**.

ASTRAG'AL, S. [αστρογαλον, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, with a convex eminence, commonly called the ankle bone. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In Gunnery, the little moulding on a piece of ordinance.

AS'TRAL, Adj. [from *astrum*, Lat.] that which belongs, or relates to the stars. **Astral year**, is the time the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun. See **SIDERIAL**, and **YEAR**.

ASTRAY, Adv. wandering or deviating from the right path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error, opposed to truth.

To **ASTRICT**, V. A. [of *astrictum*, Lat.] to lessen the distance between objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other.

ASTRICTION, S. [from *astrictio*, Lat.] the act of making the parts of a thing approach nearer to each other.

ASTRICTIVE, Adj. [from *astrigere*] that which has a styptic, or binding quality.

ASTRICTORY, Adj. [from *astrictorius*, Lat.] having an astringent or binding quality.

ASTRIDE, Adj. [from *a* and *stride*] a posture wherein each of the legs is placed at a distance from another; open or wide, applied to the legs.

ASTRI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *astriferus*, Lat.] bearing, consisting of, or having stars.

ASTRI'GEROUS, Adj. [from *astrum*, and *gero*, Lat.] bearing, or adorned with stars.

To **ASTRI'NGE**, V. A. [from *astringere*] to press together; to force the parts closer.

ASTRINGENT, Part. [astringens, Lat.] that which contracts the dimension of the vessels, and thickens the fluids so that they cannot pass so fast by way of excrement; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

ASTROITES, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of stone found at Shuckburgh in Warwickshire, and at Touque in Normandy, which derives its name from its resembling a star, it consists of several thin pentagonal joints set over each other, so as to form a kind of pentagonal column, of whitish colour, unless soiled by accident. They have been successively classed among petrefactions, fossils, the animal tribe, and lately by M. Peyssonnel, among the vegetable.

ASTROL'ABE, S. [from *αστρον*, Gr. and *λεβαν*, Arab.] a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

ASTRO'LOGER, S. [from *astrologus*, Lat.] one who predicts future events from
the

the supposed influences of the stars. Formerly used for ASTRONOMER.

ASTROLOGIC, or ASTROLOGICAL, Adj. relating to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, Adv. agreeable to the principles of astrology.

To ASTROLOGIZE, V. A. [from *astrologia*] to study astrology; to solve, predict or foretell.

ASTROLOGY, S. [Lat. *astrologia*] the art of foretelling future events from the aspects, or positions of the stars. "It is divided into natural and judicial; natural astrology is the art of predicting natural events, as changes of weather, winds, tempests, storms, thunder, earthquakes, &c. *Judicial astrology*, is that which pretends to foretell moral events, or such as depend on the free-will and agency of man, as if the stars had some influence on it, and directed it. It had its life in Chaldea; from whence it spread to Egypt and Greece: as for ourselves and the French, we seem to have borrowed it from the Arabians.

ASTRONOMER, S. [from *agros* and *nomos*, Gr.] one who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL, Adj. founded upon the principles of astronomy.

ASTRONOMY, S. [*astronomia*, Fr. *astronomia*, Lat.] properly speaking, a branch of mixed mathematics, acquainting us with the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, revolutions, eclipses, &c. In a looser sense, the knowledge of the universe, and the primary laws of nature, in which respect it is a branch of physics, or natural philosophy.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, S. [from *astrum*, Lat. and *theologia*, Lat.] the proofs of a Deity drawn from an astronomical view of the heavens; the sublime arguments, which this tropic affords to the divine, are treated of in so elegant a manner by Dr. Derham, in his *Astro-theology*, and in the *Christian Magazine*, just published, that it must be a great loss to an ingenious mind not to have known them.

ASUNDER, Adv. [from *asundran*, or *asundron*, Sax.] at a distance from each other; apart; separate.

ASYLUM, S. [Lat. from a Gr. and *ekleus*, Gr.] a place of refuge, which sheltered a criminal, and secured him from the hands of an officer of justice. The *Asylum*, a house situated on the Surry side of Westminster-bridge, for the benefit of orphans, and other deserted girls of the poor, within the bills of mortality; who are maintained by voluntary contributions, and qualified for services. The design of this Institution was to prevent their falling into the hands of procurers, or turning prostitutes by necessity. Sir John Fielding was the projector in 1758.

ASYMMETRY, S. [from a Gr. and

symmetron,] a defect of proportion, or harmony.

ASYMPTOTE, S. a right line, which being continued indefinitely, continually approaches to a curve.

ASSYMPTOTICAL, Adj. belonging to, or relating to the properties of an asymptote.

ASYNDETON, S. [from a Gr. and *synthesis*,] in Grammar, a figure wherein several sentences meet without any conjunction.

AT, Prep [æt, Sax. *at*, Goth.] close to; in it. Before a word implying time it denotes the very instant in which a thing was done. Used instead of *with* it implies on account of. "At this news he dies." *Stakesp.* Before a personal pronoun, it implies an act of enmity. "He longs to be at him, i. e. to attack him." After *be* it implies intention, or employment. "She knew what he would be at." *Hud.* Used with command, it implies subject or obedient at my command. Sometimes it signifies *from*; as, "At our hands." *Pope.*

ATABAL, S. a kind of drum or tambour, made use of by the Moors.

ATE, the Preter of *eat*; thus *eat* is the preter of *eat*, *lil*. I eat, and *frat*, the Preter of *frico*, Goth. to eat with.

ATHANOR, S. [from *athan*, Heb. an oven or furnace,] in Chemistry, a large immovable furnace, made of earth or brick.

ATHEISM, S. [*atheisme*, Fr.] the opinion of those who deny the existence of a God.

ATHEIST, S. [of a Gr. and *theos*, Gr.] a person who denies the existence of a God. The advocates of this horrible opinion are divided either into such as deny the existence of a Deity, such as affect to doubt on this article, or such as deny the principal attributes of the divine nature, and suppose the Deity is a being without Intelligence, and acting by necessity; or, properly speaking, a being that never acts, and is always passive. The sources of this opinion is generally vice, and a dread of future punishment, ignorance, or want of stupidity; for according to lord Bacon, "Though a smattering in philosophy may lead a man into *atheism*, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God and providence." Used adjectively, it implies something that partakes of the principles of an atheist.

ATHEISTICAL, Adj. impious; after the manner of an atheist.

ATHEISTICALLY, Adv. like an atheist.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called *Athina*, and is an archbishop's see: though at present it is inconsiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Christians of the Greek church.

church, and they speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and, in 1637, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side, and there are several magnificent ruins which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and it is situated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Mistra, or Lacedæmon, 143 S. by E. of Larissa, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Long. 41. 55. lat. 38. 5.

A'THEOUS, S. [from *atheos*, Gr.] atheistical.

ATHIRST, Adv. wanting drink, thirsty.
ATHERTON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs; on April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; on July 18 for pleasure; on September 19 for horses, cows, and considerable quantities of cheese; and on December 4 for horses and fat horned cattle. It is seated on the river Ankar, and is indifferently large and well built. It is three miles S. of Stratford upon Avon, 18 S. by W. of Coventry, and 204 N. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 52. 40.

ATHLETIC, Adj. [from *athleta*, Lat.] strong, vigorous, active; robust.

ATHWART, Prep. across. Through. "*Athwart the terrors.*" *Addis. Cato.* Full of vexation: aside, or wrong.

ATLA'NTIC, S. that part of the sea or ocean which lies between Africa and America.

ATLAS, S. [Lat.] a collection of maps, alluding to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his shoulders. In Anatomy, the first vertebra of the neck. In Architecture, those statues of men, used instead of columns or pilasters to support any member of architecture.

ATMOSPHERE, S. [from *atmos*, Gr. and *sphaera*, Gr.] that thin elastic fluid with which the earth is covered to a particular height: some persons confine the term only to that part of the air which is nearest the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. It is not only admirably fitted for the nourishment and respiration of animals, the growth of vegetables, the production and propagation of sounds, but contributes to make the earth habitable, paints all the flowery creation with colours, affords us the all cheering rays of light; and not only contributes to shorten the long nights of winter, but to open to us the volume of creation, which we could not read without its assistance, nor understand without its comment. See the article AIR.

ATMOSPHERICAL, Adj. belonging to the atmosphere.

A'TOM, S. [from *atomos*, Lat.] in Physics, a particle of matter so minute as to be

indivisible. Any thing extremely minute, or small.

ATOMICAL, Adj. relating to atoms.

ATOMY, S. See ATOM.

To ATONE, V. N. to agree. "He and Ausidus can no more *atone*, &c." *Shakespeare.* to make satisfaction; to compensate: alluding to expiatory sacrifices. Used actively, to expiate; to make a recompence; followed by the particle *with* before the subject, "Each *atones* his guilty love *with* life." *Pope.*

A'TONEMENT, S. recompence, reconciliation, agreement. The uniting persons at variance with each other. In Divinity, the reconciling a person to God, by substituting the punishment of another in his stead. "Whose blood was brought in to make an *atonement.*" *Lev. xvi. 27.* Ransom: "I have found an *atonement.*" *Job xxxli. 24.*

A'TOP, Adv. on the highest or uppermost part of a thing.

ATTRABILARIOUS, Adj. [*attrabilis*, Fr.] affected with melancholy.

ATRA-BILIS, S. In Medicine, a state wherein the blood is deprived of its finer and more volatile parts, and rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. Figuratively, the effects of such a habit.

ATRAMEN'TEL, Adj. [from *atramentum*, Lat.] that which blackens.

ATRAMEN'TOUS, Adj. black, that which has the quality of ink.

ATROCIOUS, Adj. [from *atrox*] that which is extremely, enormously or flagrantly wicked.

ATROCIOUSNESS, S. that which is extremely, obstinately, and enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, S. [from *atrocitas*, Lat.] that which heightens the enormity of the crime.

A'TROPHY, S. [from *atro*, Gr. and *tropha*,] in Phytic, an universal consumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body. See the article CONSUMPTION.

To ATTA'CH, V. A. [*attacher*, Fr.] in Law, to seize either body or goods. To have an affection, or inclination towards a thing, together with a fear of losing it.

ATTACHMENT, S. [*attachement*, Fr.] disposition of the soul towards an object which is dear to it, and which we are afraid of losing; such as our friends, or duties; and is generally used in a good sense. In Law, the apprehending a person or thing. *Foreign attachment*, is the seizing the goods or money of a person, which are in the hands of another, to discharge a debt he owes to a third person.

To ATTA'CK, V. A. [*attaquer*, Fr.] to set upon, invade, or abuse, to treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTACK, S. [*attaque*, Fr.] in war, an attempt.

attempt to conquer. A *false attack* is made only to divert the intention of the enemy. Figuratively, any hostile attempt.

ATTACKER, S. the person who attacks.

TO ATTAIN, V. A. [*atteindre*, Fr.] to procure, or obtain; to come to, applied to place; to reach, applied to improvements in knowledge. Used actively it implies to arrive at, or acquire; applied to state, manner, or circumstance; with the particle *to*. "Attains to the highest degree." *Arbutnot*.

ATTAINABLE, Adj. that may be obtained, or acquired.

ATTAINER, S. [*atteindre*, Fr.] in Law, is where a person is condemned of treason by trials or by parliament on a bill brought into the house.

ATTAINMENT, S. the act or power of attaining.

TO ATTAINT, V. A. [*atteindre*, Fr.] to pass sentence for felony, or treason, whereby a person forfeits all his lands, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered base. To debase, corrupt.

ATTAINT, S. a blot or stain, alluding to the consequences of an attainer.

TO ATTEMPER, V. A. [*attempero*, Lat.] to render less rigorous; to render supple, applied to heat; to lessen any quality by the mixture of another; to suit, adapt, or fit. Used with the particle *to*.

TO ATTEMPERATE, V. A. [*attempero*, Lat.] to render agreeable or suitable to. Used with the particle *to*.

TO ATTEMPT, V. A. [*attenter*, Fr.] to try, or endeavour.

ATTEMPT, S. an undertaking, a trial to do a thing.

ATTEMPTABLE, Adj. that may be attempted.

ATTEMPTER, S. the person who endeavours, tries, or attempts.

TO ATTEND, V. A. [*attendre*, Fr.] to fix or apply the mind to an object; to listen, to hearken, to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to be intended for to stay for.

ATTENDANCE, S. [*attendance*, Fr.] the act of attending; service; a servant, generally applied to those who wait on nobles and princes; application. "Give attendance to reading." 1 Tim. iv. 13.

ATTENDANT, Adj. [*attendant*, Fr.] waiting on another person as an inferior.

ATTENDANT, S. [see the adjective] one who attends another; a servant; that which is inseparably united. In Law, one who owes service to, or is dependant on another. Thus a widow, holding land of a guardian, is *attendant* on him. *Terms de ley*, 63.

ATTENDER, S. a companion or associate.

ATTENT, Adj. [*attentus*, Lat.] listening to; intent.

ATTENTION, S. [Fr.] In Logic, an operation of the mind, and engages it to consider it in such a manner as to acquire a distinct idea thereof, as it were, all other ideas which offer themselves to the mind. Applied to the hearing, it signifies the stretching the drum of the ear in such a manner, as to make it susceptible of the lowest sounds.

ATTENTIVELY, Adv. so as to consider or listen to one particular object.

ATTENUANT, Part. [*attenuans*, Lat.] that which thins or dilutes. Used substantively, for those remedies which rarify the fluids, divide, or thin, the consistence of the humours, by breaking, or destroying, the strong cohesion of their original particles; by acting on the viscosity of the fluids contained in the ventricle and intestines; by exerting their power purely in making the blood thin, or acting on the solids by irritating and increasing their vibrations, whilst others exert their powers only on the fluids.

ATTENUATION, S. [Fr.] applied to fluids it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner; or, according to Chauvin, the dividing and separating the particles which before composed a solid mass; in which sense it is by chemists used for pulverising.

TO ATTEST, V. A. [*attester*, Lat.] to prove the truth of a thing.

ATTESTATION, S. [*attestation*, Fr.] evidence or proof.

ATTIC, Adj. [from *attica*, Lat.] in Architecture, a kind of shorter story over another, wherein no roof is to be seen. It also implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an elegance of style peculiar to the people of Attica.

TO ATTIRE, V. A. [*attirer*, or *attourner*, Fr. *ziieren*, or *ziiren*, Teut.] to adorn with clothes; to embellish; to ornament.

ATTIRE, S. [*zierd*, Teut.] clothes or drefs to adorn a person. In Hunting, the head or horns of a deer. In Botany, the third part or division of a plant, including its generative parts, and divided into feminiform and florid; the feminiform consists of the chives and apices, and the florid attire of thrums or fruits.

ATTIRER, S. one who attires another.

ATTITUDE, S. [Fr. of *attitudine*, Ital.] the posture of a figure; the posture of an actor to express the sentiments of the poet.

ATTOLLENT, Adj. [*attollens*, Lat.] that raises or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, S. [*attornatus*, Low Lat. from *ad* and *torr*, Fr.] a person appointed to do something for another. *Attorney at law*, one retained to manage a suit or action.

Attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, is the second officer in that court, on account of his skill placed as an assessor to the chancellor. *Attorney General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations and prosecute for the crown.

ATTORNMENT, or ATTOURNMENT, S. [*attournement*, Fr.] the agreement of a tenant of life to transfer property to another.

To ATTRACT, V. A. [of *attrahere*] to allure or invite; to draw.

ATTRACTIVE, Adj. [from *attrahere*] having the power of attracting.

ATTRACTION, S. [from *attrahere*, Fr.] in Mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing is drawn towards it. In the Newtonian system, it is an indefinite principle, implying only a tendency of approaching. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, or the attraction of cohesion; the attraction of gravity is that by which all bodies tend toward the center; from hence proceed almost all the motions and changes in the system; it is by this principle that light bodies ascend, the vapours ascend, and the rain falls, the waves roll, the air presses, and the sea is swelled or decreased by the vicissitude of its flux or reflux. The attraction of cohesion unites the insensible particles together, and causes the roundness we see in drops of water or quicksilver. Also the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, Adj. [*attrahens*, Fr.] drawing, inviting, alluring, engaging.

ATTRACTIVE, S. that which draws or engages the affections.

ATTRACTIVELY, Adv. in a manner that draws or allures.

ATTRACTOR, S. that which draws to itself.

ATTRIBUTABLE, Adj. that may be ascribed or imputed to a thing or person.

To ATTRIBUTE, V. A. [of *attributum*, Lat.] to ascribe; to impute or charge.

ATTRIBUTE, S. [*attributus*, Fr.] a property of a thing, flowing from its essence. In Divinity, the qualities or perfections of the Deity, divided into communicable or incommunicable; the communicable consist of his moral attributes, and the incommunicable such as belong to him and distinguish him as God. *Attributes*, in Painting and Sculpture, are those symbols which are added to any picture or statue, to express the office or dignity of the chief figure.

ATTRIBUTE, Adj. [*attributus*, Lat.] worn off by rubbing two things together.

ATTRITION, S. [Fr. of *attritus*, Lat.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, so as to rub off some particles on their surfaces. Likewise the rubbing of two bodies together, which, though it does not wear away any particles of their surfaces, puts the fluids they contain into motion: thus the

sensations of hunger and pain are caused by the attrition of the organs which are formed for that purpose. In Divinity, an imperfect sorrow, or a sorrow and detestation of sin, arising from the idea of its baseness, and the fear of hell torments; which divines reckon insufficient to justify or excuse a sinner, unless it includes in it the love of God as the source of all justice.

To ATTUNE, V. A. to put into tune; to make the voice or any instruments accord together. Used with the particle *to*.

To AVAIL, V. N. [*avaler*, Ital. *valoir*, Fr.] used with the particle *of*, to turn to one's own use, benefit, profit, or advantage. Without the particle, to promote, procure, or succeed. "What means might best his safe return avail." *Pope*. It may be doubted whether this is not an improper use of the word. Used neuterly, i. e. without a substantive after it, it implies to signify, to be of use or advantage. "It avails nothing to have been encouraged." *Pope*.

AVAIL, S. Profit, or advantage.

AVAILABLE, Adj. suitable or efficacious; powerful or proper.

AVANT-GUARD, S. [*avant-garde*, Fr.] the first division of an army in battle array.

AVARICE, S. [Fr. from *avaritia*, Lat.] an immoderate desire after riches, attended with excessive precaution against the instability of fortune, making a person deprive himself of the comforts of life, for fear of diminishing his riches.

AVARICIOUS, Adj. partaking of the nature of avarice.

AVAST, Adv. hold, stop, be quiet.

AVAUNT, Adv. [*avant*, Fr.] a word implying abhorrence; begone! out of my sight! away!

AUBURN, Adj. [*auburn*, Fr.] black] brownish, sandy; nut-brown.

AUCTION, S. [Fr. of *auctio*, Lat.] a kind of sale, wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder. Also the goods to be disposed of at such a sale.

AUDACIOUS, Adj. [*audace*, Fr.] bold, daringly impudent.

AUDACIOUSLY, Adv. in a daring, impudent manner.

AUDACITY, S. [of *audax*, Lat.] boldness; impudence.

AUDIBLE, Adj. [from *adibilis*, Lat.] that is the object of hearing; that may be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, S. that which renders a thing the object of hearing.

AUDIENCE, S. [of *audire*, Lat.] attention given to a person that is speaking. In Law, the presence of a judge, at a court to hear causes. The admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king. In Canon Law a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, so called from his hearing cau-

ses there personally. Persons assembled to hear a public speaker, or speakers.

AUDIT, S. [from *audit*, Lat.] the examining the accounts of a person, by persons publicly appointed for that purpose.

To **AUDIT**, V. A. [from *audis*, Lat.] to examine and settle an account.

AUDITOR, S. [auditor, Lat.] one who hears, one who examines either public or private accounts.

AUDITORY, Adj. [auditorius, Lat.] that which is conducive to hearing. In Anatomy, the *auditory nerves* are a pair of nerves arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed the one to the ear, and the other to the eye, &c. How doth wisdom appear in every part of our frame! It is owing to this contrivance, that when animals hear any uncouth sound they erect their ears, open their eyes, to be on the watch, are ready with their mouths to call out, and generally shriek. It is owing to this construction that the voice corresponds with the hearing, and that people, who are otherwise dull of hearing, can perceive sounds plainly, when communicated by the mouth; as any one may try by putting a watch in his mouth, or holding it between his teeth.

AUDITORY, S. [auditorium, Lat.] a place where persons assemble to hear; a collection of persons assembled to hear. The place in ancient churches where the hearers used to stand during sermon, which they durst not leave under pain of excommunication. Called at present the *Nave*.

AUDITRESS, S. [from *audis*, Lat.] a female who attends public lectures.

To **AVEL**, V. A. [avello, Lat.] to tear off by force. "These parts *avelled*." *Brown*.

AVE MARY, [from *ave Maria*, hail Mary.] a prayer used by the Romish church, beginning with those words. Likewise the small beads in the chaplet or rosary, so called from their saying *ave*, when counting them, to distinguish them from the greater, at which they say the *Pater noster*, or Lord's prayer.

AVE'NA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, oats. This is a very profitable grain, very much liked by horses, and, on account of its opening nature, very wholesome food, but should not be given them after housing, till they have sweat in the mow. Its meal makes tolerable bread, used in the North: in the South it is esteemed in pottage, and in other places they make ale with the grain. See *Oats*.

To **AVENGE**, V. A. [from *a* and *ven*, Fr.] to punish in proportion to the crime committed.

AVENGEMENT, S. [from *avenger*] the act of punishing for crimes. Sometimes, but improperly, used for revenge.

AVENGER, S. one who punishes for crimes.

AVENUE, S. [*avenir*, Fr.] a passage by which any place may be approached. In gardening, walks of trees leading to a house, formerly planted in straight lines the whole breadth of the house, or twelve or fourteen feet wider. Miller is very much against this practice, and proposes making them serpentine, or planting trees in clumps, or platoons, at about 300 feet distance from each other, as a very great improvement. In Perspective, it is a passage, which is narrower at the end than at the beginning. In Fortification, the opening, or communications, between a fort and bastion.

To **AVER**, V. A. [*averer*, Fr.] to affirm, declare, or assert a thing to be true.

AVERAGE, S. [averagium, Lat.] in Law, a due or service which a tenant owed his lord, by his beal or carriage. In sea commerce, the misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo. The simple average are the extraordinary expenses for the ship or merchandize alone, which are to be borne by the thing that suffered the damage. The larger or common average are the damages sustained for the common good of the merchandize or vessels. Such are the things given to pirates for the ransom of the ship or cargo, or the commodities flung over-board to lighten a ship in a storm, &c. all which are to be borne proportionably by the loaders or freighters: the small averages are those incurred by entering into, or coming out of harbour, one-third of which must be borne by the ship, and two-thirds by the cargo. An allowance given the master for his care of the goods above the freight. Also a medium, or mean proportion fixed between two different numbers.

AVERMENT, in Law, the establishment of a thing by evidence.

AVERRU'NCA'TION, S. [from *averruncare*] the act of pulling a thing up by the roots; extirpation.

AVERSA'TION, S. [of *aversatus*, Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a person who detests any thing, which is that of turning away from it: used with the particle *from*, it implies abhorrence, extreme dislike or detestation: with the particles *to*, or *towards*, a natural antipathy, or aversion.

AVERS'F, Adj. [aversus, Lat.] hostile, or angry with, alluding to the turning away from those who have displeased us. Unwilling, abhorring, used properly with the particle *from*, but improperly, though commonly, with the particle *to*.

AVERS'ELY, Adv. unwillingly. Backwards, opposed to forwards. "It is emitted *aversely* or backwards by both sexes." *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

AVERS'ION, S. [from *aversio*, Lat.] dislike arising from the disagreeableness of an objects,

object, in allusion to a person's turning away from that which raises any disagreeable idea; the cause of dislike. Used by former writers with the particle *from*; but by later with the particle *to*, and sometimes *towards*. "They had an inward *aversion* from it." *Clarend.* "His *aversion* towards the house of York." Sometimes with the particle *for*. "A state *for* which they have so great an *aversion*." *Addition.*

To AVERT, V. A. [*averto*, Lat.] to turn aside, or keep off, applied to calamities.

AUF, S. a person void of common sense. A fool.

AUGER, S. [*newgar*, Sax.] in mechanics, an instrument used to bore holes with; consisting of a handle and bit.

AUGHT, *pron.* [from *aubt* or *awbt*, Sax.] any thing: as *far as*.

To AUGMENT, V. A. [*augmenter*, Fr.] to encrease the value or dimension of a thing.

AUGMENT, S. [Fr.] increase, applied to dimensions. In Grammar, used by the Greek grammarians, for the addition of letters, or the increase of quantity in verbs, and is either syllabic or temporal; syllabic when it increases the number of syllables, and temporal when it increases the time of pronunciation, or changes a short vowel for a long one.

AUGMENTATION, S. [Fr.] the action of adding or joining. The state of being increased. In Heraldry, additions made to an escutcheon. As the arms of Ulster, which are worn by all baronets in England. Applied to an act made in the year 1714, for encreasing the value of livings not exceeding 50*l.* per annum; now as these amount to 5597, and the number of augmentations to 13684, if 53 augmentations should be made annually by Q. Ann's bounty, 339 years would elapse before all the livings proposed to be augmented would exceed 50*l.* per ann. and should the bounty be increased one half by benefactions, 226 years would elapse before the least would be worth 50*l.* per annum.

AUGRE, S. See AUGER.

AUGUR, S. [Lat. from *avis* *gestus*, the motions of birds] one who pretended to foretell the success of any undertaking by the flight of birds.

To AUGUR, V. N. to foretell; guess; presage. Seldom used.

AUGURATION, S. [from *augur*] the determining future events, in the manner of augurs.

To AUGURIZE, V. N. to foretell future events, by the flight of birds, &c. in the manner of augurs.

AUGURIOUS, Adj. presaging; foretelling.

AUGURY, S. [*augurium*, Lat.] the act of predicting future events, by the flight or cat-

ing of birds. Figuratively, the rules observed by augurs; an omen, or prediction.

AUGUST, Adj. [*augustus*, Lat.] that which deserves or may claim reverence.

AUGUST, S. [from *Augustus*] the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, but named *August* from Augustus Cæsar. It was represented by the ancients under the figure of a young man crowned with a garland of wheat, a basket of fruit on one of his arms, a sickle in his hand, and bearing a victim.

AUGUSTAN, Adj. [from *Augusta*, Lat.] the Augustan confession; the articles of faith drawn up between Melancthon and Luther, in 1530, and presented by the latter to the emperor Charles V. at the diet held in Augsburg.

AUGUSTNESS, S. that which renders a person an object of reverence, and awe.

AVIARY, S. [from *avice*, Lat.] a place inclosed for keeping birds; figuratively, the collection of birds confined in such a place.

AUKLAND BISHOPS, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs on Holy Thursday, June 21, and on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas day, for cattle and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and is noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 33. lat. 54. 44.

AUKWARD, Adv. See AWKWARD.

AULCESTER, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs on Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for horses and cheese. It was formerly more considerable than it is at present, and is 14 miles W. S. W. of Warwick, seven W. of Stratford upon Avon, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 43. lat. 52. 15.

AULD, Adj. [*ald*, Sax.] old. Now obsolete among the English, but still in use among the Scotch.

AULIC, Adj. [*aulicus*, Lat. of *aula*, a court] belonging to the court. In History, applied to the highest court of the empire of Germany.

AULNE, S. [Fr.] the French ell, consisting of six quarters English.

AUNT, S. [from *sante*, Fr.] a female who is a sister to a person's father or mother.

To AVOCATE, V. A. [from *avocatus*, Lat.] to call a person from what he is engaged in; generally implying the being called away from something important to something less so.

AVOCATION, S. [from *avocatio*, Lat.] the diverting a person's attention. That which interrupts a person in prosecuting a peculiar employment.

To

To **AVOID**, V. A. [from *evider*, Fr.] to forbear, shun, quit, or leave, to escape; to free from. "Prevent and *avoid* putrefaction." *Bac.* Used neuterly, with the particles *out of*, to escape by quitting, or to leave empty. "David *avoided out of* his presence." 2 Sam. xviii. 17.

AVOIDABLE, Adj. the possibility of escaping the effects of a thing; that which may be escaped, or shunned.

AVOIDANCE, S. the act avoiding the effects of any cause. The act of emptying, or carrying off.

AVOIDER, S. one who shuns, escapes, or carries away.

AVOIRDUPOIS, S. [from *avoir*, to have, and *du poids*, Fr. weight] a kind of weight, borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the same proportion to a lb. troy, as 17 to 16.

AVOLATION, S. [from *evolo*, Lat. to fly away] the flying away; flight, or escape. Used only by scientific authors.

To **AVOUCH**, V. A. [*avouer*, Fr.] to prove by vouchers; to justify, or vindicate. *Paul* is in use, at present, in its stead.

AVOUCHABLE, Adj. what may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOUCHER, S. he that proves by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To **AVOW**, V. A. [from *avouer*, Fr.] to profess openly, to assert.

AVOWABDE, Adj. that which may be publicly owned or asserted.

AVOW'AL, S. a public confession, or assertion.

AVOWEDLY, Adv. professedly; publicly, openly.

AVOWE'E, S. [*avouer*, Fr.] the person to whom the right of avowson belongs.

AVOWER, S. one who openly professes, asserts, or declares.

AURE'LIA, S. [from *aurum*, gold] in Natural History, the second change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly. Under this state it has all the members or parts which appear in the future butterfly, according to Swammerdam's curious description in his book of nature; than which a more minute or more elegant, has not appeared.

AURE'LIAN, S. [from *aurelius*] one who applies himself to study the various changes of insects.

AURICLE, S. [*auricula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, that part the ear which is prominent from the head. Likewise two appendages, or caps, to the ventricles of the heart, so called from their resembling those of the ear.

AURICULAR, Adj. [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear] belonging to the ear. Secret or private. *Auricular* confession, is the private confession a person makes of his sins, to a priest.

AURICULARLY, Adv. in a secret manner.

AURIFEROUS, Adj. [*aurifer*, Lat.] that which produces gold.

AUK'ORA, S. [Lat.] in geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the sun is within 18 deg. of the horizon. In mythology, the goddess who presides over day break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea.

AURUM FULMINANS, in chemistry, a dissolution of gold in *aqua regia*, afterwards precipitated with oil of Tartar, which, on the least addition of heat, goes off like the explosion of a pistol. *Aurum potabile*, is a dissolution of gold which makes it drinkable, formerly in great request among the faculty, but at present grown into disuse.

AUSCULTATION, S. [from *ausculto*, Lat.] the art of listening, or hearkening.

AUSPICE, S. [*auspiciu*, Lat.] the art of divination. A prosperous event, or the favour of a lucky person.

AUSPICIOUS, Adj. favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious.

AUSPICIAL, Adj. relating to the auspices.

AUSPICIOUSLY, Adv. favourably, fortunately.

AUSTERE, Adj. [*austerus*, Lat.] rigid, rough, sour, astringent.

AUSTERELY, Adv. in a rigid, mortified manner.

AUSTERITY, S. [from *austere*] rigid severity and mortification, moroseness: severity or harshness of discipline.

AUSTRAL, Adj. [*australis*, Lat.] towards the South.

AUTHENTIC, or **AUTHENTICAL**, Adj. [*authenticus*, Lat.] a thing of established authority. That which is attended with proofs, and attested by persons of credit.

AUTHENTICALLY, Adv. so as to procure credit.

AUTHENTICALLNESS, S. [from *authenticus* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality] that quality which recommends a thing to a person's credit.

To **AUTHENTICATE**, V. A. [*authenticare*, Fr.] to establish a thing by proofs of its genuineness.

AUTHENTICITY, S. the genuineness of a thing.

AUTHENTICLY, Adv. genuinely.

AUTHOR, S. [*auteur*, Fr. *auctor*, Lat.] one who creates or produces any thing; the original inventor or discoverer of any thing; one who writes upon any subject.

AUTHORITATIVE, Adj. that which has an influence over another; that which commands or obliges.

AUTHORITATIVELY, Adv. so as to bespeak proper authority or licence.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, S. that quality which shews a person to have authority for the doing any thing.

AUTHORITY, S. [*autorité*, Fr.] that which leaves a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority; supposes merit in the person invested with it; is communicated by the laws; is relative to right; includes the secondary idea of respect; and is applied to God with respect to his creatures, and to parents with respect to their children.

To **AUTHORIZE**, V. A. [*autoriser*, Fr.] to give a person licence; to encourage; to justify; to give credit.

AUTO'CRASY, S. [from *αὐτο*, Gr. and *κρατος*, Gr.] absolute and independent power.

AUTO DA FE'E, S. [Span. an act of faith] a solemn day assigned by the inquisition for the punishment of heretics.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [of *αὐτο*, Gr. and *γραφω*, Gr.] written by a person's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, S. a person's own hand-writing; an original.

AUTOMATICAL, Adj. [from *automaton*] that which is endued with a power to move itself.

AUTOMATON, S. [from *αὐτο*, Gr. and *μασ*, Gr.] in Mechanics, a machine or engine which has the principle of motion in itself. The person who plays on a flute; the duck which eats, drinks, and digests; the image which plays on the tambour and pipe, constructed by M. Vaucanson, deserve to be mentioned as great curiosities.

AUTOMATOUS, Adj. having the power of motion in itself.

AUTOPSY, S. [from *αὐτο*, Gr. and *ωρα*, Gr.] the seeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul had with the gods in the Eleusinian mysteries, which are learnedly handled by Dr. Warburton, the present bishop of Gloucester, in his *Divine Legation of Moses*.

AUTOPTICAL, Adj. seen by a person's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, Adv. so as a person may be an eye-witness.

AUTUMN, S. [*autumnus*, Lat.] In Astronomy, the third season of the year, commencing at the equinox and ending at the winter solstice; including August, September, and October.

AUTUMNAL, Adj. [*autumnal*, Fr.] belonging to autumn; produced in autumn. In Astronomy, the *autumnal point* is that point of the equinoctial line, from whence the sun begins to descend towards the south. The *autumnal signs* are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

AVULSION, S. [*avulsio*, Lat.] the act of pulling asunder two things already united.

AUXESIS, S. [Lat. from *augere*, Lat.]

in Rhetoric, a kind of amplification, wherein the sense is increased.

AUXILIAR, or **AUXILIARY**, S. [*auxiliare*, Fr. from *auxiliarius*, Lat.] one who assists another. Sometimes applied to things.

AUXILIAR, or **AUXILIARY**, Adj. [*auxiliarius*, Lat.] affording help or assistance. In Grammar, applied to verbs prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenses. In French they make use of *avoir* and *etre*; in Spanish *ser*; in Italian *be* and *sono*; and in English *be* and *have*; the former of which is borrowed from the Sax. *eom*, and *iw*, Goth.

AUXILIATION, S. [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] the act of affording help.

To **AWAIT**, V. N. to expect a thing future; to be designed for.

To **AWAKE**, V. A. [from *awacian*, or *weccian*, Sax.] to raise from sleep; to reduce a thing in a dormant state into action; to cease to sleep.

AWAKE, Part. one that is risen from sleep.

To **AWAKEN**, V. A. See **AWAKE**.

To **AWARD**, V. A. [from *a* and *ward*, Sax.] to pass sentence or judgment as an arbitrator; to give one's opinion.

AWARD, S. the opinion of a person chosen to determine a difference between contending parties.

AWARE, Adj. cautious, or upon one's guard; watchful.

To **AWARE**, V. N. [see the adjective] to be cautious; to be on one's guard.

AWAY, Adj. [*weg*, Sax. *wech*, Belg.] absent, or out of sight. At the beginning of a sentence, it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and signifies leave this place. "*Away*, old man." *Shak.* To remove, abandon, or quit. "*Away with your sheep-hooks*." *Dryd.*

AW'E, S. [from *aw*, Arm. *afn*, Brit.] respect mixed with terror, including the idea of superiority.

To **AW'E**, V. A. [from the noun] to influence by authority, splendor, dignity, or age.

AWFUL, Adj. that which causes respect or awe.

AWFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to command respect and awe.

AWFULNESS, S. that quality which attracts respect and awe.

AWHILE, Adv. [from *a* and *while*, as Johnson observes, improperly called an adverb, being nothing else but the word *mobile*, and its article *a*] space or interval of time; sometime.

AWKWARD, Adj. [from *æward*, Sax.] perverse; clumsy; unhandy; clownish; opposed to genteel or elegant.

AWKWARDLY, Adv. clumsily.

AWK.

A'WKWARDNESS, *S.* that quality which denotes a person to be clownish, clumsy, unexperienced, and unkindly.

A'W'L, *S.* [*ale, ale*, Sax.] a sharp pointed instrument used by shoemakers.

A'W'NING, *S.* [from *auver*, Fr. an ell] a fall or tarpaulin, over any part of the ship, &c.

A'W'KE, the preter of *awake*.

A'W'Y, *Adv.* out of a straight line; on one side; uneven; erroneously.

A'X, or **A'XE**, *S.* [from *axe*, Sax. *axe*, Dan.] an instrument to hew wood.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys. It is seated under Mendip hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor town, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow. It is 10 miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 51. 30.

AXILLA, *S.* [Lat. a diminutive of *axis*] the hollow under the arm, called also the arm-pit.

AXILLARY, *Adj.* [see **AXILLA**] belonging to the cavity under the arm.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and the first Wednesday after September 29, all for cattle. It is seated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons. This town has a portreeve; but has no constable, nor any other officer. It has one church, and about 200 houses; but the streets, though paved, are somewhat narrow. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; also some carpets are made here in the Turkish manner. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Exeter, 43 W. by S. of Salisbury, and 146 on the same point from London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 50. 40.

A'XIOM, *S.* [Gr. *ἀξίωμα*] a proposition whose truth is so clear, that it cannot admit of proof by anything more clear, plain, or evident. A proposition wherein the agreement or disagreement of its ideas are immediately perceived and self-evident.

A'XIS, *S.* [Lat.] a line drawn through the center of a body, about which it turns. *Axis in peritrochio*, is one of the five mechanical powers used to raise weights.

A'XLE, or **A'XLE-TREE**, *S.* [from *axe*, Sax. and *treow*, Sax.] a piece of wood, &c. passing through the center of a wheel, on which it turns.

A'Y, *Adv.* [from *ja*, Sax. or *gab*, Goth.] used to affirm the truth of a thing.

A'YE, *Adv.* [a, and *aa*, Sax.] always; time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

N^o. IV.

A'YEL, *S.* [*ayel*] in Law, that which a person succeeds to in right of his grandfather; or a writ which lies where a grandfather was seized of a demesne on the day of his death, but a stranger enters the same day and dispossesses the heir.

A'ZIMUTH, *S.* [Arab.] in Astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the meridian of a place and any given vertical line, in which the sun or a star is found. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth compass*, is an instrument used at sea, to find the sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, *S.* [*azur*, Fr. *azzurro*, Ital. *azzurro*, Span. *laxur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, blue stone] the blue colour of the sky. In Metallurgy, the name given to the blue colour in an escutcheon.

A'ZURE, *Adj.* that which is of a sky-blue.

A'ZYGOS, *S.* in Anatomy, a vein which empties itself into the cava, and is situated on the right side of the thorax.

AZYMITES, [from *azymus*] those who communicate with unleavened bread, or bread without ferment, as in the Romish church; but the Greeks make use of fermented.

AZY'MUS, *S.* [from *a*, Gr. and *ζυμος*] bread without ferment or leaven.

B.

B, is the second letter of the English alphabet, and the first consonant: it is the first letter in the ancient Irish, and Abyssinian; it is the ninth in the Ethiopic, and the sixteenth in the Armenian. It is called a *labial*, from the method of pronouncing it, which is by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open again by a strong breath. It is used as an abbreviation for Bachelor, B. A. for Bachelor of Arts, or B. Bishop, as B. Sherlock, Bishop Sherlock, the late exemplary and pious Bishop of London.

To **BA'A**, *V. N.* to bleat, or make a noise like a sheep.

To **BA'B'BLE**, *V. N.* [*babile*, Fr.] to prate like a child; to reveal secrets.

BAB'BLE, *S.* [*babili*, Fr. *babel*, or *bebel*, Belg.] foolish prating.

BA'BBLER, *S.* one who talks much without proper ideas of the words he makes use of.

BA'BE, *S.* [*baban*, Brit.] a young child, an infant.

BA'B'ERY, *S.* toys, or trinkets, to please or divert infants.

BA'BISII, *Adj.* [from *babe* and *ib* of *ib*, Sax. which, when added to a substantive, signifies likeness] resembling the choice of a very young child. Childish.

BABO'ON, *S.* [*babouin*, Fr.] in natural history, one of the species of monkeys.

BA'BY, *S.* a young child. Likewise, when used with the word *joined*, a painted image, resembling a human form, which children divert themselves with. A doll.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, on the Tigris. This last place is, by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for within the walls, there were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts, that communicated by a stone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The tower of Babel within this city was built in a square form, and was 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom was 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon, were such a prodigious work that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. There were four of them that contained each four acres of land, and they were supported by vast columns at the top of a palace that was 2,500 paces in circumference, and they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; and they were built of bricks, and instead of mortar they made use of bitumen; the circumference was 50 miles as above, and they were 200 feet high, and 50 thick, according to some. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, which was the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards of the kingdom of Babylon, founded by Nabonassar.

BACCHANALIAN, *S.* a person who attended the feast of Bacchus. A riotous, drunken person.

BACCHANALS, *S.* See **BACCHANALIA**.

BACCHUS, [from *Bacchus*] in ancient Poetry, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first short, and the two last long; and derives its name from being used in the hymns composed in honour of Bacchus.

BACCIFEROUS, *Adj.* [*baccifer*, Lat. from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear] in Botany, such vegetables as bear berries; such as the briony, lilly of the valley, &c.

BACCVOROUS, *Adj.* [from *bacca*, Lat. and *voro*, Lat.] feeding on berries.

BA'CHELOR, *S.* [*baccalarius*, Lat.] a man who has never been married; opposed both to a husband, and widower. One who takes the first degrees in any profession.

BA'CHELORSHIP, *S.* the state of an unmarried man. The state, dignity, or office of a bachelor, at a university.

BA'CK, *S.* [*bac*, *bac*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the human structure, extending from the neck to the thighs: that part opposite to the palms of the hands. The hind part, or that which is not in sight. Applied to any edge-tool, the thickest part, opposed to the edge. A large square trough, used by brewers to hold liquor in. Figuratively, one who will second another in an attempt. To turn one's back on an enemy, is to run away from him, and implies cowardice, being opposed to the phrase to face an enemy. To turn one's back on a friend, or petitioner, implies disdain, or contempt.

BA'CK, *Adv.* applied to motion, from whence a person came. Applied to action, and used with the verb *go*, to retreat, opposed to progression, or advance. Applied to time, that which is past. After *keep*, applied to the increase of plants, to stop or hinder the growth. Again; a second time.

To **BA'CK**, *V. A.* to mount, or break a horse for the saddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. To second, support, or assist.

To **BA'CKBITE**, *V. A.* to speak against, or defame a person in his absence.

BA'CKBITER, *S.* one who censures, or vilifies a person in his absence.

BA'CK-DOOR, *S.* a passage out of a house behind; a private passage.

BA'CKED, *Part.* having a back. Forced to go backwards; supported.

BACK-GAMMON, *S.* [from *back*, Brit. and *gammon*, Brit.] a game played with dice and men on a board, or table.

BACK-PIECE, *S.* a piece of armour made to cover the back.

BA'CKSIDE, *S.* the back, or hinder part of any thing. Applied to the posteriors of a human creature; a yard, or ground behind a house.

To **BA'CKSLIDE**, *V. N.* to return to idolatry. To apostatize; to quit the true religion.

BA'CKSLIDER, *S.* one who quits, or departs from the true religion. An apostate.

BA'CKSTAFF, *S.* [from *back* and *staff*, so called from the observers turning his back towards the sun in taking an observation] in Navigation, an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BA'CK-STAIRS, *S.* the back private stairs of a house.

BA'CK-STAYS, *S.* in ship-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore-masts.

BA'CK-

BACK-SWORD, *S.* a sword with one sharp edge. Used figuratively, for a cudgel. "He understands *backsword*."

BACKWARD, or **BACKWARDS**, *Adv.* [from *back*, *Sax.* and *weard*, *Sax.*] the going from a person with the face towards him, the legs being moved toward the hind part. Towards the back, or behind. Upon the back. Used in opposition to *forwards*, from a person, and towards him. Applied to the success of an undertaking, joined with the word *go*; it implies, not to prosper or advance; to want success. Applied to time; that which is past.

BACKWARD, *Adv.* unwilling; reluctant; slow.

BACKWARDLY, *Adv.* [from *backward*, and *ly* of *lice*, *Sax.* implying manner] applied to the motion whereby a person goes from another, with his face towards him. In a perverse, unwilling manner. Reluctantly.

BACKWARDNESS, *S.* unwillingness, slowness, reluctance.

BACON, *S.* [from *Baccwa*, *Brit.*] the flesh of a hog, salted and dried. To save one's *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from mischief, borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, to preserve their bacon, their only food, from the hands of plunderers.

BACON, (FRANCIS) viscount St. Alban's, and high chancellor of England, in the reign of king James I. the glory and ornament of his age and nation, was the son of sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, was born at York-house in the Strand, on the 22d of January, 1561. In his tender years his abilities were so remarkably conspicuous, that queen Elizabeth, whose peculiar felicity it was to make a right judgment of merit, was so charmed with his solidity, and the gravity of his behaviour, that she would often call him her young lord keeper. He was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, and made such incredible progress in his studies, that before he was sixteen, he had not only run through the whole circle of the liberal arts as they were then taught, but began to perceive those imperfections in the reigning philosophy, which he afterwards so effectually exposed, and thereby not only overturned that tyranny which prevented the progress of true knowledge, but laid the foundation of that free and useful philosophy, which has since opened a way to so many great and glorious discoveries. On his leaving the university, his father sent him to France, where, before he was nineteen years of age, he wrote a general view of the state of Europe; but sir Nicholas dying, he was obliged suddenly to return to England, when he applied himself to the study of the common law, at

Gray's-inn, and, in 1588, was made one of the queen's counsel; but notwithstanding her majesty's early prepossession in his favour he met with many obstacles to his preferment during her reign; for his enemies represented him as a man, who, by applying too much of his time in pursuit of other branches of knowledge, could not but neglect that of his profession; but his Maxims of Law and History of the Alienation Office, both of which works were written in this reign, though they were not published till after his decease, sufficiently shew the injustice of these representations; he also distinguished himself during the latter part of the queen's reign, in the house of commons, where he spoke often, and yet with such wisdom and eloquence, that his sentiments were generally approved by that august assembly. But notwithstanding the little regard paid by the court to his merit, he served the queen, as long as she lived, with zeal and fidelity, and after her decease, composed a memorial on the happiness of her reign, which did equal honour to her administration, and the capacity of its author. Upon the accession of king James, he was soon raised to considerable honours; for on the 23d of July, 1603, he was introduced to the king at Whitehall, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1611, he was constituted judge of the marshal's court; in 1613, he was made attorney-general; in 1617, he was chosen lord keeper; and, in 1618, lord high chancellor of England; the same year he was created baron of Verulam in the county of Hertford; and in January, 1621, was advanced to the dignity of viscount St. Alban's; but he was soon after surprised by a dreadful reverse of fortune; for that very year complaints being made to the house of commons of his lordship's having received several bribes, those complaints were sent up to the house of lords, and new ones being daily made of a like nature, things soon grew too high to be got over. The king was extremely affected, and even shed tears at the first news of this affair; and the lord chancellor had all the friendship and protection afforded him that was either in the power of the marquis of Buckingham, or even in the king his master, who actually in hopes of softening things a little, procured a recess of parliament; but this method having a quite contrary effect, his lordship, instead of entering into a long and formal defence, threw himself upon the mercy of the house, by an humble submission, which he drew up in writing, and prevailed upon the prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I. to present to the house; and this confession and submission he afterwards explained and confirmed; on which he was sentenced to pay forty thousand pounds, to be imprisoned

in the Tower during the king's pleasure, to be for ever incapable of any office or employment in the state, and never to sit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court. However, after a short confinement in the Tower, he was discharged, and afterwards received a full pardon from the king; yet the fault which thus tarnished the glory of this great man, is said to have principally proceeded from his indulgence to his servants, who made a corrupt use of it: however his failings hurt only his contemporaries, and were expiated by his sufferings; but his other virtues, his knowledge, and, above all, his zeal for mankind, will be felt while there are men, and while they have gratitude; the name of sir Francis Bacon, or lord Verulam, can never be mentioned but with admiration!

The honourable Mr. Walpole, speaking of this great man, calls him the Prophet of Arts, which Newton was afterwards to reveal; and adds, that his genius and his works will be universally admired as long as science exists.—“As long as ingratitude and adulation are despicable, so long shall we lament the depravity of this great man's heart.—Alas! that he who could command immortal fame, should have stooped to the little ambition of power.”

His works, which are the glory of our nation, are collected together, and printed in four volumes folio; of these his *Newum Organum* is esteemed the capital. In short, the lord Verulam died at the earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate, on the 6th of April, 1626, and was privately buried in the chapel of St. Mary's church, within the precincts of Old Verulam, in the chapel of which church, sir Thomas Meautys, once his secretary, and afterwards clerk of the council, caused a neat monument of white marble to be erected, with his lordship's effigies sitting in a contemplative posture, under which is the following inscription:

FRANCISCUS BACON,
Baro de Verulam, Sancti Albani vicecomes,
Suo notoribus titulis,
Scientiarum Lumen, Facundia Lex,
Sic sedebat.
Qui postquam omnia naturalis sapientia,
Et civilis arcana evolvisset,
Naturæ decretum explevit,
Compensata solvantur;
Anno Domini, M.DC.XXVI.
Ætatis LXVI.
Tanti viri
Mem.
THOMAS MEAUTYS,
Superstitis cultor,
Defuncti admirator,
H. P.

In English thus:

FRANCIS BACON,
Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's,
Or by more conspicuous titles,
Of Sciences the Light, of Eloquence the Law,
Sat thus.

Who after all natural wisdom
And secrets of civil life he had unfolded,
Nature's law fulfilled,
Let Compounds be dissolved;

In the year of our Lord, M.DC.XXVI.

Of his age, LXVI.

Of such a man

That the memory might remain,

THOMAS MEAUTYS,

Living, his attendant,

Dead, his admirer,

Placed this monument.

BACULOMETRY, S. [*baculus*, Lat. and *metron*, Gr.] the art of measuring heights, by staves or rods.

BAD, Adj. [*bad*, Pers.] a relative term, that which lessens or destroys the happiness of ourselves or others; applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform, in order to lessen or destroy their own happiness or that of others; one who habitually transgresses the laws of God; that which is performed contrary to any moral law; that which is prejudicial.

B'AD, or BA'DE, is the preter tense of *bid*.

BADGE, S. [from *bad*, Sax.] a mark worn to denote a person's dignity, profession, trade, or rank.

To BADGE, V. A. [*badian*, Sax.] to set a mark; to stigmatize.

BADGER, S. [from *bajalus*, Lat.] in Law, one who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another.

BADGER, S. [*badger*, Fr. or *bacher*, Teut. from its biting testily] in Natural History, a four-footed beast, resembling a hog and dog. It dwells in burrows, lives on insects, carrion, and fruit; sinks very much, and fattens by sleeping. Its skin is of the common peltry kind, and its hair is used in making brushes for linners and gilders. *Badger-legged*, with legs of an unequal length, resembling those of a badger. “Big-bellied, *badger-legged*.” *L'Estrange*.

BADLY, Adv. inconsistent with a person's undertakings; sickly; applied to the execution of any piece of design, not suitable to the ideas of taste or elegance.

BADNESS, S. transgressions against the laws; applied to things, it denotes that they are inconsistent with the good, ease, or pleasure of rational or irrational beings; applied to weather, a want of serenity, calmness, or sunshine; want of health, sickness.

BA'ETAS, S. [Span.] a species of woollen stuffs, not crossed, called *vaguetas* by the French.

To BA'FFLE, V. A. [*besser*, Fr.] to frustrate the intentions of another; applied to an army, it signifies the eluding the designs of an enemy, or rendering all their attempts abortive.

BA'FFLE, S. [from the verb] applied to literary contests or disputes; a dilemma, or the being reduced to such a strait as to be able to say nothing in one's own defence.

BA'FFLER, S. that which defeats, or renders any design abortive.

BA'G, S. [from *bagge*, It.] a receptacle made of linen, &c. in the shape of a long square when empty, and open only at one of its ends. Likewise a kind of ornament made of black silk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair or perukes. In Natural History, the thin membrane or cystitis, containing the poison of vipers; that which contains the honey in bees, &c.

To BA'G, V. A. to put into a bag. Used with a double *g* in all the examples which occur. "Bagg'd in a blue cloud." Dryd. Used neuterly, to swell so as to imitate or resemble a full bag.

BAGATELLE, S. [Fr.] a trifle; a toy; a bauble.

BA'GGAGE, S. [Fr. *baglio*, Ital.] the utensils of an army; a woman of bad character, a prostitute; so called from being left with the baggage of an army in an engagement, or carried in the baggage waggon on a march; derived from the French *bagasse*, or *bagacis*, Ital. a whore.

BA'GNIO, S. [pronounced as if the *g* was omitted, from *bagno*, Ital. a bath] a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and swimming. But, with sorrow we speak it, sometimes set apart for such practices against modesty, as introduce one of the most odious diseases which can affect the human constitution.

BA'G-PIPE, S. in Music, a wind instrument much used in Scotland.

BAGUETTE, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *bagne*, Fr.] in Architecture, a little round moulding, less than an astragal; when carved and enriched with pearls and foliages, Le Clerc says, it should be named a chaplet.

BA'IL, S. [from *bailler*, Fr.] the act of setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; also the person who gives such security. *Bail* is either common or special.

To BA'IL, V. A. to deliver a person from imprisonment, by being surety for his appearance; to admit to bail.

BA'ILABLE, Adj. that which the law permits to be bailed.

BA'ILIEF, S. [*baillie*, Fr. according to which we pronounce it in the singular, and name them *baillies* in the plural] in Law, an officer who executes writs, arrests or takes a

person into custody; one who manages a person's estates in the country.

BA'ILIWIC, S. [from *baillie* and *wic*, Sax.] the jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred.

To BA'IT, V. A. [*baiten*, Sax. *laizen*, Teut.] to put something on a hook, &c. to catch fish or other animals; to refresh one's self on a journey; to attack; to set dogs upon. This latter sense seems to be borrowed from the French *baitre*, to beat.

BA'IT, S. [*baitze*, Teut.] a lure, made use of to catch fish, or other animals; an allurement or enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

BA'IZE, S. [*bazy*, Belg. *bay*, Teut. *baita*, Ital.] a coarse open woollen cloth.

To BA'KE, V. A. [*bakē* the Pret. of *bakade* Pret. of *eg baka*, It.] to dress any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat. Used neuterly, for the making bread, and making it eatable by means of the heat of an oven. To be heated, or dressed in an oven. *Baked meats*, are such as are dressed in an oven; opposed to those that are cooked by a fire.

BA'KEN, Participle Preter of *bake*.

BA'KER, S. [*bakere*, It.] one who subsists by baking. This trade is very ancient, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155, in the reign of Hen. II. The white bakers were incorporated in 1307 by Edw. II. and the brown in 1521, in Jam. II.'s time. Their hall is in Harp-lane, Thames-street, London; their court-day the 1st Monday of the month; their arms, gules, a balance between three garbs or, and a chief berry wavy of six argent and azure, the hand of justice glorified, issuing out of the clouds proper, holding the balance between two anchors of the second; the motto, "Praise God for all." The assize of bread is in the mayor and commonalty of London, by grant from Hen. IV.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, all for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Wye among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 142 on the same point from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 55. 15.

BA'LANCE, S. [*balanz*, Lat.] in Mechanics, one of the six simple powers, used for finding the difference of weights in heavy bodies. Figuratively, the act of comparing two ideas in the mind. In Commerce, such a sum, or quantity, as will make both sides of an account equal, when added to the least. In a Political sense, that pitch of power

power which is necessary to keep between states, to prevent either from acquiring universal monarchy. In Watch or Clock-work, that part which regulates the beats. In Astronomy, the sign called Libra.

To **BA'LANCE**, V. A. [*balancer*, Fr.] to weigh in scales: to reduce; to bring two bodies to one equipoise in scales. In Mercantile Affairs, to make the creditor and debtor side of an account equal. Used neuterly, to be in a state of suspension, by the seeming equality of opposite motives, applied to the mind. "Why you should *balance* a moment about printing it." *Atterb.* This phrase is borrowed literally from the French.

BA'LANGER, S. one who weighs or considers any thing.

BALA'NUS, S. [Lat. an acorn] in Anatomy, the glands of the penis.

BA'LESS, RUBY, S. [*balas*, Fr. an Indian word originally] a ruby of a crimson colour, with a purple cast.

BAL'CONY, S. [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] a projection beyond a building, generally before a window, supported by pillars, and surrounded by balustrades.

BALAZEE'S, S. [Ind.] white cotton cloths manufactured in Surar.

BA'LD, Adj. [*bal*, 'rit.] having lost its hair. Applied to trees, stripped of their leaves. Applied to style in writing, void of elegance.

BA'LDERDASH, S. [from *balder*, of *bald*, Sax. and *dash*, to mingle] any thing put together without judgment or discretion.

To **BA'LDERDASH**, V. A. to counterfeits a liquor, to adulterate.

BALDLY, Adv. without hairs; without leaves; without ornaments or elegance.

BAL'DNESS, S. the want or loss of hair; loss of leaves; want of ornament or elegance.

BALDOCK, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs, on Wednesday after February 4, the last Thursday in May, August 6, and December 11, all for cheese, household goods, and cattle. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and is seated between the hills, in a chalky soil, fit for corn, and is chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is 9 miles W. of Royton, 58 S. S. E. of Oakham, and 38 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 55.

BA'LE, S. [*balte*, Fr. *hale*, Teut.] a large quantity of goods, packed in cloth, corded round very tight, and garnished with straw or hay to keep them from damage or the injuries of weather.

BA'LE, S. [from *balagau*, Goth.] grief, misery, anguish, calamity.

To **BA'LE**, V. N. [*embeller*, Fr. *embellire*, Ital.] to pack goods in a bale.

BA'LEFUL, Adj. full of anguish, misery, mischief, grief; fatal, destructive.

BA'LEFULLY, Adv. in such manner as to produce sorrow, anguish, calamity, or sickness.

BA'LK, S. [*balk*, Belg. and Teut.] a beam; a rafter or pole over any building, used by bricklayers for the large poles with which they make their scaffolds.

BA'LK, S. [from *wallcare*, to pass over] in Husbandry, a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Also the disappointment of a person's curiosity or expectations.

To **BA'LK**, V. A. to disappoint; to render a person's endeavours ineffectual; to frustrate; to miss; to omit, when the contrary is expected; to pile on a heap. "Three and twenty knights -- *balk'd* in their own blood." *Shak.* Alluding to the balks of which scaffolds are made.

BA'LL, S. [*bal*, Belg. Teut. *balte*, Fr.] any thing of a round form. *Ball and socket*, in Mechanics, consists of a ball or sphere of brass, and is generally added to surveying instruments, to fix them in any position.

BA'LL, S. [*ball*, Fr. from *baller*] a place wherein people are assembled to dance.

BA'LLAD, S. [*balade*, Fr. *ballata*, Ital.] words set to music and sung. This was the primary signification of the word, as may be collected from the ancient version of Solomon's song; wherein it is styled the Ballad of Ballads, which, according to the Hebrew idiom, implies the best Ballad. At present the word is confined to trifling pieces, set to music, and sung about the streets.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, S. a person who sings ballads.

BA'LLAST, S. [*bebblestan*, Sax] a quantity of stones, sand, &c. laid in a ship's hold, to make it draw more water, sail upright, and prevent its oversetting. Lead or corn sometimes serve for this purpose. Flat vessels require most ballast; and a ship is said to be in ballast when it has no other lading. Figurately, what is used to keep any thing steady.

To **BA'LLAST**, V. A. [from the noun] to lade a ship with sand, &c. to keep her steady. Figuratively, to make the addition of something to keep a thing steady.

BA'LLETTE, S. a stage dance, mixed with dramatic characters, alluding to some actions in real life.

BA'LLIARDS, S. this is the most proper spelling, though seldom used. See **BILLIARDS**.

BALLO'N, or **BALLO'ON**, S. [*ballon*, Fr.] in Chemistry, a large, short-necked, round vessel, to receive the spirits which are drawn off by fire. In Architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, &c. by way of a crowning. A ball of pasteboard, filled with combustibles, which mounts to a great height, and bursts into stars.

BA'LLOT,

B A L

BA'LLOT, S. [*ballote*, Fr. a diminutive, signifying a little ball] a little ball used at elections, &c. in giving votes. The sum of votes so collected. At present applied to the votes given at elections, by holding up of hands; sometimes by a ticket dropped into a receptacle for that purpose.

To **BA'LLOT**, V. N. [*balloter*, Fr.] to choose, by dropping a ball into a box. To elect, by dropping in a ticket. To elect by holding up the hand.

BALLOTA'TION, S. the act of electing by ballot.

BALLOTING, S. [from *ballot*] a method of electing a person into an office, by means of little balls of different colours, put privately into a box. At present we make use of tickets, with the candidates or the elector's name wrote in it; or else hold up hands.

BA'LM, S. [*balme*, Fr.] any fragrant ointment; figuratively, any thing that soothes or diminishes pain. In Botany, a species of mint. In Pharmacy, an oily resinous substance.

To **BA'LM**, V. A. to anoint; to ease or soothe pain.

BA'LMY, Adj. having the qualities of balm. That which soothes or mitigates pain. Fragrant, sweet-scented. "O balmey breath." *Shakespeare's Othello*.

BALNEA'TION, S. [from *balneum*, Lat.] the act of bathing. "As is observable in balneations." *Brown*. Seldom used by later writers.

BALNEATORY, Adj. [*balnearius*, Lat.] that which belongs to a bath.

BAL'SAM, S. [*balsamum*, Lat.] an oily, resinous, fragrant substance, oozing from incisions in certain plants. *Balsam* or *balm* of *Gilead*, issues from a tree, called *balsamum*, in Judea; its juice is at first liquid, and thickens afterwards. The *balm* or *balsam* of *Mecca*, is a dry white gum, which distils from a tree that grows between Medina and Mecca, resembling the turpentine tree: it is made use of both as a cosmetic, or beautifier, by the ladies, and as a medicine by the gentlemen of the faculty; taken inwardly, it is good for pains in the stomach and reins, weakness in the lungs, want of appetite, and the cholick; used externally, it is reckoned an infallible cure for wounds, which it heals in twenty-four hours. *Balsam* of *Peru*, *capivi*, or *capivi*, comes from Peru, Guiana, and the Levant, and is much used in gonorrheas, obstructions in the ureters, gravel, &c. *Balsam* of *Tolu*, drops by incision from trees which grow in Spain; is a liquid resin, which, as it grows old, resembles Flanders glue, both in consistency and colour.

BALSA'MIC, or **BALSA'MICAL**, Adj. having the virtues of balsam; having mild, restorative, and healing qualities.

B A N

BA'LUSTER, S. [from *balustre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a small column or pilaster.

BA'LUSTRAGE, S. an assemblage of one or more rows of balusters, fixed on a terrace, bridge, or building, by way of security, or separating one part from another.

BAMBO'O, S. [*bambou*, Ind.] in Natural History, a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the East Indies. Each shoot is at the bottom as big as a man's thigh, decreasing gradually to the top, where it bears a blossom or flower. Its leaves are half a foot long, and their breadth towards the middle is an inch, or something more. The Indians build their houses, and make all their kitchen utensils with them, in which they discover great address and dexterity.

To **BAMBO'OZLE**, V. A. [from *bam*, Sax. and *buylen*] to trick or impose on a person; to confound.

BAMBO'OZLER, S. a cheat, a sharper, a tricker.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houses, with a large church. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 18 S. S. W. of Minchhead, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 5.

BA'N, S. [*bann*, Isl.] anything publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In Church Government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to marry, which is done thrice in the church they each belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed. A curse or excommunication. The *ban* of the empire, is a public act or proclamation, whereby a person is suspended of all his rights as a member or elector.

To **BA'N**, V. A. [*bannen*, Belg.] to curse, to execrate.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs, on Thursday after January 17, for horses, cows, and sheep; on the first Thursday in Lent, for the same and fish; on Holy Thursday, June 13, and August 12, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Thursday after October 10, for hiring servants, hogs, and cheese; and on October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is a large well-built mayor-town, containing several good inns, and its markets are well served with provisions. It is the second town for beauty in the county, and is seated on a flat on the river Charwell. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, 20 E. S. E. of Stratford upon Avon, and 27 N. W. of London. It sends

one member to parliament. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 53. 5.

BA'ND, S. [*band*, It. *bandi* of *bindan*, Goth.] that which keeps a person to a certain place, without liberty of going further. Figuratively, what has the power of knitting a close connexion between persons; a company of persons so united. That which is bound round a person or thing; a piece of linen neckcloth, consisting of two square leaves hanging down from the chin to the breast, worn by clergymen, &c. *Bands*, applied to a saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to keep them in their proper situation.

To BA'ND, V. A. to unite together. To cover, or bind with a fillet, or band.

BA'NDAGE, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, the applying bands or rollers; properly, a piece of linen cloth or fillet, and should be made of linen that is worn for fear of fretting the part, or making it uneasy. Bandages are either simple or compound; simple, when made of one entire piece, and compound when consisting of more.

BA'NDALIER, [from *band* of *bindan*, Goth.] a large leathern belt worn over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm.

BA'NDBOX, S. a box made of pasteboard, for keeping bands, ribbands, head-dresses, &c.

BA'NDIT, S. [*bandito*, Ital.] an outlawed robber. "No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer." *Milk*.

BANDITTO, S. [Ital. the plural of *banditi*] a set of outlawed thieves on the continent, who live on the plunder of passengers.

BANDOLEERS, S. [*bandouliers*, Fr.] small wooden cases, covered with leather, containing a charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL, S. a silk flag, which hangs on a trumpet.

To BA'NDY, V. A. to beat to and fro. To give and take; to exchange, to contend.

BA'NDY, Adj. crooked. Thus *bandy-legged* is applied to a person who has crooked legs.

BA'NE, S. [*bane*, It.] murder, that which will destroy life; poison, ruin, destruction.

To BA'NE, V. A. [from the noun] to destroy, kill, or poison.

BA'NEFUL, Adj. destructive to life; poisonous.

BA'NE WORT, S. a poisonous plant; a species of the nightshade.

To BANG, V. A. [*bangelen*, Belg.] to engulge or strike; to use a person roughly.

BA'NG, S. a blow with a stick, or cudgel, or the hand.

BANGOR, a town of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, with a bishop's see, on which account it has the title of a city. It has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on April 5, June 25, and October 23, all for

cattle. It was so considerable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and was defended by a strong castle. It is in a low situation, and the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the bishop's palace; but it is now an inconsiderable place. It is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 236 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 53. 20.

To BA'NISH, V. A. [from *banir*, Fr.] to make a person depart from his own country, to drive from the mind; to expel. Used with the particle *from*.

BA'NISHMENT, S. the state of a person banished. In Law, a kind of civil death, whereby a person is cut off from all benefits arising from the country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. This punishment is generally inflicted for crimes against the state, as in cases of high treason. The punishment of capital crimes is sometimes converted into a banishment for life; and is then termed *transportation*.

BA'NK, S. [*banc*, Sax. *bank*, It.] a rising ground on each side of a river washed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing. Earth cast up on one side of a trench between two armies.

BA'NK, S. [*banc*, Fr. *banco*, Ital.] a bench where rowers sit in vessels. In commerce, a repository, wherein persons agree to keep their cash.

To BA'NK, V. A. to clothe with banks; to place money in a bank.

BA'NK-BILL, S. a promissory note given by the bank for money placed there.

BA'NKER, S. a private person entrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand. The great service of this body of people to trade may easily be understood, if we consider in the first place, that they are a check on the bank, to prevent high interest and exorbitant premiums; in the second place, that they have contributed more than once to support public credit, and even that of the bank, when nothing else could have done it; that during the recoinage in the time of K. Will. III. they made their payments, and maintained their credit even beyond the bank; and that the trader is at less trouble, and can more expeditiously draw his cash out of their hands, than out of the bank; and that they are more ready and less scrupulous to discount than the bank is.

BA'NKER'S NOTE, S. a promissory note given by a banker.

BA'NKRUPTCY, S. the state of a person declared a bankrupt.

BA'NKRUPT, S. [*banquerout*, Fr.] in Law, one who living by buying and selling, has got the goods of others in his hands and concealth himself from his creditors; or otherwise commits an act of bankruptcy.

To BA'NKRUPT, V. A. to take out a statute

statute of bankruptcy against a person; to lavish the effects of another so as to ruin him.

BA'NNER, S. [*banner*, Brit. *banneur*, Fr.] a flag, or ensign used in an army.

BA'NNERET, S. [a diminutive of *banner*, *banner ketos*, Teut.] an order created by having the end of their ensign cut off by the king. They were second to none but knights of the garter, were reputed the next degree below the nobility; and were allowed to bear arms with supporters. The last person of the order was Sir John Smith, created after Edghill fight, for rescuing the standard of Charles I.

BA'NNIMUS, [low Lat. from *bannio*, to banish] the form of expelling a scholar from Oxford.

BA'NNIAN, S. a man's morning garment, made double breasted; it is longer than a coat, and without pocket-holes to the skirts or plates at the sides, and resembles the dress of the Banians in the East Indies.

BA'NNACK, S. a cake made with oatmeal and pease mixed with water; common in the north countries.

BA'NQUET, S. [*banchetto*, Ital.] a feast or elegant entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, V. A. to entertain, or give a feast; to regale.

BA'NQUETER, S. a person who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table.

BA'NQUET, or BA'NQUETTING-HOUSE, S. a house where grand publick feasts are given.

BA'NQUETTE, S. in Fortification, a small bank for soldiers to ascend to fire behind an entrenchment.

To BA'NTER, V. A. [*badiner*, Fr.] to make a person become an object of ridicule; to tell a person of his faults in a jocular manner; to rally.

BA'NTER, [from the verb] a jest, ridicule, or raillery.

BA'NTERER, S. one who ridicules, jokes, plays on another on account of some fault.

BA'NILING, S. [from *bann*, lit. a band, and *ling*, Sax. swaddling clothes; Johnson derives it from *bairn*, Scot. of *barn*, Guth. a child] a little child; an infant in swaddling clothes.

BA'PTISM, S. [*baptismus*, Lat. of *baptizo*, Gr.] one of the sacraments whereby people are initiated into the church, and made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven. Being a ceremony in use among the Jews, for the admission of proselytes into their religion, it was adapted by Christ in his, and consists of two parts; an outward and visible sign, which is the washing with water, and is significative of the inward spiritual grace, or death to sin, figured by the person's being buried or plunged under water, in its original institution. The dispute, whether it should be administered to infants, or such

only as are arrived to years of discretion; whether it should be performed by sprinkling or immersion, i. e. plunging, we shall not engage in; but before we conclude this article, we must observe, that the Quakers entirely omit water-baptism, holding that they are baptised by the Holy Ghost. In a secondary sense, it signifies the sufferings of Christ, whereby he was consecrated and prepared for his entrance into his kingly office. "I have a baptism to be baptised with," *Luke*, xii. 50. *Matth.* xv. 22. In sea language, the ceremony which the persons or ship are subject to, the first time they pass the tropic, or line.

BAPTISMAL, Adj. [from *baptism*] relating to, or done at, our baptism.

BA'PTIST, S. [*baptiste*, Fr.] one who administers the sacrament of baptism; applied to St. John, our Saviour's forerunner. One who holds that baptism should be administered only to adult persons.

BA'PTISTERY, S. [*baptisterium*, Lat.] the place in a church where the baptism is administered; the font.

To BA'PTIZE, V. A. [*baptizo*, Gr.] to perform baptism; to christen.

BA'R, S. [*barre*, Fr.] a piece of wood or iron to secure any entrance from being forced. A rock, or sand bank, at the entrance of a harbour, to keep off ships of burden. The part of a court of justice where the criminal generally stands. An inclosed place at a tavern, Inn, coffee-house, &c. Any obstacle or impediment, in Law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action. A bar to common intent, is an ordinary or general one, which disables the plea of the plaintiff. A *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, falls out in the case in hand, and on some special circumstance of the fact. A *bar* of gold or silver is a lump melted and cast into a mould, without having been wrought. Bar, in the manege, are the ridges or upper part of the gums without teeth, between the tulshes and grinders of a horse, against which the bit acts, and by means of which the beast is governed. In Music, the straight strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines in a piece of music, in common time, they include the measure of four crotchets; in triple-time, three crotchets; and are used to regulate the beating or musical measure of time. In Heraldry, an ordinary resembling the *scissors*, differing from it in its narrowness, and that it may be placed in any part of the shield. *Core shot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron-bar.

To BA'R, V. A. to fasten or secure by a piece of iron, or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except against, hinder, or put a stop to. In surgery, to *bar* a vein, is an operation performed upon the vein of the legs, or other parts of a horse, by taking it out of the

skin, tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.

BARALIP'TON, S. in Logic, the first in direct mood of *barbara*, or the first figure of syllogisms; and is when the two first propositions are general, and the third or conclusion is particular; the middle term being the subject in the first proposition; and the predicate or attribute of the second; the major term is the subject of the conclusion, and the minor the attribute or predicate, as thus:

BA, Every animal is endowed with sense.

RA, Every man is an animal.

LIP, Something endowed with sense is a man.

BAR'RB, S. [*barba*, Lat. *barbe*, Fr.] a beard; any thing that grows in its place, or resembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fish-hook, which hinders it from being extracted; the pieces of iron which run back from the point of an arrow.

BAR'RB, S. a horse brought from Barbary, remarkable for beauty, vigour, and stiffness, for its never lying down, and for its standing still, when the rider drops his bridle. They have a long walk, stop short on a full career, are of a slender make, sixteen hands high, soon grow ripe, but never old, retain their metal, as the duke of Newcastle observes, as long as their lives, and are much prized for stallions, fed in Barbary on camels milk, with out-run ostriches, and are commonly sold for 1000 ducats, or 100 camels.

BAR'BACAN, S. [Arab. *barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.] a long narrow canal, or passage for water in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed.

BAR'BARA, S. in Logic, a syllogism in the first mood of the first figure, wherein all the propositions are universal.

BARBA'RIAN, S. [*barbarus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, a foreigner; but in process of time it was used to denote a person void of all the elegant embellishments of life, and the social affections of benevolence, kindness, pity, and humanity.

BARBA'RIAN, Adj. rude; unpolished; cruel; savage; void of pity; void of compassion; void of humanity.

BARBARISM, S. [*barbarismus*, Lat.] in Grammar, inelegant language: uncultivated ignorance rudeness, want of politeness, savageness; cruelty.

BARBARITY, S. from *barbarus*, Lat.] unpolliteness; rusticity; applied to manners, cruelty, savageness. Applied to language, an improper expression.

BARBAROUS, Adj. [from *barbarus*, Lat.] ignorant, unacquainted with the polite arts and sciences. Void of benevolence, pity, or humanity; cruel; savage.

BARBAROUSLY, Adv. in a barbarous manner.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, in-

cluded between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itself along the sea-shore on the side of the Mediterranean. However, some reckon that it extends southward as far as Negroland, but very improperly. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoly, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and is fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits; particularly, there are citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in the sale of their fruits, in the horses called *barbs*, Morocco-leather, ostrich feathers, Indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

To **BARBECUE**, V. A. [Ind.] to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the backbone, and broiling it upon a grid-iron. A West-Indian dish.

BARBECUE, S. a hog dressed whole. See the verb.

BAR'BELS, S. [Fr. *barbo*, *barbello*, Ital.] a large, coarse, river fish.

BAR'BER, S. [*barbier*, Fr. *barbiere*, Ital.] one who shaves. The company of *barbers* were formerly incorporated with the *surgeons*, under the title of *barber-surgeons*, and were originally but one trade; hence it is, that we see them still affecting the lower branch of that art, and adorning their windows with stumps of teeth, and professing bleeding.

BAR'BER-MONGER, S. a fop, or one whose hair is foppishly dressed. "*Barber-monger draw*." *Shakspeare*.

BAR'BERY, S. in Botany, the piperidge-bush, which grows in hedges to eight or ten feet, with white bark, the stalks armed with thorns growing by threes, the leaves oval and sawed; the flower has a coloured empalement, composed of six concave leaves, with two coloured nectariums, and six obtuse erect stamina; the gemmen is cylindrical, without stile, and becomes an obtuse berry, with a punctum, and one cell inclosing two seeds, at first green; but when ripe they turn to a fine red.

BAR'D, S. [*bard*, Brit.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, a set of men who used to sing the exploits of heroes, they were revered as persons of extraordinary abilities, even by crowned heads, who paid them the greatest deference. The curious reader, who would be better acquainted with them, may have recourse to *Warimius's Antiquities*, a book not less valuable than scarce. Even in the present times, the word implies a poet.

BAR'E, Adj. [*bare*, Sax. *naked*, from *aberen*,

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76. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1961; 182: 1001-1002.

—mud 20 to 60 ft. thick, brown, green, blue, yellow, and black.

RESEARCH AND DESIGN

part covered by each of the land parcels.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

1. *Concilio* (1994) 100, 101.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1025-1026.

Journal of Management Education, Vol. 26 No. 7, December 2002
DOI: 10.1177/0095682202250001

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$$f_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} \right) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{3}{30} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{4}{30} = \frac{2}{15}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2^{10+1}} = \frac{1}{2^{11}} = \frac{1}{2048} \approx 0.000488$$

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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[illegible]

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$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible]

and the $\mathcal{H}_2$ norm of the error signal $\|e\|_2$ is given by

$$\|f(t, x)\|_{\infty} \leq \|f(t, 0)\|_{\infty} + \int_0^t \|f(s, x(s)) - f(s, 0)\|_{\infty} ds \leq \frac{1}{2} \|f(t, x)\|_{\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \|f(t, 0)\|_{\infty} + \int_0^t \|f(s, x(s)) - f(s, 0)\|_{\infty} ds$$
$$G_{\text{eff}} = G_0 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \approx G_0 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

For the first time, the *Journal of Management Education* is publishing a special issue devoted to the topic of diversity. The special issue, titled "Diversity in Organizations: A Special Issue of the Journal of Management Education," is edited by Dr. David A. Auerbach, University of California, San Diego. The special issue contains 10 articles that explore various aspects of diversity in organizations, including the role of diversity in organizational performance, the challenges of managing diverse teams, and the importance of diversity in leadership. The special issue is a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners alike, providing a comprehensive overview of the current state of diversity research in organizations.

$\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} - 1 \right)$

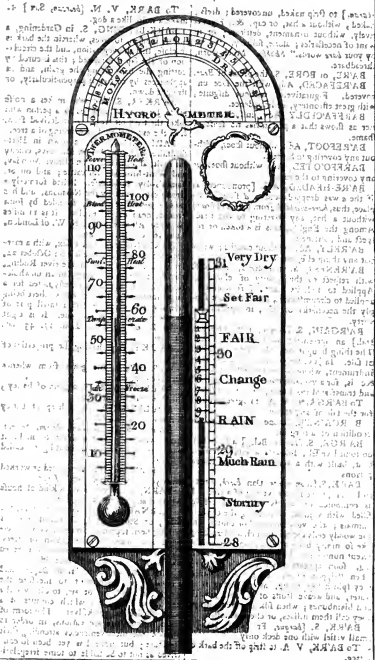
of the same kind as the one in the previous section.

(continued from page 6)

Figure 10: A plot of the function $f(x)$ for $x \in [0, 1]$. The function is defined by $f(x) = x^2$. The plot shows a smooth curve starting at (0,0) and ending at (1,1).

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

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whore,] to strip naked, uncovered; dress; naked; without a hat, or cap, &c. Figuratively, without ornament, destitute; or in want of necessities; alone, solitary. "Live by your *bare* words." *Shaksp.* Much worn, threadbare.

BA'RE, or **BORE**, *S.* the preter of *Bear*.

BA'REFACED, *Adj.* with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without disguise; with great effrontery, or impudence.

BA'REFACEDLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as shows that a person has no sense of shame.

BA'REFOOT, *Adj.* without shoes, without any covering to his feet.

BA'REFOOTED, *Adj.* without shoes, or any covering to the feet.

BA'RE-HEADED, *Adj.* [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, and a *d* supplied its place, thus, *bare-headed*, from *bare* and *head*] without a hat, any covering to the head. Among the English, this is a token of respect and politeness.

BA'RELY, *Adv.* without cloaths; without any thing else, only.

BA'RENESS, *S.* nakedness, meanness with respect to the quality of cloathing. Applied to soil, its want of fruitfulness: applied to circumstances, such as cannot supply the necessities of life; indigence; poverty.

BA'RGAIN, *S.* [*bargen*, Brit. *bargains*, Ital.] an agreement made between traders. The thing bought or sold. The conditions of sale. In law, *bargain and sale* is a deed or instrument, whereby the property of lands, &c. is, for a valuable consideration, granted and transferred from one person to another.

To **BA'RGAIN**, *V. A.* to agree to terms for the sale of any thing.

BA'RGAIN'E'E, *S.* one who agrees to the condition of a bargain.

BA'RG'E, *S.* [*borgue*, Belg.] a large flat-bottomed vessel; likewise a large pleasure-bat, built with a room to contain several persons.

BARK, *S.* [from *barch*, Dan. *borch*, Teut.] in Botany, the outside covering of a tree. It is composed of woody cells, and vesicles filled with a juice, resembling the chyle of animals; the vesicles run horizontal, and the woody cells appear through a microscope, like so many barrels joined together in different numbers; the necessity of this covering, soon appears from a tree's decaying when stripped of it. In the East-Indies, they spin it like hemp, after steeping it in water, and weave stuffs of it called pinasses and blambones; when silk is mixed with it, they call them *nillacs*, or *cherquemollis*.

BARK, *S.* [*borgue*, Fr. *barca*, Ital.] a small vessel with one deck only.

To **BA'RK**, *V. A.* to strip off the bark of a tree.

To **BA'RK**, *V. N.* [*beowan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a dog.

BARK-BINDING, *S.* in Gardening, a disease incident to trees, wherein the bark is so close, that the vegetation, and the circulation of the sap is hindered; this is cured by cutting the bark along the grain, and in apple-trees by cutting it perpendicularly, or straight down.

BA'RKER, *S.* one who makes a noise made by a dog. Applied to a person who takes the bark off trees. It is derived from *bark* the external rind or covering of a tree.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's-day, for cheese. It had formerly a strong castle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-school, founded by John Inocent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 28 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on October 22, for horses. It is seated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 51. 30.

BA'RKY, *Adj.* having the properties of bark.

BA'RLEY, *S.* the grain from whence beer is extracted.

BA'RLEY-CORN, *S.* a grain of barley; the third part of an inch.

BA'RLEY-MOW, *S.* a heap of barley fermented into a rick or stack.

BA'RM, *S.* [from *earn*, *becm*, *beorma* Sax.] what is put into drink to make it work, or into bread to make it light: called also yeast.

BA'RMY, *Adj.* well fermented or worked with yeast. "*Barmy* beer." *Dryd.*

BARN, *S.* [of *bern*, Sax.] a kind of house wherein any grain, &c. is put.

BA'RNACLE, *S.* in Natural History, the solan, or Scotch goose, so called from its having been supposed. in the days of unlettered ignorance, to have grown on trees. In Friery, an instrument which is fastened to a horse's nose, when he is reftiff.

BAROMETER, *S.* [from *baros*, and *metron*,] an instrument to measure the weight of a column of air, to discover the heights of hills, &c. which consists of a tube filled with quicksilver. The form of these instruments are various, in order to obviate the inconveniencies attending their structure; but none has yet been so contrived as not to be liable to some irregularity.

ties, either from friction, attrition, or gravitation, which would render the experiments made by them less subject to error, or requiring allowances.

BAROMETRICAL, Adj. relating to, or concerning the barometer.

BARON, S. [from the *bar*, Teut. Celt. *WJ*] a term which anciently included all the greater nobility. It is now a degree of nobility, next below that of a viscount. They have the following immunities and privileges; in criminal causes they are judged by their peers only, are not put on oath, but deliver the truth upon *oathur*; are not imprisoned on a jury, not liable to the writs *subpoena capias*; they had no coronet till Charles II. gave them a gold one with six pearls. The two archbishops and all the bishops of England are parliamentary barons; and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers, for being not to be present in parliamentary causes, in such cases they are judged as to fact by a jury of twelve. *Barons* of the Exchequer, are four judges, who determine causes, between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the Exchequer. *Barons* of the Cinque ports, are members elected, two for each, to represent them in the house of commons. *Baron* and *femme*, in Law, are husband and wife. *Baron* and *femme*, in Heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon, the man's being on the dexter, or right, and the woman's on the sinister or the left side; but if the woman be an heiress, her coat must be borne on an escutcheon, or escutcheon of pretence. A *baron* of beef, is when two sirloins are not divided, but joined together by the backbone.

BARONAGE, S. [*baronagium*,] the body of barons. The dignity, or lands of a baron.

BARONESS, S. [*baronessa*, Ital. *baronessa*, Lat.] the wife of a baron.

BARONET, S. [from *baron* and *et* a diminutive termination] the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, being next below a baron. It was founded by James I. A.D. 1611; who allowed them to charge their coat with the arms of Ulster. The title of *sir* is peculiarly granted them; though not dubbed knights they may claim it, and their patent is hereditary, being made out to them and the heirs male lawfully begotten of their bodies for ever.

BARONY, S. [*baronia*] the lordship, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. According to Sir William Temple, they were the large share of the lands of conquered countries, granted by the Goths and other northern invaders to their generals and commanders.

BAROSCOPE, S. [from *baros*, and

skopos, to search into] an instrument to show the alteration of the atmosphere. See **BAROMETER**.

BARRACAN, S. [*Barraican*, Fr.] a kind of stuff resembling cambric.

BARRACK, S. [*barraca*, Span.] small huts erected by the Spanish soldiers. Also buildings raised to lodge soldiers in.

BARRAFRAY, S. [*barrastre*, Fr.] in Common Law, the moving or maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace, and the taking and detaining houses, land, &c.; by false pretences. In a Marine Sense, applied to the masts or crew of a ship, who cheat the owners or insurers, by running away with, deserting, or sinking her, or counterfeiting the cargo.

BARREL, S. [*baril*, Brit. *barri*, Span.] an oblong vessel made of wood of acylindrical form, and used as a liquid or dry measure. The barrel contains in wine measure 32 gallons and a half, beer measure 36 gallons, and ale measure 32. When tied for a certain quantity of weight, it differs according to the commodities it contains; a barrel of Essex butter weighing 166lb and of Suffolk 156. The barrel of herrings should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and 1000 herrings. The barrel of salmon 42 gallons, the barrel of eels 40 gallons, and that of soap must weigh 256lb. Applied to a gun, that long cylindrical tube made of metal through which it is charged. In Anatomy, a large cavity behind the tympanum.

To **BARREL**, V. A. [from the noun] to put into a barrel. Sometimes used with the particle *up*.

BARREN, Adj. [*barre*, Sax. *barre*, Teut.] applied to animals or soils, not able to produce; applied to genus, not able to produce any thing new; stupid.

BARRENLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce nothing; in an unfruitful manner.

BARRICADE, [*barricade*, Fr.] any defence in the military art. Figuratively, any thing which obstructs or hinders.

To **BARRICADE**, V. A. to stop up a passage. To hinder the advance of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, S. [*barricada*, Span. See **BARRICADE**] in Fortification, a defence made with stakes shod with iron, &c. erected in passages or breaches.

To **BARRICA'DO**, V. A. to block up any avenue or passage; to hinder by putting obstacles and impediments in the way.

BARRIER, S. [*barricade*, It. *barriera*, Ital.] sometimes pronounced on the second, and most generally, though not most properly, on the first syllable; that which keeps an enemy from entering into any country; a fence made as a passage to the upland country of great stakes four, or five feet high, placed at right angles

ten feet distance, with overwhart rafters; in order to hinder either horse or foot from facing an entrance; and in the middle is a bar of wood, moving at pleasure. Likewise, an exercise of men armed with short swords, and fighting together within an inclosure, to separate them from the spectators. Figuratively, an obstruction, impediment, or hindrance. A boundary, or limit.

BARISTER, S. one who is qualified to plead the causes of clients in a court of justice. They were formerly obliged to study eight years, but now only seven, if not five, before they are called.

BARROW, S. [from *barrow*, Sax.] any carriage set in motion by the hand; a hand-barrow, is a frame on which things are carried by handles at its extremities, between two men; a wheel-barrow, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forward by the handles.

TO BARTER, V. A. [*baratter*, Fr. *barattare*, Ital.] to exchange; the original method of carrying on all trade and commerce, till the invention of money. When used with the particle *away*, it implies, that the exchange is made to great disadvantage, or attended with loss. Sometimes used neuterly.

BARTER, S. in Commerce, the exchanging one ware for another; the original method of commerce, before the invention of money.

BARTERER, S. he that exchanges one commodity for another.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on June 13, for sheep. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, which is of considerable advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place. It is 35 miles N. of Lincoln, 36 S. E. of York, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 53. 40.

BA'SE, Adj. [from *bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital.] proceeding from a mean, abject, and sordid disposition: applied to rank, low, and void of dignity: descended from mean parents, or begotten of parents who were never married: applied to metals, counterfeit, or adulterated. In Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal. The *Tuscan base* consists only of a single tore besides the plinth. The *Ionick base* has a large tore over two slender scotias, separated by two astragals. The *Corinthian base* has two tores, two scotias, and two astragals. The *compasse base* has an astragal less than the Corinthian. *Base*, in Fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. *Base* of a triangle, is properly that side parallel to the horizon. *Base* soil, is a tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Base* ring of a

cannon, is the great one next behind the touch hole. *Base*, in Music, the large string of a musical instrument. See BASS.

BA'SENESS, S. the being void of generosity, magnanimity, or nobleness of soul, and proceeds from a narrowness, or meanness of spirit, including the idea of treachery, and an entire want of shame. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value, Applied to birth, dishonourable, mean. Applied to sound, low, grave.

TO BA'SH, V. N. [*verbaeschen*, Belg. to strike with astonishment] to effect a person with shame. Obsolete.

BASHA'W, S. [*pasha*, Turk.] a Turkish governor, who has but two horse-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, Adj. a person who is soon put out of countenance; one who is timorous of having done amiss, from a consciousness of his own ignorance.

BA'SHFULLY, Adv. timorously, sleepily.

BA'SHFULNESS, S. a timorousness, fear, or shame, arising from a consciousness of having done something amiss. It is distinguished from *modesty*, because it is founded in reason; but this in suspicion and ignorance: modesty likewise hinders a person from doing anything unbecoming, but bashfulness hinders us from doing any thing graceful. The one keeps us from committing any thing inconsistent with virtue; but the other keeps us from doing even our duty, and exposes us more to the commission of vice, than a courageous performance of virtue.

BA'SIL, S. the sloping edge of a carpenter's tool. The skin of a sheep tanned. In Botany, a plant, named *ocymum*.

TO BA'SIL, V. A. to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain angle. Used with the particle *away*.

BAS'LICA, S. [from *basilica*,] in Anatomy, the middle vein, twisting the whole length of the arm.

BAS'LIC, or BASILICAL, Adj. something relating to the basilical vein.

BASPLICON, S. [Gr. *basilikon*] an ointment called also tetrapharmakon, composed of resin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives.

BA'SILISK, [*basiliscus*,] a serpent about three palms long, said to drive all others away by its hissing, and to kill by its very look; it is called likewise a cockatrice. In Gunnery, a species of cannon or ordnance. "Cannons and basilisks." *Etc.*

BA'SIN, S. [*basin*, Fr. *bacins*, Ital.] a small vessel to hold liquors. A pound; a canal; a concave piece of metal, used by opticians to grind their convex glasses in. A round shell, or case of iron wherein hatters mould their hats. In Anatomy, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitary glands, and the veins.

BASIS,

BAS

BASIS, *S.* [Lat.] the foundation, or that on which any thing is supported.

To **BASK**, *V. A.* [basen, Sax.] to warm, by exposing to the sun, used with the particles *at* or *with*. To lie in a warm place.

BASKET, *S.* [basquet, Brit.] a vessel made with twigs, &c. woven together. A *basquet-voyageur*, is one who plies at markets with a basket, to be employed by persons who buy provisions there.

BASS, [bass, Ital.] in Music, the lowest of all the parts, and is a foundation to the others. That part of a concert, consisting of the deepest, and most solemn sounds. *Counter-bass* is the second, when there are several in the same concert. *Thorough-bass*, proceeds from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by baskviols, theorbos, &c. playing both while the voices sing, and the instruments perform; and also filling the intervals when they stop. According to Broffard, it was invented in 1600, by Ludovico Viadana, an Italian, and is marked by figures over the notes when for organs, harpsichords, &c.

BASS, *S.* [from *bas*, Fr.] to kneel on.

BASSO, *S.* [Ital. see **BASS**] in Music, sometimes extended to the bass universally, and at other times confined to that only which is sung.

BASSOON, or **BASSOON**, *S.* a musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, with eleven holes stopped like those of a flute, dividing into two parts, and used for the bass in concerts with hautboys.

BASSO RELIEVO, *S.* [Ital.] in Sculpture, figures which do not project much beyond the ground, on which they are carved. According to Felibien; when figures appear, with almost their full relieve, it is called *alto relieve*; when they stand out one half *mezzo relieve*, and when they swell out little, *basso relieve*.

BASS-RELIEF, *S.* [from *bas*, Fr. or *basso*, Ital. low, and *relievo*, Ital. or *relief*, Fr. raised work] see **BASSO RELIEVO**.

BASS VIOL, *S.* a musical stringed instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, struck with a bow. Its sound is more grave, sweet, and majestic than that of a violin, and of a much nobler effect in a concert.

BASTARD, *S.* [from *bastard*, Brit. *bastarde*, Fr.] in Law, a person born of parents, who have not been married, and cannot inherit land as heir to his father. Any thing which degenerates from that which produces it, any thing spurious.

To **BASTARDIZE**, *V. A.* to prove a person not begotten in marriage: to get a bastard.

BASTARDLY, *Adv.* like a bastard; degenerately, spuriously.

BASTARDY, *S.* [from *bastard*] in Law,

BAT

a state of birth, wherein a person is produced from persons not married.

To **BASTE**, *V. A.* [part. pass. *basted* or *bassen*; *baxate*, Arm.] to beat, &c. in Cookery, to moisten meat while roasting with butter; To stitch, or sew two selvages together.

BASTINA'DE, or **BASTINA'DO**, *S.* [bastinado, Fr.] the beating with a stick or cudgel. The punishment among the Turks, of beating the soles of the feet with a heavy piece of wood.

To **BASTINA'DE**, or **BASTINA'DO**, *V. A.* [bastinner, Fr.] to beat with a stick or cudgel; to beat on the soles of the feet, like the Turks.

BASTION, *S.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a large mass of earth faced with stone.

BASTON, or **BATTOON**, *S.* in Herakdry, a kind of bend, only one third of the usual breadth of the bend, not reaching quite across the shield, a sign of bastardy, and should not be removed till the third generation.

BAT, *S.* [bat, or *batt*, Sax.] a kind of club, flat on one side towards the bottom, used in the game of cricket.

BAT, *S.* [from *baphas*, Arab.] an animal with the body of a mouse, and wings like a bird, consist of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it produces and suckles its young like fourfooted creatures, never grows tame, feeds on flies, insects, oily substances, such as candles, cheese, oil, &c. appears only in summer evenings. In Africa, they have tails as long as mice; at China, are as large as polets, and are delicate eating; at Madagascar, they are said to be as large as foxes; and in Peru, are very dangerous on account of their getting into bed-chambers, and fastening on a person's legs, arms, &c. while sleeping, and bleeding him, unless prevented, to death.

BAT'CH, *S.* [bat, Sax.] the quantity of bread baked at once.

BATCHELOR, *S.* See **BACHELOR**.

BATE, *V. A.* (contracted from **ABATE**) to lessen, to lower the price. To abstain, or refrain from a thing. To except. "Bate but the last." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to grow less. To slacken or make slower, applied to motion, or passion. Used with the particle *of*, before the thing slackened.

BAT'H, *S.* [from *bathian*, Sax. to wash] a quantity of water collected into some convenient place for persons to wash in. They are divided into hot and cold. The hot bath is that whose waters are warm. The most celebrated of this kind in England are those near Wells, in Somersetshire, and owe their warmth to an admixture of sulphur, fish, and steel, with which they are impregnated. They produce a perspiration of 5 oz. in an hour, and are of great use in disorders of the head, palsy, diseases of the skin, scurvy, &c.

stone, constipations of the bowels, and most chronic disorders. Cold bathing operates both by its constringing power, and its weight. It dissolves the blood; removes any viscid matter; generates spirits, forces urine; and removes obstructions in the viscera. To these we may add *physical baths*, called *aqueous*, when consisting of herbs boiled in fluids; and *dry*, when made of ashes, salt, &c. *Vapour baths* are those in which the body of the patient is not plunged, but only particular parts are exposed or held in the vapours which exhale from them. *Knights of the Bath*, are so called from their being used to bathe before their creation; seem to have been instituted by Richard II. extended by Henry IV. and revived by George I. his present majesty's noble grandfather and progenitor.

BATH, a town or city of Somersetshire, with the title of an earldom, and two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. It is famous for its hot baths, which draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the sake of recovering their health, and partly for diversion. It is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a bottom, surrounded by steep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, and particularly a magnificent hospital for the benefit of the poor, who are obliged to come thither for the sake of the waters. The springs, or wells, are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is twelve miles E. S. E. of Bristol, 19 N. E. of Wells, and 108 W. of London. Long. 15. 5. lat. 51. 27.

BATTA'LIA, S. [from *battalia*, Ital.] the drawing up an army in order of battle.

BATTA'LION, S. [from *battalion*, Fr.] a small body of infantry drawn up in order of battle.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Whitsun-Monday, and November 23, for cattle, and pedlar's wares. It is seated in a dirty part of the county, and is famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is eight miles N. of Hastings, 22 E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Long. 15. 10. Lat. 52. 55.

BATTEN, S. a name given by workmen to a long, thin narrow piece of wood.

To **BATTEN**, V. A. [from *batten*, Teut.] to glut, or fatten; and grow fat; to live luxuriously. Applied to land, to make fruitful.

To **BATTER**, V. A. [from *batter*, Fr.] to beat; to beat on; to beat down; to beat or wear out with friction or violence.

BATTER, S. in cookery, a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk beaten together. It is called *batter*, on account of its being beaten.

BATTERY, S. one who batters; in fortification, a place where artillery is planted, to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any person unjustly; the person so injured has a right to indict the other party; but if the plaintiff made the first assault, the defendant is dismissed, and the plaintiff liable to be sued for his unjust suit.

BATTLE, S. [from *bataille*, Fr.] an engagement between two armies. The fight of two individuals is improperly called a battle. A battle supposes a number on both sides. "In the battle's front." *Gloucester's Chronicle*. *Battle* sometimes stands for part, or a division of an army. But the word is used in this sense only by authors, whose language is now become obsolete. However, the middle of an army goes universally by the name of the *main battle*.

To **BATTLE**, V. A. [from *battaille*, Fr.] to engage in battle, to contend.

BATTLE-ARRAY, S. arrangement, or proper disposition of men to engage an enemy.

BATTLEDOOR, S. an instrument to strike a shuttlecock.

BATTLEMENTS, S. notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, &c. to look through.

BATTOLOGY, S. [from *battologia*, Gr.] a tedious circumlocution.

BATTON, S. a truncheon staff, borne by a marshal as a mark of his dignity.

BAVARIA, a considerable country of Germany, with a title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate, on the E. by Austria, the archbishopric of Salzburg, and the bishopric of Passau, on the S. by the bishopric of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 37 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Mer, and the Lech. The air is wholesome; and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country is poor, because it has little trade. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors since the year 1623. We must not confound the duchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extensive, comprehending, besides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbishopric of Salzburg, the bishopric of Freisingen, Ratislaw, and Ratibon, and the duchy of Neuburg. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Austria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Noith-gaw, and whose capital is Amberg.

BAU'BLE, S. [from *baubellum*] a plaything; a toy; a trifle.

BAW'D, S. [*baude*, Fr.] one who procures women for lewd purposes.

BAW'DILY, Adv. in an obscene, immodest manner.

BAW'DRY, S. [contracted from *bawdery*] the bringing persons together for immodest purposes. Applied to language, that which is obscene, and not fit for a modest person to hear.

BA'WDY, Adj. that which expresses unchaste ideas in plain terms.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, S. a place where strumpets and unchaste persons carry on their immodesty, and prostitution is practised.

To BA'WL, V. A. [*bale*, Lat.] to cry with a loud voice; a low term; and carries with it the idea of something mean and inelegant.

BA'Y, S. [*bay*, Fr.] applied to the colour, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to chestnut; horses of this kind have black manes, which distinguish them from sorrel.

BA'Y, S. [*baye*, Belg. *baio*, Ital.] in Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at the mouth.

BA'Y, S. [*baiare*, Ital. to bark, alluding to the barking of dogs at a stag in these circumstances] the state of one surrounded by enemies. In Botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which formerly used to be formed into wreaths as a reward for poets, &c.

To BA'Y, V. N. [*abay*, Fr.] to bark at; to surround.

BA'Y-SALT, S. salt made of sea water, exhaled by the heat of the sun, and derives its name from its colour.

BA'YONET, S. [*bayonette*, Fr.] a short dagger which goes over the muzzle of a musket and fixes it to it.

BDELLIUM, S. a kind of aromatic gum, which drops from a tree resembling an olive; now brought from the Levant.

To BE, V. S. [from *beon*, Sax.] an auxiliary verb by which we form the passive; sometimes used to affirm the state of a thing and at others the existence. To be reserved for a person future, in opposition to present. "Always to be blest." Pope.

BEACH, S. that part of the sea shore washed by it waves.

BEA'CHED, Adj. exposed to the waves.

BEA'CHY, Adv. abounding in beaches.

BEA'CON, S. [from *beacon*, or *beacon*, Sax.] a signal. Signals and marks erected to be seen at sea, for the security of vessels.

BEA'CONAGE, S. [from *beacon*] a tax for the maintenance of a beacon.

BEAD, S. [*bead*, Sax.] small round pieces of glass, &c. moving on a string used by those of the Romish church to count their sins and prayers on. Likewise used as ornaments

round the necks of women. Figuratively, anything of a round form. "*Beads of sweat.*" *Shakefp.* In Architecture, a round moulding, carved to resemble a necklace.

BE'ADLE, [Belg. *bidello*, Ital. *badei*, Span.] in Law, a public crier, who cites people to appear; one whose office is to apprehend strollers, vagrants and petty offenders in a parish. At the university, one who walks before the masters in public processions. Squire beadles attend peculiarly on the vice chancellor.

BE'ADROLL, S. a catalogue of prayers for souls of the dead, which are generally counted on their *beads*.

BE'ADSMAN, S. one devoted to prayer; one who professes to pray for another.

BEA'GLE, S. [*biggle*, Fr.] an English hunting dog, of a smaller size, used in coursing hares.

BE'AK, S. [*bec*, Fr. *beck*] the bill of a bird. In Farriery, a little shoe about an inch long turned up, and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. In Geography, a sharp promontory, somewhat resembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AKED, Adj. sharp pointed.

BE'AL, S. [*bolla*, Ital.] a pimple, protuberance or any eruption in the skin.

To BE'AL, V. N. to ripen to come to a head. Seldom used.

BEA'LT, BEALTH, or BU'LT, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, with a great market on Mondays for live cattle, and two fairs on Thursdays and Saturdays for provisions. There are also three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and consists of about 100 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, 53 N. of Cardiff, and 92 S. of Chester. Lon. 3. 18. lat. 52. 4.

BEAMINSTER, or Bemister, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is a pretty place, and is seated on the river Berr, and is four miles S. of Crookhorn, fifteen W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. lat. 52. 45.

BEAM, S. [Sax. *beom*, Belg.] a large piece of timber, measuring more in length than thickness, supporting the principal rafters of the roof. There are generally two in a building, into which the girders of the garret floor, and if the building be of timber, the teazel tenons of the posts are framed. Applied to a balance, that piece of iron, &c. which supports the scales. The pole, or that piece of wood in a coach or chariot, which runs between the horses. Applied to a ship, the large main cross timbers, preventing the sides of a ship from falling

falling together, and supporting the decks and orlopis. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood on which the threads of the warp are rolled, and enrol as the work advances; likewise the cylinder on which the stuff is rolled as it is weaved, placed on the fore part of the loom. A ray of light. The flrat part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

To BE'AM, V. N. [from *beam*, Sax.] to emit or dart rays of light or lustre.

BE'AMY, Adj. shining, radiant. Applied to deer, having horns.

BE'AN, S. [*bean*, *bien*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of pulse. By the new husbandry, the produce of beans has exceeded the old, by more than ten bushels an acre.

To BEAR, V. A. [pronounced as if the *e* was omitted, like the *a* in *dare*, the Preter is *bore* or *bore*, and the Part. Passive, *bore* or *bore*, of *bairn*, Goth.] in its primary sense, to support, or carry a burden; to wear. Used with *up*, to support, sustain, or keep from falling. To endure; to permit, or suffer without resentment; to countenance, or encourage; to produce, or bring forth. Joined with *charges*, to defray or pay. "Somewhat that will bear your charges." *Pryd.* To behave, joined with *off*, to ward or defend from, or elude. "It cannot bear off a greater blow." *Hayw.* Likewise to carry away by violence, joined with *down*. "Justified, bore down one another." *Hayw.* Used with *hard*, to urge, press, or importune. "Cæsar doth bear me hard." *Shak.* Used with the particle *on*, to incite, stimulate, or sustain a person in an attempt. "Confidence then bore thee on." *Par. Lost.* Joined to *price*, to sell well, or at a certain value. Joined with *out*, to support, to maintain, to defend, to defend. Used neuterly, to endure the frowns of adversity; to suffer without complaint. To produce fruit, applied to vegetables. Used with *like*, to behave or act. "Bear-like, a true friar." *Shak.* In Navigation, used with *in*, to sail towards. Used without the particle, to lay or be situated. Used with *upon* or *against*, to act or exert in action. Used with *up* and *against*, to oppose or frigate with.

BEAR, S. a wild beast, with long shaggy hair, and hooked claws. In the winter they sleep, the male forty days, and the female four months, so as scarce to be awakened by blows, and though they fast all that while are fat. Their skins are used for housings, those of their young for muffs, and they are reckoned by the French a cure for the king's evil, rheumatism, and gout. In Astronomy, applied to two constellations in the N. hemisphere, called the greater and the less.

BEARALSTON, a town in Devonshire, that does not consist of 100 houses. It had a market on Thursday, which is now come

to nothing, and it has no fairs; but it sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 291 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 25.

BE'ARD, S. [the *e* is pronounced long, as if the *a* was dropped, *beard*, Sax.] the hair on a person's cheek, lips, and chin. Applied to vegetable, the prickles which grow on the ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb at the head. In a horse, that which bears the curb of the bridle. In Astronomy, the beard of a comet, is the rays emitted towards the part to which it moves. Used with the particle *as*, it signifies the face, and includes the idea of defiance. "Jeer'd — Their reverend persons to my beard." *Hud.*

To BE'ARD, V. A. to take one by the beard, including the idea of contempt; to oppose publicly.

BE'ARDED, Adj. a person who has a beard; applied to vegetables, that which has long ears; applied to instruments, that which is forked, jagged.

BE'ARDLESS, Adj. not having a beard. Figuratively, young, youthful.

BE'ARER, S. one who carries, or conveys a thing from one to another, peculiarly applied to a person who carries; one who wears, applied to dress; one who supports or sustains; that which produces or yields fruit, applied to vegetables. In Commerce, the person, who presents a bill for payment, and in whose favour, the last indorsement, if any, was made. In Heraldry, see SUPPORTERS.

BEA'RING, S. the act of supporting or carrying a burden. In Geography and Navigation, the situation of a place, with regard to the points of the compass.

BEA'ST, S. [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, and the *e* doubled, *bête*, Fr.] an animal without reason, generally applied to those that are four-footed. Figuratively, one who acts inconsistent with the character of a rational creature; a term which carries with it the secondary idea of great detestation in the person using, and something inconsistent with humanity in him who causes it.

BEA'STLINESS, S. that which is unworthy of a man; indecency; nastiness.

BEA'STLY, Adv. resembling a beast, either in its form, or flowing from a want of reason.

To BE'AT, V. A. [*betan* and *beetan*, Sax.] to strike a person; to pound to powder; to forge; to subdue or vanquish. Used with the particle *down*, to depress, to lessen the price. Used with *head*, to apply one's thoughts. "Waste his time, and beat his head about the Latin Grammar." *Locke.* In this sense it is followed with *about*. Joined with *up*, and followed with *quarters*, to attack suddenly, to surprise or alarm. "By beating up his quarters." *Clarend.* Neuterly,

ly, to move or throb, so as to affect the hand with a kind of stroke, applied to the pulse, or the heart.

BE'AT, Part. Pass. violently attacked; struck; conquered.

BE'AT, S. a stroke; a blow; the sound made by a drum; the throb of the pulse, or heart.

BE'ATEN, Part. Pass. [from *beat*] conquered; vanquished; often trod.

BE'ATER, S. an instrument to strike blows; a pestle; one fond of punishing or striking. "The best school-master of our time was the greatest *beater*." *Afham*.

BEATIFIC, or BEATIFIC'AL, Adj. [*beatificus*, Lat.] what renders a person completely happy; applied by divines to the joys of heaven.

BEATIFICA'TION, S. [from *beatific*] in the Romish church, an acknowledgment that a person is in heaven, but not allowed the honours of saints conferred by canonization. Applied, by demonstrators in electricity, to the glorious appearance a person makes in a dark room, when surrounded by a visible electrical atmosphere.

To BEA'TIFY, V. A. [from *beat*, Lat.] to make completely happy; to bless; to acknowledge a person to be received in heaven, though not possessed of the dignity of a saint, a term used by the Romish clergy.

BEATING, S. punishment by blows.

BEATITUDE, S. [*beatitudo*, Lat.] in Divinity, a state of perfect happiness, applied to saints and angels in heaven. In the plural, applied to our Saviour's sermon on the mount, which begins with promising blessedness or happiness to peculiar objects.

BEATS, S. in Clock-work, the strokes made by the spindle of the balance, or of the peds, in a royal pendulum.

BEAU', S. [Fr. pronounced *bô*] an effeminate man, who is passionately fond of dress, makes it his study and pride, to the neglect of improving the more noble part of him.

BEA'VER, S. [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped and an *e* substituted in its stead, *bevere*, Fr.] an amphibious animal, about four feet long; its head resembles a mountain rat's, its snout is long, and its jaws furnished with ten large and sharp teeth, two of which are incline and eight molar. The elegance of their building, the policy observed in their societies, and other curious particulars, may be seen in the Mem. of the Roy. Acad. of Sciences for 1704, the Spectacle de la Nature, &c. Figuratively, *beaver* is used for a hat.

BE'AV'ERED, Adj. [from *beaver*] covered with or wearing a beaver hat.

BEAU'ISH, Adj. effeminately nice; soporific; tawdry.

BEAUMONT, [FRANCIS] and JOHN FLETCHER.

As these two gentlemen were, while living, the most inviolable friends and inseparable companions; as in their works also they were united, the Orestes and Pylades of the poetical world, it would be a kind of injury done to the *manners* of their friendship, should we here, after death, separate those names which before it were found for ever joined.—For this reason we shall, under this single article, deliver what we have been able to collect concerning both; yet, for the sake of order, it will be proper first to take some notice of those particulars which separately relate to each. First then, as his name stands at the head of this article, we will begin with

Mr. Francis Beaumont.—This gentleman was descended from a very ancient family of that name, seated at Grace-Dieu in Leicestershire. His grandfather, John Beaumont, had been master of the rolls, and his father, Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the court of common pleas. Nor was his descent less honourable on the side of his mother, whose name was Anne, the daughter of George Pierrepont, of Home Pierrepont, in the county of Nottingham, Esq; and of the same family from which the present duke of Kingston derives his ancestry.

Our poet however appears to have been only a younger son, Jacob mentioning a brother of his by the title of Sir Henry Beaumont, though Cibber, in his *Lives of the Poets*, vol. i. p. 157. calls him Sir John Beaumont. He was born in the year 1585, and received his education at Cambridge, though in what college is a point which we have not been able to trace. He afterwards was entered a student in the Inner Temple. It is not however apparent that he made any great proficiency in the law, that being a study probably too dry and unentertaining to be attended to by a man of his settled and sprightly genius. And indeed, we should scarcely be surprised to find that he had given no application to any study but poetry, nor attended on any court but that of the muses; but, on the contrary, our admiration might fix itself in the opposite extreme, and fill us with astonishment at the extreme assiduity of his genius and rapidity of his pen, when we look back on the voluminousness of his works, and then enquire into the time allowed him for them; works that might well have taken up a long life to have executed. For although, out of fifty-three plays, which are collected together as the labours of these united authors, Mr. Beaumont was concerned in much the greatest part of them, yet he did not live to complete his thirtieth year, the king of terrors summoning him away in the beginning

of March 1615, on the 9th day of which he was interred in the entrance of St. Benedict's chapel in Westminster abbey. He left behind him only one daughter, Mrs. Frances Beaumont, who must have then been an infant, as she died in Leicestershire since the year 1700. She had been possessed of several manuscript poems of her father's writing, but the envious Irish seas, which robbed the world of that invaluable treasure, the remaining part of Spencer's *Fairy Queen*, deprived it also of these poems, which were lost in her voyage from Ireland, in which kingdom she had resided for some time, in the family of the duke of Ormond.—Let us now proceed to our second author,

Mr. John Fletcher. This gentleman was not more meanly descended than his poetical colleague. His father, the reverend Dr. Fletcher, having been first made bishop of Bristol by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by the same monarch, in the year 1593, translated to the rich and honourable see of London. Our poet was born in 1576, and was, as well as his friend, educated at Cambridge, where he made a great proficiency in his studies, and was accounted a very good scholar. His natural vivacity of wit, for which he was remarkable, soon rendered him a devotee to the muses, and his close attention to their service and fortunate connection with a genius equal to his own, soon raised him to one of the highest places in the temple of poetical fame. As he was born near ten years before Mr. Beaumont, so did he also survive him by an equal number of years. The general calamity of a plague, which happened in the year 1625, involving him in its great destruction, he being at that time forty nine years of age.

During the joint lives of these two great poets, it appears that they wrote nothing separately excepting one little piece by each, which seemed of two trivial a nature for either to require assistance in, *viz.* The Faithful Shepherd, a Pastoral, by Fletcher, and The Masque of Gray's-Inn Gentlemen, by Beaumont. Yet what share each had in the writing or designing of the pieces thus composed by them jointly, there is no possibility of determining. It is however generally allowed that Fletcher's peculiar talent was wit, and Beaumont's, though much the younger man, judgment. Nay, so extraordinary was the latter property in Mr. Beaumont, that it is recorded of the great Ben Johnson, who seems moreover to have had a sufficient degree of self-opinion of his own abilities, that he constantly, so long as this gentleman lived, submitted his own writings to his censure, and, as it is thought, availed himself of his judgment at least in the correcting, if not even in the contriving all his plots.

It is probable therefore that the forming

the plots and contriving the conduct of the fable, the writing of the more serious and pathetic parts, and lopping the redundant branches of Fletcher's wit, whose luxuriance we are told, frequently stood in need of castration, might be in general Beaumont's portion in the work, while Fletcher, whose conversation with the *Beau monde* which (indeed both of them from their births and stations in life had been ever accustomed to) added to the volatile and lively turn he possessed, rendered him perfectly master of dialogue and polite language, might execute the designs formed by the other, and raise the superstructure of those lively and spirited scenes which Beaumont had only laid the foundation of; and in this he was so successful, that though his wit and raillery were extremely keen and poignant, yet they were at the same time so perfectly genteel, that they used rather to please than disgust the very persons on whom they seemed to reflect.—Yet that Fletcher was not intirely excluded from a share in the conduct of the drama, may be gathered from a story related by Winstanley, *viz.* that our two bards having concerted the rough draught of a tragedy over a bottle of wine at a tavern, Fletcher said, he would undertake to *kill the king*, which words being over-heard by the waiter, who had not happened to have been witness to the context of their conversation, he lodged an information of treason against them. But on their explanation of it only to mean the destruction of a theatrical monarch, their loyalty moreover being unquestioned, the affair ended in a jest.

On the whole, the works of these authors have undoubtedly very great merit, and some of their pieces deservedly stand on the list of the present ornaments on the theatre. The plots are ingenious, interesting and well managed, the characters strongly marked, and the dialogue sprightly and natural, yet there in is the latter a coarseness which is not suitable to the politeness of the present age, and a fondness of repartee, which frequently runs into obscenity, and which we may suppose was the vice of that time; since even the delicate Shakespeare himself is not entirely free from it. But as these authors have more of that kind of wit than the last-mentioned writer, it is not to be wondered if their works were, in the licentious reign of Charles II. preferred to his. Now, however, to the honour of the present taste be it spoken, the tables are entirely turned, and while Shakespeare's immortal works are our constant and daily fare, those of Beaumont and Fletcher, though delicate in their kind, are only occasionally served up, and even then great pains is ever taken to clear them of that *sums*, which the *haut goût* of their contemporaries considered as their supremest relish, but which the more undepraved taste

of ours, has been justly taught to look on as what it really is, no more than a corrupted and unwholesome taint.

BEAUMARIS, a town of Anglesea, in North-Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Friday 13, Holy Thursday, September 19, and December 19, all for cattle. It stands on the Ilceight Menay, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty one common council men, and sends one member to parliament. Here the general and quarter-sessions are held, and the county goal is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, 27 E. of Holyhead, and 24 1/2 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 53. 20.

BEAUTEOUS, Adj. formed with elegance and symmetry.

BEAUTEOUSLY, Adv. so as to raise an idea of regular features, fineness of shape, and elegance of complexion.

BEAUTIFUL, Adj. having symmetry of parts necessary to convey the idea of beauty.

To **BEAUTIFY**, V. A. [from *beauty* and *fy*, Lat.] to recommend any thing to the approbation of a person by heightening or increasing its charms. Applied to the endeavours of females to make their persons appear more agreeable by the advantage of dress. Used neuterly, to increase or advance in beauty.

BEAUTY, S. [*beauté*, Fr.] that which raises delight and approbation in the beholder. Applied to Music, Morals, Painting, &c. implying an idea of excellence in the object capable of raising delight in the mind. A person blest with all that symmetry of features, beautiful contours of limbs, elegance of shape, and sweetness of complexion, that raise delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellencies.

To **BEAUTY**, V. A. to embellish, adorn, or make beautiful. "*Beautify'd by plastring art*" *Shakep.* Obsolete.

To **BECALM**, V. A. to reduce a storm to rest and quietness. To pacify turbulent passions. Though some have been so nice as to distinguish between *calm* and *becalm*, insinuating, that the former implies to *stop* motion, and the other to *keep from* motion, yet authors are so indeterminate in the use of these terms, that it would be impossible to understand them by such a key.

BECAUSE, the preter of *become*.

BECAUSE, Conj. used to imply a reason or cause. Used with *of*, it signifies the reason why a thing is, or is not, done.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a good

market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen; as also, on July 15, for toys. It is a large town, with a handsome church, and a tall bulky steeple, seated on an eminence some distance from the church. Here the sessions for the liberty of Blithing, are commonly held. It is 15 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, 19 N. N. E. of Ipswich, and 107 N. E. of London.

To **BECHANCE**, V. N. to happen.

BECHICS, S. [*Βεχικα*,] medicines to relieve a cough.

To **BECK**, V. A. [*beacn*, Sax.] to invite or call a person by a signal, or a nod.

BECK, S. [from the verb] external signs, generally made with the head, or hands.

To **BECKEN**, V. A. to make signs to a person to come to one.

To **BE'COME**, V. A. to grow; to alter or change. Used with *of*, to happen.

"*What will become of me?*" *Dryd.*

To **BE'COME**, V. A. to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to suit, to be proper for, to agree, to be adapted.

BE'COMING, Part. suitable or proper. Sometimes used with the particle *of*, though seldom.

BE'COMINGLY, Adv. suiting the circumstances and rank of a person.

BED, S. [*bed*, Ill. *bedd*, Sax.] a place for persons to sleep in or lay on. Figuratively, lodging. Marriage. In Gardening, a piece of made ground for raising plants; the channel of any river. To be *brought to bed of*, to be delivered of, &c. To *make a bed*; to lay the cloths smooth, and make it fit to be laid on. *Bed* of a mortar, in Gunnery, a solid piece of oak hollowed in the middle to receive the breech, and half the trunnions. Applied to a gun, the thick plank lying immediately under the piece, and is, as it were, the body of the carriage.

To **BED**, V. A. [*bedden*, Teut.] to place in a bed; to go to bed to, or with. To range, or lay things in order upon one another. Used with the particle *with*, to lie in the same bed with one another.

To **BEDA'BBLE**, S. to wet, so as to create uneasiness.

To **BEDA'GGLE**, to daub, or plash the bottom of a garment, by not holding it up; and includes the idea of slovenry, or slothfulness.

To **BEDA'SH**, V. A. [from *be* and *dash*] to scatter wet on a person by beating it with a stick, or casting a stone in it.

To **BEDA'WB**, V. A. to cover a thing with dirt. To apply or lay on paint in an ignorant manner.

To **BEDD'AZZLE**, V. A. to overpower the sight by too much lustre.

BED-CHAMBER, S. a room with a bed for sleeping in. *Lords of the bedchamber* are

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sen, of the first rank, who attend in their turns. The first of them is called the *groom of the state*.

BED-CLOATHS, *S.* the blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. on a bed.

To BED/CK, *V. A.* to set out or embellish a person with apparel. To adorn; to grace.

To BED/DEW, *V. A.* to wet by sprinkling, alluding to the manner in which the dew moistens the earth.

BED-FELLOW, *S.* one who lies in bed with another.

BEDFORD, the county-town of Bedfordshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, August 21, October 12, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. Bedford is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, which are united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to stop the passage occasionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The Tuesday-market is on the south side for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the north-side, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, 52 E. N. E. of Oxford, 28 W. by S. of Cambridge, and 47 N. by W. of London. It has the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 52. 6.

BEDFORDSHIRE is in the diocese of Lincoln, and is 24 miles long, and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houses, 67350 inhabitants, 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, and is diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw.

To BED/IGHT, *V. A.* to set off with clothes, dress, or other external ornaments.

To BED/IM, *V. A.* to obscure by greater brightness.

BED/ING, *S.* [*bedinge*, Sax.] the bed-cloaths which are on a bedstead.

BEDLAM, *S.* [formerly spelt *Bedlebelem*, a religious house near Moor-gate, in London, now an hospital for mad people, □□□□ Heb. a house for the abode and cure of mad people. One who has lost his senses; a madman.

BED/LAM, *Adj.* [from the noun] belonging to a mad-house.

BEDLAMITE, *S.* a mad person, a lunatic.

BED-MAKER, *S.* a person in the universities, who makes the beds, cleans the rooms, and runs of errands for the students.

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BED-POST, *S.* the post which supports the tetter or canopy.

To BEDR/AGGLE, *V. A.* to soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt; a great sign of slothfulness or slovenry.

To BEDRE/NCH, *V. A.* to wet or soak with a large quantity of some fluid.

BED-RID, *Adj.* confined to one's bed.

BED RIDDEN, *Adj.* one who, being worn out by age, &c. and unable to quit his bed.

BE'DRITE, *S.* the marriage dues.

BEDU'NG, *V. A.* to cover or enrich with dung.

BE'E, *S.* [*bea*, Sax. *bi*, Dan.] in natural history, a small insect well-known, remarkable for industry.

BE'ECH, *S.* [*bece*, Sax.] a well-known tree. Also the sea-shore.

BEECHEN, *Adj.* [*lucena*, Sax.] consisting of or belonging to beech.

BE'ER, *S.* [*beere*, Sax. *biere*, Germ.] a liquor made of malt and hops.

BE'EF, *S.* [*beuf*, Fr.] the flesh of black cattle.

BE'EF-EATER, *S.* a yeoman of the king's guards.

BE'SOM, *S.* [*besm*, *besma*, Sax.] a household instrument. Also called a *broom*. It is used to sweep the dust off the floor.

BE'ET, *S.* [from *beta*, Lat.] a plant of which there are seven species.

BEE'TLE, *S.* [*tytel*, Sax.] an insect with four wings, the two outward being sheaths for the other: they are black, and abound in damp places. A great sledge. A wooden mallet.

To BEE'TLE, *V. N.* to jut out, project, or hang over.

BEE'TLE-HEADED, *Adj.* stupid; ignorant.

To BEF/ALL, *V. N.* to happen to a person.

To BEFFT, *V. A.* to suit; to tally with; agree with.

To BEFO'OL, *V. A.* to delude; to deceive; to play upon a person.

BEFO'RE, *Prep.* [*biforan*, Sax.] in the front, or fore-part.

BEFO'RE, *Adv.* earlier in time, prior to.

BEFO'RE-TIME, *Adv.* in ancient times; of old.

To BEF'ORTUNE, *V. N.* to happen to. Generally taken in good sense.

To BEFO'UL, *V. A.* to daub, smear, or soil.

To BEFRIE'ND, *V. A.* to do an act of kindness; to confer a favour.

To BEFRINGE, *V. A.* [a compound of *be* and *fringe*] to adorn or embellish with fringes.

To BEG, *V. N.* [*beggeren*, Teut.] to pray, request, intreat, petition, or crave charity, or assistance.

To BEGET, V. A. to generate, or bring forth, to produce.

BEGETTER, S. he that generates, or causes a woman to conceive a child.

BE'GGAR, S. one that begs or lives upon charity.

To BE'GGAR, V. A. [from the noun] to reduce a person from plenty and opulence to want.

BE'GGARLINESS, S. meanness; wretchedness; penury.

BE'GGARLY, Adj. indigent, mean.

BE'GGARLY, Adv. in a poor mean abject manner.

BE'GGARY, S. extreme poverty, wretchedness.

To BEGIN, V. A. [*begin*, pret. *begun*] to commence, to enter upon a thing.

BEGUNNER, S. he that first begins the original.

BEGI'RT, Part. tied, or bound round.

To BEGU'LE, V. A. [*beguile*, Sax.] to impose upon, deceive, seduce.

BEGU'N, Part. Pass. of *begin*.

BEHALF, S. interest, side, party, favour.

To BEHA'VE, V. A. [*behave*, Luf.] to act, conduct, or carry one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, S. conduct; deportment; manner.

To BEHE'AD, V. A. to cut off a person's head.

BEHE'LD, Part. Pass. from *behead*.

BEHE'ST, S. the positive and absolute commands of a superior; such as the orders of a parent, a king, and of the Deity.

BEH'ND, Prep. [of *be* and *hindan*, Sax.] after; backwards. Opposed to *forwards*. Following, in opposition to *before*. Remaining, after a person's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a distance from that which moves or goes before. Used comparatively, it implies great inferiority. Used adverbially, something not yet discovered, or perceived by the mind. "There is no evidence behind." *Locke*.

BEH'ND-HAND, Adv. being in debt. Used with the particle *with*, not so eager as others in undertaking a thing, but after them some time. Used as an adjective in this sense by Shakespeare, "my behind-hand lackness."

BEHN, S. in pharmacy; the name of two roots, from which excellent cordials and restoratives are made. They are most plenty in the Levant, and chiefly about Mount Lebanon.

BEHN, [Mrs. APHARA, or APHRA.] Some kind of a dispute has arisen in regard to this lady's christian name, in consequence of Langbaine's having attributed that of Astræa to her as a real name, which was indeed no more than a poetical one, by which she was known and addressed by her contemporaries. She was a gentlewoman by birth,

being descended from a very good family, whose residence was in the city of Canterbury. She was born some time in Charles I's reign, but in what year is uncertain. Her father's name was Johnson, who, through the interest of the lord Wi loughby, to whom he was related, being appointed Lieutenant-general of urinum, and six and thirty islands, undertook a journey to the West-indies, taking with him his whole family, among whom was our poetess, at that time very young. Mr. Johnson died in the voyage, but his family reaching Surinam, settled there for some years.

Here it was that she learned the history of, and acquired a personal intimacy with, the American prince Oronoko, and his beloved Imoinda, whose adventures she herself so pathetically related in her celebrated novel of that name, and which Mr. Southerne afterwards made such an admirable use of in making it the ground-work of one of the best tragedies in the English language. Her intimacy with this prince, and the interest she took in his concerns, added to her own youth and beauty, afforded an opportunity to the ill-natur'd and censorious to accuse her of a nearer connection with him than that of friendship. This, however, a lady of her acquaintance, who has prefixed some memoirs of her life to an edition of her novels, takes great pains, and I think very much to the purpose, to acquit her of.

On her return to London, she became the wife of one Mr. Behn, a merchant, residing in that city, but of Dutch extraction. How long he lived after their marriage, is not very apparent, probably not very long; for her wit and abilities having brought her into high estimation at court, king Charles II. fix'd on her as a proper person to transact some affairs of importance abroad during the course of the Dutch war. To this purpose she went over to Antwerp, where, by her intrigues and gallantries, she so far crept into the secrets of state, as to answer the ends proposed by sending her over. Nay in the latter end of 1666, she, by means of the influence she had over one Vander Albert, a Dutchman of eminence, whose heart was warmly attached to her, she wormed out of him the design formed by De Ruyter, in conjunction with the family of the De Witt, of sailing up the Thames, and burning the English ships in their harbours, which they afterwards put in execution at Rochester. This she immediately communicated to the English court, but though the event proved her intelligence to be well ground'd, yet it was at that time only laugh'd at; which together, probably, with no great inclination shewn to reward her for the pains she had been at, determin'd her to drop all farther thoughts of political affairs, and, during the remainder of her stay

at Antwerp, to give herself up entirely to the gaiety and gallantries of the place. Vander Albert continued his addresses, and after having made some unsuccessful attempts to obtain the possession of her person on easier terms than matrimony, at length consented to make her his wife; but while he was preparing at Amsterdam for a journey to England with that intent, a fever carried him off, and left her free from any amorous engagements. She was also strongly solicited by a very old man, of the name of Van Bruin, at whose expense she diverted herself for a time, and then rejected him with that ridicule which his absurd addresses justly merited.

In her voyage back to England, she was very near being lost, the vessel she was in being driven on the coast by a storm, but happened to founder within sight of land, the passengers were, by the timely assistance of boats from the shore, all fortunately preserved.

From this period she devoted her life entirely to pleasure and the muses. Her works are extremely numerous, and all of them have a lively and amorous turn. It is no wonder then, that her wit should gain her the esteem of Mr. Dryden, Southerne, and other men of genius, as her beauty, of which in her younger part of life she possessed a great share, did the love of those of gallantry. Nor does she appear to have been any stranger to the delicate sensations of that passion, as appears from some of her letters to a gentleman, with whom she corresponded under the name of Lycida, and who seems not to have returned her flame with equal ardor, or received with that rapture her charms might well have been expected to command.

Her works, as I have before observed, were very numerous, consisting of plays, novels, poems, letters, &c.

As to the character her plays should maintain in the records of dramatic history, it will be difficult to determine, since their faults and perfections stand in strong opposition to each other. In all, even the most indifferent of her pieces, there are strong marks of genius and understanding. Her plots are full of business and ingenuity, and her dialogue sparkles with the dazzling lustre of genuine wit, which every where glitters among it. But then she has been accused, and that not without great justice, of interlarding her comedies with the most indecent scenes, and giving an indulgence in her wit to the most indelicate expressions. To this accusation she has herself made some reply, in the preface to the *Lucky Chance*; but the retorting the charge of prudery and preciseness on her accusers, is far from being a sufficient exculpation of herself. The best, and perhaps the only true excuse that can

be made for it is, that although she might herself have as great an aversion as any one to loose scenes or too warm descriptions, yet, as she wrote for a livelihood, she was obliged to comply with the corrupt taste of the times. And, as she was a woman, and naturally, moreover, of an amorous complexion, and wrote in an age and to a court of gallantry and licentiousness, the latter circumstances, added to her necessities, compelled her to indulge her audience in their favourite depravity, and the former, assisted by a rapid flow of wit and vivacity, enabled her so to do; so that both together have given her plays the loose cast, which it is but too apparent they possess.

Her own private character we shall give in the words of one of her own female companions, who, in the memoirs before-mentioned, prefixed to her novels, spoke of her thus. "She was," says this lady, "of a generous humane disposition, something passionate, very servicable to her friends in all that was in her power, and could sooner forgive an injury than do one. She had wit, humour, good-nature, and judgment: she was mistress of all the pleasing arts of conversation: she was a woman of sense, and consequently a lover of pleasure. For my part I knew her intimately, and never saw ought unbecoming the just modesty of our sex; though more gay and free, than the folly of the precise will allow."

After a life intermingled with numerous disappointments, which a woman of her sense and merit ought never to have met with, and in the close of a long indisposition, Mrs. Behn departed from this world, on the 16th of April 1689, and lies interred in the cloyster of Westminster abbey, under a blue marble stone, against the first pillar in the east ambulatory, with the following inscription:

Mrs. APHRA BEHN,
Died April the 16th,
1689.

Here lies a proof that wit can never be
Defence enough against mortality.
Revived by Tho. Waine, in respect to so
bright a genius.

To BEHO'LD, V. A. [*beholden*, Sax.]
to observe a person; to have a person in
sight.

BEHO'LD, an interjection similar to that
of *lo*.

BEHO'LDEN, Part. indebted to; lying
under an obligation to a person for favours
conferred.

BEHO'LDER, S. one who sees or calls
his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'OF, S. [*from behove, b-hifts*, Sax.]
an obligation, the profit, or advantage which
may accrue from a thing.

To BEHO'OVE, V. N. [*from behofarb*,
Sax.]

Sax.] to be incumbent as a duty, to be fit and suitable. This term is sometimes used by modern authors; tho' it begins to grow antiquated.

BÊING, the *participle* of the verb to be.

BÊING, S. a term, signifying the existence of a thing: thus we say, the Supreme Being; an infinite Being; a Finite Being.

To **BELABOUR**, V. A. to strike; to beat a person severely.

To **BELACE**, V. A. in navigation, to *salten*; to *belace a rope*. *Johnson*.

BELAFED, Adj. benighted. Too late.

To **BELAY**, V. N. to lie in ambush, or in wait for.

To **BELAY**, V. A. [*belayen*, Belg.] to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To **BELCH**, V. A. [*bealcan*, Sax.] to break wind upwards.

BELCH, S. the act of breaking wind upwards.

BELDAM, [from *belle dame*, Fr.] a name given irreverently to an old woman.

To **BELLAGUER**, V. A. [*bellegeren*, Belg.] to block up a place, or besiege.

BELMINTES, [from *βίλος*,] in natural history, arrow-head or finger-stone, of a whitish colour. It is about the size of a finger, more or less round, of a pyramidal form, variable, of the nature of chalk, and a fossil.

To **BELIE**, V. A. [a compound of *be* and *lie*, *beliegen*, Sax. *beliegen*, Belg. and Teut.] to invent a falsehood; to feign. To charge with falsehood; to calumniate, and to misrepresent; to accuse a person falsely; to represent under a feigned appearance. "A dragon's form *beli'd* the God." *Harte*.

BELLAMITE, S. [*belle amie*, Fr.] a dear friend. The term is now obsolete.

BELLAMOUR, S. [*belle amour*, Fr.] a gallant. Obsolete.

BELL-FLOWER, S. [*bell* and *flower*, because it is shaped like a bell] a plant, by botanists called *campanula*. Its emblement has five acute parts; the flower is of one leaf shaped like a bell; and in the bottom is a five cornered nectarium. There are thirteen species.

BELL-FOUNDER, S. a person who casts bells.

BELLFRY, S. that part of the steeple of a church in which bells are rung, probably a corruption of the French word *bellfray* a steeple, or tower of a church.

BELL-GARD, S. [*belle egard*, Fr.] a soft glance; a kind or languishing look. Now obsolete.

BELIEF, S. [pronounced as if written *belief*, *gelasse*, Sax.] to credit, the assent of the mind to, arguments used to persuade us to receive any proposition for truth, without certain knowledge that it is so: that which causes *belief*, is something not evidently joined to, or shewing the agreement or dis-

agreement of those ideas under consideration. Thus, in a general sense, it implies an assent of the mind to any proposition; in a restrained sense, an assent founded on the authority, &c. of a person attesting the truth of a thing. When the revelation of God is the object, it is called divine belief; when that of a man is the object, it is then *human belief*. The articles assented to by a person. The heads of a person's religion; the things believed.

To **BELIEVE**, V. A. [*gelaffen*, Sax.] to assent to a proposition merely on the credit or authority of the proposer. Opposed to *know*, which implies an assent built on irrefragable arguments, connected with, and flowing from the nature of the thing; whereas in the connection of each intermediate idea is visible and certain. To put a confidence in the veracity or truth of any one. "*Believing* for ever." *Exod. xix. 9*. When used neuterly, to have a firm persuasion of a thing which is probable. Used with the particle *in*, it implies a strong assent to the truth of a proposition.

BELIEVER, S. a person who gives credit to a thing. One who assents to the truth of christianity, in opposition to one who refuses his assent, demands demonstrative proof, and is, on that account, styled an *unbeliever*, or infidel.

BELIEVINGLY, Adv. after such a manner as shews that a person credits or assents to the truth of any proposition or doctrine.

BELIKE, Adv. perhaps; probably: made use of to show that the sentence it is joined with is uncertain. Sometimes used as a mark of irony, or jest.

BELL, S. [*bell*, Sax.] a machine, or vessel, ranked by musicians among the instruments of percussion; made of a compound metal of tin and copper, or pewter or copper. Its sound arises from a vibratory motion of its parts, like that of a musical chord; for the stroke of the clapper changing its circumference from a round to a spherical form, which by elasticity endeavouring to recover its former shape, undergoes alternate changes of figure, and by that means gives a tremulous motion to the air, in which sound consists. That of Nankin in China, weighs 30,000lb, double the weight of that at Erfurt, is 12 English feet high, and 7 1/2 half diameter, and 2 1/2 in circumference: and Le Comte says, that at Pekin, there are 7 other weighing 120,000lb. each. The Turks have an aversion to bells, and prohibit christians the use of them in Constantinople. The cups of flowers, from their resembling a bell in their shape. To *hear the bell*, is to surpass others; alluding to the wether which wears a bell, and is followed by the flock; or to the first pack-horse of a drove, who has bells on his collar.

To **BELL**, V. N. in botany, to grow in the shape or form of bells.

BELL FA'SHIONED, Adj. resembling a bell in its shape, being hollow, and small at one end, and increasing at the other.

B'ELLE, S. [from *belle* Fr.] a female who dresses elegantly, and has all the polite accomplishments that can adorn her.

BELLES LETTERS, S. those branches of education that adorn the mind, are of service to men as social creatures, and accomplish them to shine in conversation, or to make a figure in the highest posts of government. Languages, classical learning, geography, rhetoric, chronology, and history may be accounted the principal parts of learning under this term.

BELLIGERANT, Part. [from *bellum*, Lat. war, and *gerens*, Lat. waging] a modern term, that which is at war; that which is engaged in war. "The *bel'igerant* powers," which is proper.

BELLIGEROUS, Adj. engaged in, or relating to war.

BELLO'NA, S. in mythology, the sister of Mars and goddess of war.

To **BELLOW**, V. A. [*bellan*, Sax.] to make a loud noise; as that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or outcries of human creatures.

BELLOW'S, S. [*beleg*, Sax. it has no singular.] an instrument, into which air is drawn, and expelled out of a metal tube called its nozzle. Their use in increasing the power of fire is well known. The reason assigned by the author of the Spectacle of Nature, from their driving away the aqueous particles of the coals, is indeed very pretty, but not sufficient to account for this phenomenon of itself; and perhaps not consistent with fact. This term is generally joined with *pair* when we would use it as a singular noun, a *pair of bellows*; and in this sense, Dryden says, *a bellows*; by an ellipsis, without which he is guilty of a very great impropriety.

B'ELLY, S. [*belig*, Sax. *balg*, *balch*, Belg.] that part of the body which contains the entrails, both in men and beasts. Used figuratively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating. The protuberant part in any vessel. The womb, entrails, or the middle of any hollow place.

To **B'ELLY**, V. N. to swell; to protuberate; to be larger in one part than it is in another.

B'ELLY-ACHE, a pain in the belly, the cholick.

B'ELLY-FULL, S. a sufficiency of food, or as much as satisfies the appetite.

B'ELLY-ROLL, S. in husbandry, a roller, used to roll ground after it is ploughed.

BELL-MAN, S. in London, a superior kind of watchman, with a bell which he rings at certain places in his parish, before he repeats some verses on the eves of a festival. In country towns, applied to the crier, who bears a bell which he rings, to give notice to

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the neighbourhood, before he makes his proclamation.

BELL-METAL, S. the metal out of which bells are made, consisting of 20 lb. of pewter, or 2 1/2 b. of tin, to 100 wt. of copper.

To **B'EL'LOCK**, V. A. to join or fasten one thing into another, so as it cannot be easily separated.

To **BELONG**, V. N. [*belangen*, Belg.] to be the property of a person. To have relation to; to be depended on. "To whom *belong'st* thou?" 1 Sam. xxx. 13. To be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object. "The things that *belong* to the Lord." 1 Cor. vii. 32. Used in all these senses with the participle *to*.

BELO'ED, Part. esteemed, cherished with the greatest warmth of affection. In Divinity, an object worthy of the greatest confidence, an account of its fidelity, or the highest approbation on account of its merit, and of the warmest adours of love, on account of the immensity of its benevolence, and the stupendousness of its endearments. "This is my *belov'd* Son." Matt. iii. 17. and xvii. 5. Mar. i. 11. and ix. 7. Luke iii. 22.—ix. 35.

BELOW, Prep. not so high as another object, inferior, unbecoming on account of its meanness; unfit or degrading. "'Tis much *below* me." Dryd. In a lower situation, near to the earth. On earth, when opposed to heaven.

BELSWA'GGER, S. one who blusters, noise, and puts on an air of importance. Johnson interprets it a whore-master.

BE'LT, S. [*belt*, or *belte*, Sax.] a girdle to fasten round a person's middle. In Farming, a distemper in sheep. In Astronomy, two bright marks like girdles surrounding the body of the planet jupiter, brighter than the rest of his disk, and varying both in their dimensions and situations.

BE'WETHER, S. a sheep, which draws the rest after him by the sound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To **BEMA'D**, V. A. to deprive a person of the right use of his reason; to make a person rave. "*Bemadding*, sorrows." Shaksps.

To **BEM'YRE**, V. A. to daub, or smear with dirt.

BEM'YRED, Part. covered with dirt or soil. Stuck in a dirty or boggy place, applied to a horse.

To **BEMO'AN**, V. A. [*baemoenan*, Sax.] to express grief or sorrow for any calamity, including the idea of tears, and pity.

BEMO'ANER, S. one who pities and laments, at the disasters of another.

To **BEMO'IL**, V. A. [*möiller*, Fr.] to be-daub, to soil, to be soiled in the dirt.

To **BEMO'NSTER**, V. A. to make a thing hideous, horrible, or monstrous.

BEM'USED, Adj. addicted to shaming or poetry.

BE'NCH, S. [from *ban*, *banche*, Sax.] a seat

seat made of a long board. The seat where on judges or justices sit; figuratively, the persons sitting to decide causes.

To **BENCH**, V. A. to erect, or make benches. To seat or prefer a person to a seat, or bench.

BENCHERS, S. [from *bench*] in Law, the senior barristers of Inns of courts, intrusted with the government and direction of it. A person must have been a reader, and admitted to plead within the bar, before he acquires the honour of this title.

To **BEND**, V. A. [Pret. and Part. *bended* or *bent*, like the Ital. *bende*] to force from a straight line to a curve. The object to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to any particular subject. To be disposed to. To make submissive; to bring to terms. In Navigation, to fasten; "*Bend the cable*," is to fasten it to the ring of the anchor. Used neuterly, to loosen a straight shape, by means of some weight or force. To hang, or jut over. "A cliff, whose high and *bending* head." Used with the particle *on* or *upon*, to be strongly inclined to or resolved on. To bow the body, or knees in token of respect.

BEND, S. the part of a line, &c. which forms an angle. The crooked timbers which compose the sides of a ship. In Heraldry, an ordinary or bearing, made by two lines drawn across a shield, from the upper part on the right to the lower on the left.

BENDABLE, Adj. that which may be bent, or made crooked.

BENDER, S. one who crooks any thing; that which forces a straight to a crooked line. The circular piece of wood, which forms the top of a boy's kite.

BENDY, Adj. [*bend*, Fr.] in Blazonry, the dividing an escutcheon into an equal number of partitions; if they be odd, the field must first be named and then the number of bends.

BENEAPED, Adj. a sea term, implying, that a ship has not the depth of water sufficient to set her a float.

BENEATH, Prep. [*beneath*, *beneathen*, Sax.] not so high as, or under, something else. Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. Applied to actions, not becoming; unworthy of a person. "Nothing *beneath* his high station." *Attrib.* Used adverbial y, or without a noun after it, in a lower place, or under, opposed to *upon*. Below, in scripture, opposed to *above*. "In heaven *above*, or in the earth *beneath*." *Exod.* xx. 4.

BENEDICT, S. [*bishop*] a famous abbot in the 7th. century, descended of a noble family among the Saxons, and flourished under Osaf and Egfrid, kings of Northumberland. In his 20th year he abandoned all temporal views, in order to devote himself to religion; and by his frequent voyages did

not a little contribute to introduce the polite arts into this island. Architecture, painting, music, and other arts, received great improvements from those artists he brought over with him from Rome and France; and what added no small commendation to him, was, that all his embellishments were appropriated to the service of the church. Chanting in choirs was introduced by him in 678. He founded two very considerable monasteries, lived an exemplary life, and enjoyed one quality, seldom to be met with in a saint, a refined taste joined to a remarkable austerity.

BENEDICTINES, S. an order of Monks, who wear a black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a capuche on their heads, and were in England named Black Friars. No religious order has been so remarkable for wealth, extent, and men of note; nor can any boast of a nobler list of members.

BENEDICTION, S. [from *benedictio*, Lat.] a devout prayer to the Deity to bestow blessings on a person, generally applied to the blessing of a bishop. Happiness acquired by, or owing to a blessing. In the Roman church, the form of making a bishop, called *consecration*.

BENEFACCTION, S. [of *benefactum*, supine of *benefacio*, Lat.] a good and benevolent action; a charitable gift.

BENEFACCTOR, S. the person who confers a benefit; generally applied to those who leave and endow almshouses, schools, and colleges. Sometimes to those who in a public capacity contribute to the benefit and advantage of a nation.

BENEFACRESS, S. a woman or female, who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, S. [*beneficium*, Lat.] a church endowed with a reward or salary for the performance of divine service, or the salary itself, given on that account.

BENEFICED, Adj. having, or possessing a church living.

BENEFICENCE, S. [from *beneficencia*] a disinterested inclination to promote the welfare of another; distinguished from charity as distress is the object of that; but all persons may be the objects of this: it differs from benignity or humility, which is restrained to the disposition of the mind, but this always includes action.

BENEFICENT, Part. [*beneficiens*, Lat.] performing disinterested acts of kindness, and assistance.

BENEFICIAL, Adj. [from *beneficium*, Lat.] that which relieves, or is of service.

BENEFICIALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to relieve, or assist.

BENEFICIARY, Adj. holding any dignity, as tributary to another. Used substantively, it implies one who is in possession of a church living, or *benefice*. "The *beneficiary*

factory is obliged to serve the parish churches." *Asyl.*

BENEFIT, S. [from *bene*, and *fit*, Lat.] that which advantage, or turns to the profit of another. An act of kindness, to assist another. Among players, all that is received at the theatre, which are applied to their own use. In Law, *benefit* of the clergy, as an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any priest might on his petition, even in the case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary in order to purge himself. It is at present confined to signify a person's being only burnt in the hand for felony.

To **BENEFIT**, V. A. to do something whereby another may receive advantage. To promote, increase, or tender better. "Far from lessening trade." *Arbuth.* To improve; to reap advantage from.

BENEVOLENCE, S. [from *benevolentia*, Lat.] a disposition of mind, to do another all the good we can, without any views of interest; the good deed proceeding from this disposition.

BENEVOLENT, Part. [from *benevolens*, Lat.] inclined to do good, without any views of interest.

BENGAL, a country of Asia, in India, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna, and Jessur; on the E. by the Kingdoms of Arracan, and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal, and the province of Orissa; and on the W. by the provinces of Narvar and Malva; being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province, the English, Dutch, and French, have factories; and the principal of that of the English, is called Calcutta, or Fort St. George. This country has the same advantage as Egypt, which is annually overflowed by the river Nile; for this is watered in the same manner by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentews, whose women had a custom of burning themselves with their dead husbands; but this practice is now greatly restrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a Nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory; but he has since been deposed, and killed, and there is now a friend to the English in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleasant country, by some esteemed a sort of earthly paradise, and it lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchasing their various commodities and manufactures.

BENJAMIN, S. [*benzoin*] In Pharmacy, a gum of a tree, abounding in Cochlin China, resembling the almond. The gum is both in drops and lumps, the former of which is the true, of a yellow, or gold colour without, and white within, friable, without any taste,

and aromatic. The best comes from Sumatra. It is a great and powerful expectorant, and given in asthma, intensions of the lungs, and inveterate coughs.

To **BENIGHT**, V. A. to be overtaken by darkness. To wander in the dark.

BENIGN, Adj. [from *benignus*] inclinable to do good. Kind, generous, or liberal. In Medicine, wholesome, gentle. "Sits of a benign, mild nature." *Arbuth.* Applied to a disease, when all the symptoms of it are favourable.

BENIGNITY, S. [*benignitas*, Lat.] a disposition to be kind, or humane to another.

BENIGNLY, Adv. in such a manner as to show kindness, humanity, and condescension.

BENISON, S. [*benissens*, Fr.] a blessing. A rapture of joyful gratitude on account of some benefit received.

BENT, S. [from *lend*, It.] that part which is forced from a straight line; that which forms an angle. The declivity, or slope of a hill. "On a bent, the temple stood." *Dryd.* After the word *full*, stretch applied to the purpose, in alluding to the stretching a bow; propensity or inclination applied to the affections, with the particle of before the affection. Tendency, or the different appearances of an object.

To **BENUM**, V. A. [from *benyman*, Sax.] to destroy the sense of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the body; or the approach of death.

To **BEPAINT**, V. A. to cover with colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion. "Else would a maiden blush bepaint my cheek." *Shak.*

To **BEPSS**, V. A. to be unable to hold or retain one's urine.

To **BEQUEATH**, V. A. to leave, or give a person any thing by will.

BEQUEST, S. something left by will; a legacy.

To **BEREAVE**, V. N. [preter *bereaved*, or *bereft* from *beresfan*, Sax.] to take forcibly away. To spoil; to rob; to strip a person of his property.

BEREAVEMENT, S. the act of leaving a person destitute of any thing.

BEREFT, part. passive of *bereave*.

BERGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a fine juicy pear, of a glabrous form. An essence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree ingrafted with the stock of a bergamot pear tree. The original inventor of this essence, acquired no small fortune from the secret. Likewise a kind of snuff, of a large grain.

BERGMOTE, S. [from *berg*, and *mor*, Sax.] a court held on a hill in Derbyshire, to decide the controversies between the miners.

BERKSHIRE, an English county, 17 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Wiltshire, on the S. by Hampshire and Surrey, and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 120 parishes, 12 market-towns, and 18966 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of the White Horse; and it has the title of an earldom.

To **BERHYME**, V. A. to make a person the subject of a poem.

BERME, S. [Fr.] In Fortification, a piece of ground from 3 to 5 feet wide, left between the rampart and the moat.

BERMUDAS, S. [from *Bermuda*, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1552, like-wise named *Somerset's islands*, from Sir G. Sommers, who took possession of them in 1609] a cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean; in lat. 32 deg. N. and long. 64. deg. 48 min. W. St. George is the most considerable of them, where the number of English is computed at 10,000, besides slaves. The climate is temperate: their chief growth is in Indian wheat and tobacco, the latter of which is very indifferent. Their cedars exceed those of any other country, either for their fragrance, durability, or hardness; and are so abundant, that they build their vessels of them, which are reckoned the best sailors of any in all the West Indies. They have fish in great plenty, amongst which the tortoises are so numerous, that the inhabitants almost live entirely upon them.

To **BEROY**, V. A. to Beat; to pilfer.

To **BERRY**, V. N. to produce berries.

BERGRAM, S. [*pyrethrum*, L.] in Botany, an herb, named also *beard-pollitory*.

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, which properly belongs to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday in Trinity-week, for black cattle and horses. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well built, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is situate on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of sixteen arches. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 147 miles N. of York, 52 E. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 339 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 55. 47.

BERYL, S. [*sapphirus*, Gr. *beryllos*, Lat.] a precious transparent stone, like crystal, found in the mines of the Indies. It inclines a little to a sea-green, and was from thence called *agua marina*; to make it more sparkling and white, it must be cut facet-wise, as it receives no brightness from the polish. It

is the 8th stone in the breast-plate of the Jewish high priest.

To **BESCRETEN**, V. A. to conceal, or hide any thing.

To **BESETCH**, V. A. [*preter Besoughte*, I have besought; from *be* and *seth*, Sax.] to importunately; to ask for its great favour.

To **BESETEM**, V. N. [*besetmen*, Belg.] to suit. To become, or be worthy of.

To **BESIEGE**, V. A. [*preter Besiege*, I have besieged, *besiege*, Sax.] to surround, alluding to an enemy's surrounding a body of men. Used with *hard*, or *fore*, to oppress, perplex, or embarrass. To lay in wait, to endanger, to encompass.

To **BESHIFT**, V. A. [*beschiffen*, Belg.] to suit with circumstances.

To **BESHREW**, V. A. [from *beschreien*, Teut.] to wish any calamity to a person. "I bescrew us both." *Dryd.*

BESIDE, or **BESIDES**, Prep. [from *be* and *sides*, Sax.] by, or at the side, or near. "Beside him hung his bow." *Parad. Lost*. Something more, over and above. "Great numbers beside those whose names are in the Christian records." *Aldis*. Before a reciprocal pronoun, it implies the loss of reason. "I how art beside thyself." *Adis*. Something more than what has been mentioned, the rest; or that which has not been mentioned.

To **BESIEGE**, V. A. to surround, or attack a place, in order to conquer it.

BESINGER, S. a person who besieges.

To **BESMEAR**, V. A. [of *smearan*, Sax.] to daub with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, to tarnish, or deprive of its lustre, applied to character. See. "Would not let ingratitude—so much beswear it." *Shak.*

To **BESMOKE**, V. A. to foul, or dry in smoke.

To **BESMUT**, V. A. [from *be* and *smut*, Sax.] to smear with any thing black; especially with smoke, soot, &c.

BESOM, S. [*besse*, *bisse*, Sax.] an instrument used by housewives to sweep their floors clean, by the Londoners generally called a *broom*.

To **BESORT**, V. A. to suit; to fit, become; or agree with. "Such men as may besort your age." *Shak.*

To **BESOT**, V. A. to stupify with drunkenness. To be extremely in love with. "Bristled in that face and eyes." *Dryd.*

BESOUGHT, part. pass. of *Beseech*.

To **BESPA'NGLE**, V. A. to make a thing shine or glitter.

To **BESPA'ITER**, V. A. to cast small quantities of water. To tarnish the character of a person. "Whom never fashion could bespatter." *Swift*.

To **BESPA'WL**, V. A. to daub with spittle.

To **BESPEAK**, V. A. [pronounced as if written with *ce*, *b-speak*, preter, *I bespake*, or *I bespake*; *I have bespoken*, or *bespoken*; from *be*, for, and *speak*, Sax.] to give orders for the making of a thing: To engage beforehand. "To bespeak his custom." *Life of J. Bull.* To discover beforehand. To address in discourse; to speak to. "Thus the queen bespake." *Dryd.* To declare, to show.

BESPEAKER, S. he that gives orders for the making of any thing; he that bespokes.

To **BESPECKLE**, V. A. to mark with spots.

To **BESPEW**, V. A. to vomit upon.

To **BESPICE**, V. A. to season with spices.

BESPOKE, irregular part. from *bespeak*.

To **BESPOUT**, V. A. to mark with spots.

To **BESPREAD**, V. A. [pronounced *be-spread*, as if the *a* was dropped; from *be* and *spread*, of *spradan*; Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with. Used with the particle *with*, before a thing spread, or used as a cover. "With painted flowers bespread." *Dryd.*

To **BESPRINKLE**, V. A. to spirt water, so as to make it fall in drops.

To **BESPUITER**, V. A. to wet by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BEST, Adj. [the superlative degree of good, the comparative *better*, from *god* or *bet*, better, *best*, Sax.] the highest degree of good, applied to persons or things; the utmost exertion of power or ability. "Let each man do his best." *Shak.* Used with *at*, the highest degree of perfection. Joined with *make*, to carry a thing to the highest degree of perfection, or gain all the advantage from it that is possible. "Alascher, in order to make the best of it." *Addis.* Used adverbially, for most. "Where it liketh him best." *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

To **BESTAİN**, V. N. to alter, or discharge the colour; to mark with spots or stains.

To **BESTEAD**, V. A. [Preter, *I bested*, or *have bested*] to support, sustain, or help; to treat, use, or furnish with conveniences. "Hardly bested?" *Masab* viii. 21.

BESTIAL, Adj. [from *bestia*, Lat.] having the nature of a beast; having no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity, and carries with it an idea of the highest reproach.

BESTIALITY, S. that quality which is opposite to every principle of humanity, and includes the secondary idea of great baseness and the highest reproachfulness.

BESTIALLY, Adv. so as to resemble a beast, and below the dignity of humanity; a term of severe reproach.

To **BESTICK**, V. A. to fix darts, or any pointed mark upon a subject; to wound all over.

To **BESTIR**, V. A. to exert one's self vigorously, including the idea of inactivity

or rest before it. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *him*, *her*, *himself*, &c. "They must needs besir themselves." *Ray.* But Shakespeare used it, before common nouns. "You have so lessired your valour." This construction is never adopted by present writers of any note.

To **BESTOW**, V. A. [bestan, Belg.] to give a person a thing, including the idea of a favour; to give in marriage; to lay out or spend, used with *for*. "Thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after." *Deut.* xiv. 26. To place; to lay up in a place. "Bestowed them in the house." *1 Kings* vi. 24.

BESTOWER, S. he that gives a thing, which could not be claimed as a right. He that confers a favour.

To **BESTREW**, V. A. [Part. *bestrewed* or *bestrown*] to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with. Preter, *I bestred*, *I have bestred*, or *bestriden*.

To **BESTRIDE**, V. A. to stand over any thing, so as to have a leg on each side of it. As this posture is that of a person on horseback, it is put figuratively for a person riding. "He bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds." *Shak.* To stand over a thing in order to defend it. "He doth bestride a bleeding hand." *Shak.*

To **BESUD**, V. A. to adorn with shining marks or studs.

BET, S. [from *wetten*, Teut.] the money deposited by the parties who lay a wager, to be given to the winner.

To **BET**, V. A. to lay a wager, or risk a sum of money on the success of a thing or undertaking.

BET, the old Preter of *best*. Now obsolete.

To **BETAKE**, V. A. [Preter, *I betook*, Part. Passive, *betaken*] to apply; to have recourse to; to take to, fly, go, or pass. "They both betook themselves different ways." *Par. Lost.*

To **BETEEM**, V. A. to bestow or give; to produce.

To **BETHINK**, V. A. [Preter, *I bethought*, from *be* and *thencan*, Sax.] to recollect one's self; to suspend one's thoughts, in order to examine some particular idea; generally used with the reciprocal pronouns *my*, *himself*, &c. "I have bethought me of another fault." *Shak.*

BETHLEHEM, S. [from *βηθ*, and *לחם*, Heb.] the name of a city in Judea, the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hospital. See **BEDLAM**.

BETHLEHEMITE, S. a bedlamite, a lunatic.

BETHOUGHT, [pronounced *bethought*] the preter of *bethink*.

To **BETHUMP**, V. A. to strike, bang, or beat.

To **BETIDE**, V. A. [Preter, *it betided*, or

or betid, from tid, Sax.] to happen; to befall.

BETTIME, or **BETIMES**, *Adv.* early; in season; without delay; soon; in a short time, applied to continuance or duration. "Which siddeth *betimes*." *Beow.* joined with *morni g.* early, not long after day-break. "They arole *betimes* in the morning." 1 *Mace.* iv. 52. Used with the particle *in*.

To **BETO'KEN**, *V. A.* to declare, to signify, to shew or discover.

BET'ONY, *S.* [*betonia*, *Lat.*] in Botany, a plant. Linnaeus ranges it in the 12th class of his first sect. There are seven species. The common sort, growing with a white flower in the woods in England, is greatly esteemed as a vulnerary.

BETO'OK, Irregular Participle, from *betake*.

To **BETO'SS**, *V. A.* to be tossed, agitated, disturbed, or tormented.

To **BETRAY**, *V. A.* [*bedriegen*, *Belg.*] to deliver one to his enemies, though bound to the contrary, including the idea of treachery; to disclose a secret; to discover some failing. "Left you *betray* your ignorance." *Watts.* Used with the particle *so*, to expose *so*; to make a person liable to fall into some inconveniences, or subject to some failing. "To *betray* him to great errors." *K. Charles.* To discover as a relique, signal, or mark. "Nor a stone *betray*—I he place." *Addis.*

BETRAY'ER, *S.* the person who betrays; one who discloses a secret. Applied to things, or abstract ideas, with great elegance, and implies the frustrating or disappointing any design. "Fear the *betrayers* of all succours." *Hooker.*

To **BETRI'M**, *V. A.* to adorn or embellish with dress.

To **BETR'OTH**, *V. A.* [*betruwen*, *Belg.*] to promise a person in marriage. In Law, to nominate to a bishopric.

To **BETRUST**, *V. A.* to rely upon the fidelity of another. Used with the particle *so* before the person trusted, and *with* before the thing or person committed to the charge of another. "Betruß him *with* all the goods." *German.*

BET'TER, *Adj.* [the comparative degree of *good*, of which *best* is the superlative, from *god* or *bet*, *Sax.*] that which exceeds the thing it is compared with. Used with the definite particle *the* and followed by *of*, something superior to; that which hath some advantages over the thing compared. "Altered *for the better*." Used substantively, a person superior to ourselves. "The courtesy of nations allows you *my better*." *Shak.*

BET'TER, *Adv.* [the comparative of *well*] in a more complete, perfect, exact manner; more profitable.

To **BET'TER**, *V. A.* [*bessern*, *Teut.*] to

improve; to increase the value; to amend; to surpass; to excel.

BET'TER, *S.* a person who risks a sum of money on the success or miscarriage of a thing or person; one who lays wagers.

BET'TY, *S.* [from *betan*, *Sax.*] a strong wedge, like a chisel, used for breking open doors. Also the name of a pint flask.

BETWEEN, *Prep.* [*betwischen*, *Sax.*] in the middle; or having one of the two things mentioned on each side of us. Applied to time, the middle space. Applied to qualities, partaking of each. "Between black and white." Applied to things opposite to each other, it implies the idea of difference acquired by comparison. "Distinguish *between* what require or what not." *Locke.* By themselves, privately. "That was done *between* them." *Greenwood.* *Between* is properly used when speaking of only two persons, but *among*, when more are included. Though it must be confessed that authors seldom attend to this distinction, and use the words promiscuously.

BETW'XT, *Prep.* See **BETWEEN**.

BEVEL, or **BE'VIL**, *S.* a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked; being moveable on a point or center, it may be set to any angle, and supply the deficiencies of the common square and mitre, by setting off an angle greater than 90, in which it exceeds the former, or less than 45 deg. in which it has the advantage of the latter. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse or acute.

To **BE'VEL**, or **BE'VIL**, *V. A.* to form a bevil angle.

BE'VERAGE, *S.* [*beveragio*, *Ital.*] any thing drinkable. A kind of water-cyder, made by putting the mure into the fat, and adding water, which stands on it 48 hours, is then pressed and toned immediately. A treat on putting on, or first wearing a new suit of cloaths.

BE'VY, *S.* [from *beva*, *Ital.*] a flock, or number of birds. An assembly or company.

To **BEWAIL**, *V. A.* to grieve for any calamity, including the idea of sorrow expressed by tears, and cries of misery.

To **BEWA'RE**, *V. A.* to act with caution so as to provide against any future misfortune. It has the particle *of*, before the thing which raises the suspicion of danger; and is used only in such forms of speech as would admit the word *to*; as, *to* may beware, let him beware; he will beware; but not in those wherein the auxiliary verbs occur, as we do not say, *I did beware, I have bewared, or been ware.*

BEW'DLEY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth; on December 10, for hops only; and on December 11, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen.

woollen cloth. It is pleasantly situated on the river Severn, and is a neat well-built town, enjoying a good trade for malt, leather, and caps. It is 14 miles N. of Worcester, 22 E. of Ludlow, and 122 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 15. 14. lat. 52. 25.

To BEWE'T, V. A. to render a thing moist or wet.

To BEWILDER, V. A. to lose in a place or wood; to puzzle and perplex with difficulties. "Lost and bewildered." *Addis.*

To BEWITCH, V. A. [of *twice* or *twice*, Sax.] to subject to the power of diabolical charms. In a secondary sense, to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to be irresistible.

BEWITCHERY, S. supposed to be an irresistible power, which persons dealing in magic had over others. In its secondary sense, an irresistible charm, either personal, mental, &c.

To BEWRA'Y, V. A. [*bewreogan*, Sax.] to discover or make known a thing that is hid or secret.

BEWRA'YER, S. one who discovers a thing which should be concealed. A divulger of secrets, used in a bad sense, and including in it either the idea of folly or treachery.

BEYOND, Prep. [*geond*, *beyrand*, *beycendan*, Sax.] applied to a place, that which is at the greatest distance from us. Farther than. "Beyond the mountain." Across or over. "Beyond the sea." *Dent.* xxx. 13. Too great for, or out of the reach of; exceeding; above; superior. "Thy goodness beyond thought." *Par. Lost.* To go beyond, is to deceive or defraud by a greater degree of craft or cunning. "That no man go beyond or defraud." *1 Thess.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL, or BE'ZIL, S. that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

BE'ZOR, S. [from *badascher*, Pers.] an antidote against poison; also a medicinal stone brought from the East or West-Indies, found in the stomach of an animal of the goat kind, and composed of several coats, like an onion. *Oriental bezoar*, comes particularly from the kingdom of Golconda and Cannanor, in the East-Indies; being found mixed with the dung of the *panan*, a goat, and bears a very high price, though more valuable for its rarity than its real use. It is used in the epilepsy, swellings in the head, palpitation of the heart; jaundice, cholice, and enters into one species of Gascoign's powder. The occidental *bezoar*, comes from the West-Indies, and is formed in the stomachs of the guinea-pigs, jachos, vicennas, and taragous; but that which comes from the last is the best.

BEZOAR'DIC, Adj. medicines compounded with *bezoar*.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIA'NGULOUS, Adj. [*angulus*, Lat.] having two angles or corners.

BVAS, S. [*biast*, Fr.] the weight in one side of a bowl to regulate it in its course, and to turn it from a straight line. Figuratively, any influence, or propensity.

To BIAS, V. A. to influence or persuade a person to any particular measures.

BI'B, S. [from *bibo*, Lat.] a piece of linen put under the chins of infants when feeding. Also a piece of linen pinned on the front of a woman's stay.

BIBA'CIOUS, Adj. [*bibax*, Lat.] greatly addicted to drinking.

BIBAC'ILY, S. [*bibacinas*, Lat.] the quality of drinking too much, or to excess.

BI'BBIER, S. [from *bibe*, Lat.] a person who drinks much, or to excess.

BPELE, S. [from *bisbas*, Gr.] a book, called so by way of eminence; the volume which contains the great truths of religion and conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Testament. The translation of this sacred volume was begun, and some part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon, in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 730; the whole by Bede, in 771. Frevisa published the whole in English, in 1357 Tindal's was brought higher in 1534; revised and altered in 1538; published with a preface of Cranmer's in 1549. In 1551, another translation was published, which being revised by several bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1607, a new translation was published by authority, which is that which is now used.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, S. [from *bisbas*,] one who writes or copies books.

BI'BULOUS, Adj. [*bibulus*, Lat.] that which sucks, drains, or drinks any fluid.

BI'CEPS, S. Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, that which has two heads. *Biceps humeri*, is a muscle of the arm with two heads or beginnings. The *biceps femoris*, or *tibia*, is a muscle of the leg with two heads, the uppermost and longest of which arises from the protuberance of the ischium; the lower from the *linea aspera* of the *os femoris*, below the termination of the *gluteus maximus*; its office being, not only to bend the tibia together with the *sartorius*, but likewise to turn the leg together with the foot and toes outward, when we sit with the knees bent.

BICI'PITAL, or BICIPITOUS, Adj. [*bicipites*, Lat.] having two heads.

To BICKER, V. N. [from *bicere*, Brit.] to skirmish, or quarrel. To tremble or quiver, - or move backward and forwards. "The bickering flame." *Par. Lost.*

BICKERING, S. a quarrel, skirmish, or sudden attack; a misunderstanding. "They fell to such a bickering." *Sidney.*

BICKERN, S. the pointed iron at one end of an anvil.

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BI'CORN, or **BICORNOUS**, Adj. [from *bis*, and *cornu*, Lat.] having two horns.

BICORPORAL, Adj. [from *bis* and *corpus*, Lat.] that which has two bodies.

TO BID; V. A. [preter *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I *bave bid*; or *bidden*, from *bidden*, Sax.] to ask, or invite a person as a guest. "*Bid* to the marriage." *Matth.* xxii. 9. To order or command. To offer, or propose, a sum for the purchase of a thing. To publish, or proclaim. "Our bans thrice *bid*." *Gay*. Opposed to *fo bid*, which sets aside a marriage. To offer, or denounce. "He *bids* defiance." *Grave*. To pray, according to the meaning of the Sax. from whence it is derived. 2 *John*, 10.

BIDA'LE, S. an invitation of friends.

BIDDEN, Part. Pass. [from *bēdan*, Sax.] invited. Commanded, or compelled.

BIDDER, S. one who offers a price or sum for any thing.

BIDDIFORD, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Torridge, over which there is a large stone-bridge, with 24 piers, and so high, that a vessel of 60 tons may pass under it. It is a large well-inhabited place, and carries on a considerable trade. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, 7. N. of Torrington, and 197 W. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 51. 10.

BIDDING, S. [from *bid*] command, order, or invitation.

TO BIDE, V. A. [*bīdan*, *abīdan*, Sax.] to endure, suffer, or permit. To dwell, remain, or continue.

BIDENTAL, Adj. [*bīdens*, Lat.] having two teeth. That which has two prongs.

BIDING, S. dwelling; constant stay, or residence.

BIENNIAL, Adj. [from *biennis*, Lat.] continuing for two years.

BIER, S. [*beer*, Sax. from *baran*, Sax. to bear, *ber*, Arm. *bar*, Pers.] a frame of wood, to convey dead persons to the grave.

BIESTINGS, S. [from *bysting*, Sax.] in Farming, the first milk given by a cow after calving, being thick, tasting very saltish, and unfit for the food of the human species.

BIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [*bifarius*, Lat.] that which may be underfoot two ways.

BI'FEROUS, Adj. [*bis*, Lat. and *ferens*, Lat.] bearing, or producing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, or **BI'FIDATED**, Adj. [*bīfidus*, Lat.] in Botany, divided into two; split in two; opening with a cleft. Millar affects this term in his Gardener's Dictionary more than any other writer we know of.

BI'FOLD, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. and *fald*] double; or consisting of two opposites.

BI'G, Adj. [*bogare*, *bogare*, Russ.] large; immense; swelling out. Joined to *weak*, or

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of, pregnant; with child. "*Big with young*," *Bac*. Swelling, or distended with grief. Proud; haughty.

BI'GAMIST, S. [from *bigame*] one who has married twice, before his first wife is dead.

BI'GAMY, S. [from *bis*, Lat. and *gamos*, Gr.] the having of two wives at the same time; which is felony by the law.

BI'G-BEL'IED, Adj. swelling out, protuberant; with child; pregnant.

BI'GGIN, S. [from *biggin*] the under cap of an infant, which covers the hind part of its head.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on February 13, the Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and October 28, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handsome stone-bridge. It is much more considerable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road, which runs through it, and it has several commodious inns for travellers. It is 11 miles S. S. E. of St. Neot's, 46 N. N. W. of London, and 10. S. E. of Bedford, being one of the greatest barley markets in England. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 5.

BI'GLY, Adv. haughtily; in a blustering manner; proudly.

BI'GNESS, S. largeness, bulk, dimensions, or extent.

BI'GOT, S. one who is strongly attached to any religion or opinion, notwithstanding the strongest reason urged to convince him by a contrary party. Used in a bad sense, and with the particle *so*, before the object.

BI'GOTED, Adj. [from *bigor*] obstinately prepossessed, in favour of any person, or opinion. Used with the particle *so*.

BI'GOTRY, S. obstinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion. Used with the particle *so*.

BI'LE, S. [from *bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum. Of the greatest consequence in preserving health, and remedying most inconveniencies, that happen to the human constitution. By its saponaceous and sulphureous qualities, it dissolves the acids of the chyle, contributes not a little to the work of digestion, and the mixture of the internal fluids; being found in most, if not all animals, we may safely conclude, that the wise Architect of animal bodies has placed it therein, both for necessary and noble uses.

BI'LE, S. [from *bile*, Sax.] a red inflammatory swelling or tumour.

BI'LGE, S. [*bilg*, Sax. *bilgia*, Ill.] that part of a ship's bottom on which the rests, when a-ground. *Bilge water*, that which collects

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rests on a ship's bottom. *Bilge-pump*, is that which is applied to the side of a ship, to pump out the bilge-water.

To *BILGE*, V. N. a sea term, to damage the boards of a vessel against a rock. To spring a leak.

BILINARY, Adj. [from *bile* or *bilis*, Lat.] that which relates to, or conveys, the bile.

BILINGUOUS, Adj. [from *bilinguis*, Lat.] that which has two tongues; one who can speak two languages.

To *BILK*, V. A. [*bilk*, or *bilken*, *bien*, Teut.] to cheat; defraud, or contract a debt, without intending to pay it.

BILL, S. [*bile*, Sax.] the horny substance protuberating from the head of a bird, or fowl. A beak.

BILL, S. [*bille*, Sax.] an edged tool, with a hooked point, of the ax kind, fitted to a handle, and used to lop trees. If the handle be short, it is named a *band bill*; but if long, a *ledge bill*.

BILL, [*bille*, Sax. *billet*, Fr.] in Trade, or Commerce, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done. A writing wherein a person obliges himself to pay a sum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given to another, empowering him to take up money of his correspondents in foreign countries. A *Bill of entry*, is an account of goods entered at the custom-house, either inwards or outwards. *Bill of exchange*, is a piece of paper drawn by a person on another in a different place, for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading*, is a memorandum or acknowledgement, under the hand of the master of a vessel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promise to deliver them as consigned. *Bill of parcels*, an account given of the several goods bought, and their prices. *Bill of sale*, is a solemn contract under seal, whereby a person transfers his goods to another. *Bill in larcy*, is a single bond without a condition. In parliament, a writing containing some proposals offered to the house to be passed into a law. A description of some curiosity, or commodity delivered by the persons who show or sell it, called a hand bill. A *bill of mortality*, is an account of the number of persons dying within certain limits and times. A *bill of fare*, an account of the dishes of an entertainment.

BILLA VERBA, in Law, words indorsed by the grand jury on an indictment, signifying that they find it probable, and worthy further consideration: whereupon the offender is said to stand indicted, and if it touches life, is referred to the petty jury, or jury of life and death.

To *BILL*, V. A. [from *bill*, Sax.] to join bills together. To carew with great fondness, alluding to the manner of doves joining their bills together. Used scutlerly, to

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publish by a hand-bill, with about "A composition he *billed* about." *L'Estrange*.

BILLET, S. [Fr.] a small written paper. A ticket directing soldiers where to lodge. A small log of wood. In Heraldry, a bearing resembling a long square.

BILLIARDS, S. [it has no singular. *Billiards*, Ital.] a game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the opposite parties into bazzards, holes, or pockets, placed at the ends and sides of the table.

BILLOW, S. [from *bilar*, Id.] a large, high swelling wave.

To *BILLOW*, V. N. to swell or become tempestuous.

BILLOWY, Adj. stormy, tempestuous, swelling.

BIN, S. [*binne*, Sax. *binne*, Belg.] a long square chest of wood, wherein corn, &c. are put.

BINARY, Adj. [*binus*, Lat.] confiding of or confined to two. *Binary Arithmetic*, a method of computation proposed by M. Leibnitz, wherein instead of the ten figures in common arithmetic, he makes use of only 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by 2. Thus 1 is one, 10 two, 11 three, 100 four, a method that seems to have been used by the Chinese 4000 years ago.

To *BIND*, V. A. [preter *bound*] to confine a person's limbs by bonds; to surround, encompass, confine, fasten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel; to oblige by oath or bargain; in physic, to stop a looseness, or make costive. To *bind a book*, to sew the sheets together, and place them in a cover. Used with the particle *to*, to make subject or subservient to. "Thou art *bound* to vice." With the word *over*, to be obliged to appear at a court of justice. To contract or join the parts together.

BINDER, S. [from *bind*] one who binds.

BINDING, S. that which is bound, or tied round any thing. A bandage.

BINOCLE, S. [from *binus*, Lat.] and *ocular*, Lat. a telescope fitted with two tubes, so that distant objects may be seen by both the eyes.

BINOMIAL, Adj. in Algebra, a root consisting only of two parts connected with this sign +. Thus $x + y$ is a binomial consisting only of those two quantities.

BIOGRAPHER, [from *bios*, Gr. and *grapho*,] one who writes or compiles the lives of particular persons.

BIPAROUS, Adj. [from *binus* and *paris*, Lat.] bringing forth, or producing two at a time.

BIPARTITE, Adj. [from *binus*, and *partitus*, Lat.] having two parts corresponding with each other, divided into two.

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BIPARTITION, S. [from *bipartite*] the act of dividing into two.

BIPED, S. [*bipes*, Lat.] having two feet.

BIPEDAL, Adj. [*bipedalis*, Lat.] having two feet.

BIPENNATED, Adj. [from *binus penna*, Lat.] that which hath two wings.

BIPETALOUS, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. and *petalos*, Gr.] in Botany, that which hath two leaves, or petals.

BIQUADRATE, or **BIQUADRATIC**, [from *bis*, Lat. and *quadratus*, Lat.] the next power above the cube, or the square of the cube root.

BIRCH, S. [*birc*, *birce*, *beorce*, Sax.] in Botany, *Betula*, hath male and female flowers at a distance from each other. Linnaeus places it in the 4th sect. of his 2d class. There are four species. This tree is very fit for planting in a bad soil, and is very profitable. The bough is made use of by hoop-benders; those who make ox yokes, and instruments of husbandry, make use of the wood, which is very hard. The French use it for wooden shoes; and in other countries they work it into wheels. *Birch-broom*, a broom or besom made with the small twigs of the birch-tree. See *Bejom*.

BIRCHEN, Adj. [from *birch* and *en*, Sax.] made or consisting of birch.

BIRD, S. [*bird*, *bridda*, Sax.] in natural history, a two-footed animal covered with feathers, and furnished with wings. If we consider the form of this animal, so well adapted for flight by the make of its body, the assistance of its wings, the lightness of its clothing, and the thinness of its bones; if we consider the provision nature has made against the length of its aerial progress, by furnishing it with a pouch to contain its food called the crop, and with an oil to smear its wings with, to render them the better able to resist the air, and the moisture of the atmosphere, or water, we can scarce help admiring the art of divine wisdom, which shews itself so conspicuously in its make; but if we call in the microscope to our aid, a single feather, nay the very beads of a feather, will astonish us with beauties, and enrapture us with the inexpressible elegancies.

To **BIRD**, V. A. [from the noun] to catch or snare birds.

BIRD-CAGE, a receptacle to keep birds in.

BIRD LIME, S. a glue made use of by bird-catchers, to take birds with; made of the bark of holly boiled for ten or twelve hours, which having stood in a moist place for a fortnight, is pounded into a tough paste, cleared in a running stream, fermented for four or five days, and incorporated with a third part of nut oil over a fire.

BIRDS-EYE, S. [*Eye*] in Botany, *Adonis*. Linnaeus ranges it in the seventh division of his 13th class. There are three species.

BIRDS-FOOT, S. in Botany, *ornithopus*. The flowers are of gold colour, and the pods turn inward at the top like a bird's foot.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on the Thursday in Whit-fun-week, and on October 10, for hardware, cattle, sheep and horses. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two constables and two bailiffs; and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the work shops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire; the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone tower with a cupola and turret above it: in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, one for each day in the week. It has also two chapels, and meeting houses for every denomination of dissenters. The houses in this town amount to about six or seven thousand, and their number is continually increasing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry. 48 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 109 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 52. 50.

BIRTH, S. [*beorh*, Sax. *bert*,] the act of bringing forth. The entrance of a person into the world; any production. In sea affairs, a proper place for a ship to ride in. A place separated by canvas, wherein the sailors meet, and put their chests.

BIRTH-DAY, S. the day on which a person is born; the day celebrated annually, on which a person was born.

BIRTH-NIGHT, S. the night on which a person is born. The night annually celebrated at court with great festivity and splendour, on account of the king's being born on that day or night.

BIRTH-PLACE, S. the place wherein a person is born.

BIRTH-RIGHT, S. acquired by birth. **BISCOFIN**, S. [Fr.] a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BISCUIT,

BISCUIT, S. [from *bis*, Lat. and *coct*, Fr.] a kind of bread made of wheat flower, mixed with leaven and warm water, baked for long voyages. It will keep a whole year. Likewife a fine delicate pastry, or cake.

To **BISECT**, V. A. [from *bisus*, and *secare*, Lat.] to divide any line into two equal parts.

BISECTION, S. [from *bisect*] in geometry, the act of dividing into two equal parts.

BISHOP, S. [from *bisep*, or *bisep*, Sax.] a prelate consecrated for the spiritual government of the diocese, who collates to benefices, ordains priests and deacons, licences physicians, surgeons, and school-masters. The bishops are all peers of the realm, except the bishop of Sodor and Mann. The bishops are barons in a three-fold sense; *feudal*, on account of the temporalities annexed to their bishoprics; *by writ* being summoned by writ to parliament; and lastly, *by potent and creation*. They have precedence of all other barons, and vote both as barons and bishops. Next to the two archbishops, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have always the precedence; and the others according to the priority of consecration.

BISHOPRIC, S. the diocese, which belongs to a bishop.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and five fairs, on Friday before Good-Friday, the Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated not far from the river Clun, and is a corporation, which sends two members to parliament, and the market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worcester, S E. of Montgomery, and 150 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 52. 30.

BISK, S. [from *bisque*, Fr.] a basket. A soup, or broth, made of different sorts of flesh boiled.

BISKET, S. See **BISCUIT**.

BISMUTH, S. in natural history, a considerable heavy semi-metal, very susceptible of rust; and, though not sonorous itself, yet, when added to any other metal, makes them more sonorous, and at the same time more brittle.

BISSEXTILE, S. [from *bis*, and *sextilis*, Lat.] a year, containing 365 days, which happens every four years, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year, beyond 365 days.

BISTOURY, S. [*bistouri*, Fr.] a surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions; of which there are three sorts, 1. That whose blade turns like that of a lancet; 2. The straight bistouri, with the blade fixed in the handle; and, 3. The crooked bistouri, shaped

like a half-moon, with the edge in the inside.

BISULCOUS, Adj. [from *bisulcus*, Lat.] cleft in two parts, cloven footed.

BIT, S. [from *bital*, Sax.] the iron appendances of a bridle; but more particularly the bit-mouth.

BITE, S. [from *bite*] A small piece; applied to coin, a Spanish piece in the West-Indies, worth 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pined to *beare* or worse, a low phrase for a small degree of either.

BITCH, S. [*biter*, *bice*, Sax.] the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and other kind. In low language used to signify a person of an unchaste disposition, or to convey the idea of one acting contrary to all the laws of reason and decency.

To **BITE**, V. A. [Preter *bir*, Part. Passive *bitten*, of *byr*, Ið] to wound, or pierce, with the teeth. To afflict with pain, applied to cold. To make a person uneasy, applied to satire. To make the mouth smart, applied to sharp taste of some acid bodies. To deceive, to cheat or defraud.

BITE, S. [from the verb] to divide, seize, or wound, any thing with the teeth. In low and familiar language, a person who deprives another of his property by false appearances. A sharper, a cheat, trick, or fraud.

BITER, S. one who bites. One that readily or quickly swallows a bait, applied to a fish. One who deceives, or defrauds another.

BITTEN, Part. Passive of *Bite*.

BITTER, Adj. [Sax. Belg. and Teut.] that which excites a hot pungent taste, like that of wormwood. Wretched, miserable, painful, unpleasing.

BITTERLY, Adv. having a bitter taste. In a sorrowful, painful, and severe manner. Used sometimes to express the superlative degree: "He wept bitterly."

BITTEN, S. [*batur*, Fr.] in natural history, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feed on fish. The liquor which runs from common salt, after it is taken out of the boiling pan, or that which remains after its chrysalization.

BITTERNESS, S. a kind of savour or sensation, opposite to sweetness, which is caused by a mixture of an earthy saltier with salt. Severity, austerity; keenness, sharpness, or extremity; sorrow, trouble, distress, vexation.

BITTER, S. in sea language, any turn of the cable round the bitts, so that it may be let out gradually or by degrees.

BITTUMEN, S. in natural history, a fat tenacious inflammable mineral substance, or a fossil body which easily takes fire.

BITUMINOUS, Adj. [from *bitumen*] having the qualities of bitumen.

BIVALVE, Adj. [from *bis* and *valve* Lat.] in natural history, applied to fish having two shells, such as oysters; and in botany to plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas or beans.

BIVALVULAR, Adj. having two shells.

BIVENTER, S. a muscle between the whole basis of the jaw and the throat.

To **BLAB**, V. A. [*blaberen*, or *blapperen*, Teut.] to reveal a secret. To discover or speak. "That delightful engine of her thoughts that *blabbed* them with such pleasing eloquence." *Shak.* This is rather an improper use of the word, and should not be imitated. Used neuterly to talk, tattle, or make discoveries by inconsiderate tattling.

BLAB, S. a tell-tale; one who discovers secrets.

BLABBER, S. one who discovers a secret.

BLACK, S. [*black*, *black*, Sax. *black* ink, Teut.] want of light, and colour. *Dyers* black for stuffs of a high price, is composed of indigo, wood, boiled with allum, tartar, or ashes of lees or wine, maddered with common madder, and given with gall-nuts of Aleppo, coppers and thumac. The best black cloth should first be dyed blue. It being observed that the black dye of English woollen cloth is less beautiful than that of France or Holland; it is supposed that this is owing to the overpressing; since every addition to the *ghys* is a proportionable diminution of the colour. The Holland cloths are so entirely free from gloss as to take no stain from water, even on the first day's wearing; and the black is so much more perfect that, while the cloth continues in tolerable order, it cannot be distinguished at a distance from *velvet*. *Footy black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, used by painters and jewellers, to blacken the bottom ground of the collets or bezels in which they set diamonds; *Spanish black*, is burnt cork. *Lamp or lamp-black*, is the footy smoak or foot of rosin, mixed with oil of wall-nuts or linseeds and turpentine boiled together, it is used by printers for the ink they print with. "To look black, implies sullenness, and is a sign of displeasure. "Looked black upon me." *Shak.* Applied to moral action, excessively wicked.

To **BLACK**, V. A. to make black.

BLACK, Adj. that is of a black colour.

BLACKAMOOR, one whose complexion is black.

BLACKBERRY, S. in botany, a species of the Bramble.

BLACK-BIRD, S. in natural history, a bird so called from the colour of its feathers, its bill is yellow, and its song resembles a man's whistling.

BLACK-BROWED, Adj. having black eye-brows; dark, gloomy, dismal.

BLACK-CAT FLE, S. a term including oxen, bulls, or cows.

To **BLACKEN**, V. A. to make a thing black, to darken, "the cloud *blackened* the face of the whole Heaven." *Sautb.* To sully a person's character.

BLACK-GUARD, S. in low language used to convey the idea of a person of mean circumstances, and base principles.

BLACKISH, Adj. inclining or approaching to a black colour; somewhat black.

BLACKNESS, S. want of light, or darkness.

BLACK-ROD, S. a rod of a black colour, on the top of which is a golden lyon, carried by the gentleman usher of the black rod, before the king at the feast of St. George, at Windsor; he has likewise the keeping of the Chapter-house, when a chapter is sitting; is of the king's chamber, and attends the house of peers, while the parliament is sitting.

BLACKSMITH, S. one who forges works in iron.

BLACK-SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Asia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between Lon. 50. and 61. and from lat. 41. to 46. being entirely surrounded by the Turkish dominions, who have the sole navigation of it. The Russians once made an attempt to trade upon this sea; but by late treaties they were obliged to give up all their fortresses they had upon it, and consequently to abandon the navigation.

BLADDER, S. [*blader*, Sax. *bladder*, and *blader*, Belg.] in anatomy, a thin dilatable, membranous body, which serves as the receptacle of the urine after its secretion from the blood in the kidneys. Its figure, in quadrupeds, resembles a pear, with the broadest part upwards; but in human bodies is nearly that of a short oval; when empty it is rounder above than below, and when full, broader below than above. It has three coats; the first is a muscular one, and consists of longitudinal fibres; the second nervous, and resembling that of the stomach; the third or internal coat, is composed of glands, continually discharging a mucilaginous serum, which moistens the inner surface of the bladder, and defends it from the acrimony of the urine. Around its neck goes a small muscle, called sphincter vesicæ, which contracts the orifice of the bladder, and prevents the urine from dropping out involuntarily, or till it thrusts open the passage, by the contraction of the second coat of the bladder,

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bladder, called the *detrusor urinae*, or that which thrust out the urine. It likewise signifies a pustule or blister.

BLADE, *S.* [from *bled*, *bled*, *Sax.*] in botany, the spike or leaf of grass; the green shoots of corn, which rise from the seed. Hence the thin piece of metal, beaten with a hammer or cast, and more particularly that part of a sword or knife, is called a blade, from the former's resembling a blade of grass. A bold, enterprising person.

BLADE or **BLADE-BONE**, *S.* In anatomy, the scapula, or scapular-bone, of a flat and triangular form.

TO BLADE, *V. A.* to fit a blade to a handle.

BLADED, *Adj.* having leaves, or blades.

BLAIN, *S.* [*blagen*, *Sax.*] a pustule or blister.

BLAMABLE, *Adj.* that which deserves censure.

BLAMABLY, *Adv.* and deserving censure or blame.

TO BLAME, *V. A.* [*blamer*, *Fr.*] to charge a person with having done a fault, or something wrong, applied to things, to accuse of defect. Usually joined with the particle *for*; "The reader must not *blame me* for making use." *Locke*. Improperly used with *of*: "I know more he *blamed of*." *Knolly*.

BLAME, *S.* the charging with faults. That which merits censure.

BLAMEFUL, *Adj.* that which highly deserves censure.

BLAMELESS, *Adj.* that which deserves no censure or blame;

BLAMELESSLY, *Adj.* in such manner as not to merit censure.

BLAMER, *S.* the person who censures, or blames.

BLAMEWORTHY, *Adj.* that is deserving censure or blame.

TO BLANCH, *V. A.* [*blanchir*, *Fr.*] to whiten a thing; to peel applied to the peeling almonds, which discovers their kernel of a white colour. Used neuterly, to evade, "Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*." *Bacon*.

BLANCHING, *S.* the art, or method of making any thing white.

BLAND, *Adj.* [*blandus*, *Lat.*] soothing, mild, applied to language; soft, temperate, applied to the weather.

BLANDISHMENT, *S.* [from *blandish*] an insinuating address, by which a person attracts the esteem of another. Soft, mild and kind expressions by which a person steals into the favour of another. A behaviour or treatment by which a person endeavours to gain the affections of another.

BLANK, *Adj.* [*blanc*, *Fr.*] whitish or pale. That which is not written on; confused; dejected. Applied to verse, that which is without rhyme; in its original use

BLA

implying defect, as *blank paper* implies a want of writings.

BLANK, *S.* a space, which has no writing on it, but it is left so in order to be filled up. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn against it; the mark which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

BLANKET, *S.* [*blanchette*, *Fr.*] a stuff made of wool, in the loom like cloth, but crossed like serges, worked with blue or red wool at each end, and with a crown or other ornament at each corner, used for beds, being placed both above the upper, and beneath the under sheet to procure warm h. The Whitney blankets are, and have long been, in the greatest repute in England.

TO BLANKET, *S.* to wrap in a blanket.

"I'll blanket my loins." *Shake. Lear.*

BLANKETTING, *S.* the tossing a person in a blanket, which is done by several people holding the extremities, and is intended as a chastisement for some misdemeanor or crime.

BLANKLY, *Adj.* so as to shew confusion, or disappointment. With whiteness; with paleness.

TO BLASPHEME, *V. N.* [*blasphemo*, *Lat.*] to speak ill of God or things relating to his service. In Law, an indignity, or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature. *Lindau*. cap. l. Those who deny the being and providence of God, are contumelious reproachers of Jesus Christ, or by writing or speaking shall deny any of the persons in the Trinity, are punishable by fine, and rendered incapable of any office. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 87. 9 and 10 *Will iii.* c. 32.

BLASPHEMER, *S.* one who speaks things of the Deity inconsistent with his nature, or the reverence he owes him as a creature: one who utters disrespectful, or irreverent things of any person in the holy Trinity.

BLASPHEMOUS, *Adj.* [from *blasphemo*. Usually pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, but used by Milton and old authors, with it on the second] disrespectful or irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things. "Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove." *Sidney*.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to speak ill of God and heavenly things.

BLASPHEMY, *S.* an offering some indignity to God; his holy writ, or the doctrines revelation, either by speaking or writing any thing ill of them, or ascribing any thing ill to them inconsistent with their natures and the reverence we owe them.

BLAST, [*blast*, *Sax.*] a puff, or current of wind. The sound made of a trumpet or other wind instrument. A warm air, which withers.

withers trees, or causes a pestilence. The plague or pestilence. "By the *blast* of God they perish." *Job* iv. 9. This sense is derived from *blasa*, Sax. *blæz* or *blift* Pol. and *obleska*, Russ.

To **BLA'ST**, V. A. [*blastan*, Sax.] to infect with some sudden infection, by means of the air. To cause a thing to wither. To ruin a person's character by false rumours. To render an enterprise abortive. "His enterprise was *blasted*." *Arbut.* To deafen or affect the ear with a very loud noise applied to wind instruments. "Trumpeters.—*blast* you the city's ears." *Shakspeare*.

BLA'STING, S. the blowing up the vein of a mine by gun-powder.

BLAS'TMENT, that which withers, kills, or renders a thing abortive.

BLA'TTA-BYZANTIA, S. Lat. in Natural History, a testaceous body so called from its coming from Byzantium or Constantinople, and is the operculum or upper part of a turbanated shell of a fish, which yields a purple dye, shaped like the claw, or talon of a wild animal, very thin, of a brown colour, easy to burn, and of a disagreeable smell when burnt. It has a cordial medicine.

BLATANT, Adj. [*blattant*, Fr.] bellowing, like a calf, "the *blatant* beast." *Dryden*.

BLAZE, S. [*blaze*, Sax. *blæsta*, *blæst*. Slav.] a light of a flame; figuratively, a spreading abroad, or extending a report, in allusion to the diffusion of light, which is made by a body in flames. A white mark on a horse's forehead.

To **B'AZE**, V. to shine, or give light, to make a thing universally known by report.

BLAZER, S. one who spreads abroad any report or rumour. Not in use, though no other word seems to have been substituted in its stead.

To **BLAZ'ON**, V. A. [*blasfonner*, Fr.] in Heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper terms. Figuratively, to let out, deck or adorn. To discover to advantage; to display. "How thyself thou *blazonest*—in these two princely boys!" *Shakspeare*. To celebrate. To spread abroad, to make universally known.

BLAZ'ON, S. [from the verb] in Heraldry, the art of properly expressing the several parts of a coat of arms. This is done by beginning with the metal of the field, then naming the manner of its division; its charge, and if many things are born on it, by naming that first which is born in the chief. No repetition of words must be made use of; all persons, beneath the degree of a noble, must have their coats blazoned by metals and colour, nobles by precious stones, and kings and princes by plants; *blazon* is used figuratively for making any thing public; or a pompous display of any quality.

To **BLE'ACH**, V. A. [*ablæsc*, Sax.] to whiten by exposing to the air and sun. To grow white, in the sun, or open air.

BLEACH'ING, S. the art of making a thing white, which is not so before. Bleaching silk is performed by boiling it in river water, in which good London or Genoa soap has been dissolved, beating it, washing it in cold water, wringing it slightly, putting it a second time into water mixed with soap and a little indigo, wringing it hard, and suspending it in the air over the fumes of burning sulphur. Woollen stuffs are bleached with water and soap, with the vapour of sulphur or brimstone; and with chalk, indigo and the vapour of sulphur. The method of bleaching linen as practised at St. Quintin, is as follows; the linens when taken from the loom are steeped in clear water a whole day, being cleared of their filth, they are thrown into a bucking tub filled with cold lye made of wood-ashes and water; taken out of this lye, they are washed in clear water, spread in meadows, where they are watered now and then by scoops. After lying thus some time, they are watered, with a fresh lye, of a different composition, poured on hot; then spread in the meadow again, and the operation repeated till they are come to their proper whiteness. Being then placed in a gentle lye to recover their softness, they are washed in clear water, rubbed with black soap, washed well, and soaked in skimmed milk; being washed again, they are dipped into water, in which starch or smalt has been steeped; after this they are fastened to poles stuck in the ground, and when three parts dry are taken from the poles and beaten with wooden mallets, to beat down the grain and make it look more beautiful; after which they are folded in squares and pressed. If it be considered what importance the linen manufactories are of to this nation, we shall be rather commended than blamed for dwelling so long on this article; and before we conclude we cannot help saying that the perfection to which the Irish and Scotch have arrived in this article, bids fair to establish the character of our linens above what the most sanguine persons could have promised at its first attempt, and if prosecuted with the same ardour must soon render us in this branch of manufacture equal to the Dutch or any nation, that has hitherto been thought inimitable, or at least not to be equalled.

BLE'AK, Adj. [from *black*, or *blæc*, Sax.] cold, sharp, chill.

BLE'AK, S. [from *blæc*, Sax.] in Natural History, a small river or fresh water fish.

BLEA'KNES, S. extreme coldness, applied to the air.

BLE'AKY, Adv. cold, sharp or chilly, owing to the wind.

BLE'AR,

BLEAR, Adj. [*blaer*, Belg.] dim or sore with rheum; that which causes dimness of the sight.

To **BLE'AR**, V. A. to occasion dimness; to make the eyes sore with rheum.

BLE'AR-REDNESS, S. soreness, or dimness of sight, occasioned by a defluxion of rheum.

To **BLE'AT**, V. A. [*bleatan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a sheep.

BLE'AT, S. [from the verb] the cry or noise of a sheep.

BLE'D, Part. from **BLEED**.

To **BLE'ED**, V. N. to lose blood by a wound, &c. To die by bleeding, "The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day." *Pope*. To extract blood; to let blood.

To **BLE'MISH**, V. A. to spot, stain, or any other ways deprive a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection. To defame.

BLE'MISH, S. [from the verb] applied to charms, any thing that diminishes their perfection. Applied to goods; a defect in the making, or owing to some accident. A reproach, disgrace, or defect.

To **BLE'ND**, V. A. [*blendan*, Sax.] to mix things together imperfectly, applied to the mixing of colours; "but blended not united." *Boyle*.

BLENNHEIM, a village of Germany, in Swabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained by the Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodstock, at the charge of the government. It happened in August 1704. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, 3 miles N. E. of Hochstedt, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Aulberg. Long. 20. 0. lat. 48. 40.

To **BLE'SS**, V. A. [preter, *I blessed* or *blest*, from *blesain*, Sax.] to wish happiness or success to a person. To praise God for happiness received, to confer every thing that can make a person happy, applied to the Deity.

BLE'SSED, Part. Pass. of **BLESS**; *bleffadur*; *blessed* and *bleffad*, Isl.

BLESSEDLY, Adv. so as to communicate the greatest happiness.

BLESSEDNESS, S. that which renders a person happy. The state of felicity in heaven. The divine favour.

BLESSER, S. he that prays or confers wishes, the happiness of another.

BLESSING, S. a prayer wherein happiness is requested. Figuratively, the divine favour, including its actual interposition in behalf of a person either by granting his prayers, or prospering his undertakings. Any means or cause of happiness; any great advantage, or benefit. "A just and wise magistrate is a blessing." *Atterb*. The presents of one friend to another, so called in Scripture

on account of their being marks of a mind disposed to implore the greatest blessings for another; "Receive my present: Take, I pray thee, my blessing." *Gen*. xxxiii. 10.

BLE'ST, Part. from **BLESS**.

BLE'W, the pret. of **BLOW**.

BL'IGHT, S. [from *bleych*, Teut.] in Botany, a disease incident to plants, or trees; the causes of which have been variously assigned by different authors. But as they are universally acknowledged to proceed from continued dry easterly winds, may they not first stop the perspiration of the blossoms and then those of the leaves; and may not their perspiring matter, thus rendered thick and glutinous, become a proper nutriment to the small insects always found prying on them? not that these insects are the first cause of blights, as Mr. Bradley contends, though it must be confessed, that whenever they meet with proper nutriment, they multiply exceedingly, and are instrumental in promoting this distemper. Blights are likewise caused by sharp and hoary frosts in the night, which starve the tender parts of the blossoms, and being succeeded by a hot sun-shine in the day time, a scalding heat is acquired by the globules of moisture, not yet dried by the sun, which scorches the tender flowers. Sometimes indeed they are owing to nothing but a weakness in the trees themselves, proceeding either from want of nourishment, from some ill qualities in the soil where they grow, some bad quality in the stock, some inbred distemper of the buds or cyon, imbibed from the mother tree, or mismanagement in pruning. For the blights of corn, see **SMUT**. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking military; or disappoints a person's expectations.

To **BL'IGHT**, V. A. to render a tree barren; to wither, to blast, destroy, or kill. "blight the tender buds of joy." *Lyttel*.

BLIND, Adj. [*blind*, Sax. Dan.] deprived of sight, ignorant. "All authors to their own defects are blind." *Dryd*. Sometimes with *of*, "Blind of the future." *Dryd*. Dark, not easily to be seen. In Chymistry, blind vessels, are such as have no opening but on one side.

To **BL'IND**, V. A. to deprive one of sight; to prevent a person from seeing, by placing something between his eyes and the object, or by tying something over his eyes. To darken; to render a thing obscure and not easily comprehended.

BL'IND, something to intercept the light; a piece of canvas painted or unpainted placed in a window, to hinder a passenger from seeing into a room. Figuratively, something to divert the eye or mind from attending to the design of a person.

To **BL'INDFOLD**, V. A. to hinder one from seeing by tying something before his eyes.

BL'INDFOLD, Adv. with the eyes covered

vered, or shut. Without consideration ; implicitly. " Be no longer led blindfold." *Freehold.*

BLINDLY, Adv. without sight. Hardly to be perceived, opposed to plain, or legibly. Implicitly. Without any direction, judgment, or wisdom. " *Blindly* gathered into this goodly ball." *Dryd.*

BLINDMAN'S-BUFF, S. a play wherein a person endeavours to catch some of the company, after his eyes are covered.

BLINDNESS, S. loss of sight. Figuratively, ignorance or want of knowledge.

BLINDHIDE, S. the foibles or weakness of a person.

To **BLINK**, V. N. [*blinker*, Dan.] to wink with one eye ; to see obscurely with one eye.

BLINKARD, S. [from *blink* and *aerde*, Belg.] one who has bad eyes. Figuratively, one who discerns but very imperfectly.

BLISS, S. [*bliss*, Sax.] joy. A state of happiness, or felicity.

BLISSFUL, Adj. [from *bliss* and *full*, of *folle*, Sax. to fill] abounding with joy ; possessed of the highest degree of happiness, or bliss.

BLISSFULLY, Adv. so as to show the greatest signs of joy and happiness.

BLISTER, S. [*blayster*, Belg.] a swelling of the skin, generally filled with a watery fluid ; scalding, &c. also a medicine which draws the humours to a particular part.

To **BLISTER**, V. N. to rise in blisters ; to raise blisters by burning. To apply a plaster to raise a blister.

BLITHE, Adj. [*blithe*, Sax.] gay, airy, joyous, sprightly, jocund.

BLITHLY, Adv. in a joyously, airily, gaily manner.

BLITHNESS, S. the state of joyful alacrity and sprightliness, owing to the possession of some good.

BLITHSOME, Adj. gay, airy, sprightly, cheerful.

To **BLOAT**, V. A. [from *blowen*, Sax.] to swell with wind ; to discover pride by the looks or gesture. To look as if swelled by wind ; generally applied to a person's growing lusty, but appearing at the same time unkind.

BLOATEDNESS, S. the being puffed up with fat, or swelled with wind.

BLOBBE-LIP, S. A thick lip.

BLOB-LIPPED, or **BLOBBE-LIPPED**, Adj. having thick lips.

BLOCK, S. [*block*, Belg.] a heavy piece of timber. Any massy body. A piece of wood in the shape of a head, used by barbers. A piece of wood used by butchers to dress their hats on. The wood on which state criminals are beheaded. Figuratively, an obstruction, or impediment. " No crime is black enough in our way." *Decay of Piety.* A person of dull parts, or apprehension.

To **BLOCK**, V. A. [*bloquer*, Fr.] to stop up a passage. To enclose a town to prevent any one from going into, or coming out of it.

BLOCKHOUSE, S. [*blockhuys*, Belg.] a fortress built to secure a passage.

BLOCKADE, S. [from *blocken*, Teut.] a fortress or bulwark ; a kind of siege, wherein all passages and avenues are seized and shut up, so as the besieged are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or starving.

To **BLOCKADE**, V. A. to block up all the avenues to a place, so as to prevent the enemy from receiving any supplies of men, or provisions.

BLOCK-HEAD, S. a person of a dull apprehension, and great stupidity.

BLOCKHEADED, Adj. remarkably stupid, dull, and incapable of improvement.

BLOCKISHNESS, S. want of capacity, dullness of apprehension ; stupidity.

BLOCKTIN, S. that which is pure and unwrought.

BLOMARY, S. [from *bloma*, Sax.] the first forge in an iron work, through which the metal passes after it has been first melted from the mine.

BLOOD, S. [pronounced as if written *bludd*, *blod*, Sax.] a red fluid, circulating through every part of an animal body. That part which concretes into a mass, is called the *crass*, and that which sustains it and preserves its fluidity the *serum*. *Blood* is used figuratively, for kindred, descent, life. A person of a warm or sanguine temper ; a rake, or one who indulges himself in the commission of irregularities.

To **BLOOD**, V. A. to stain with blood ; to let blood. Figuratively, to heat or exasperate, used with the particle *against*. " Much blooded one against another." *Bacon.*

BLOOD-HOUND, S. a hound that follows by the scent, seizes with great fierceness, and will not quit the track of the persons he pursues.

BLOODILY, Adv. cruelly, savagely ; given to murder or bloodshed.

BLOODLESS, Adj. having no blood ; dead pale.

BLOOD-SHED, S. murder ; slaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, S. one who murders another, by giving him a wound which may make him bleed to death.

BLOODSHOT, or **BLOODSHOTTEN**, Adj. a distemper in the eyes, wherein the blood-vessels appear of a bloody-colour.

BLOODSTONE, S. [*blood-stein*, Dan.] in Natural History, a mineral of a green colour, spotted with a bright blood-red: It is used in medicine as a styptic, or to stop blood, and by goldsmiths and gilders to polish their works.

BLOODY, Adj. stained with blood. Cruel ; murderous ; savage.

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BLOO'DY-FLUX, *S.* See **DYSENTERY**.

BLOO'DY-MINDED, *Adj.* cruel; savage; murderous.

BLOO'D, *S.* [*bloma*, Goth.] In Botany, the flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue substance on plumbs, &c. Figuratively, a flourishing state. In iron work, a piece of iron wrought into a mass two feet square.

To **BLOOM**, *V. N.* to produce blossoms or flowers. To flourish.

BLOO'MY, *Adj.* full of blossoms or flowers. In a state of vigour, or perfection; flourishing.

BLOSSOMS, *S.* [from *blōsm*, *blōsmat*, Sax.] in Botany, the flower which afterwards becomes fruit on trees or plants.

To **BLOSSOM**, *V. N.* to put forth flowers or blossoms. To yield, or be covered with flowers, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To **BLOT**, *V. A.* [*blotter*, Brit.] to drop ink on a paper or other substance. To erase any word with ink; used with *out*. To render a thing invisible; to stain, sully, or disgrace. "It blots thy beauty." *Shakspeare*.

BLOT, *S.* a spot of ink dropped on paper. A dash of the pen on a word to efface it. Figuratively, a stain. "A blot of honour." *Temple*. Used at backgammon, when a single man lies open to be taken up; hence to *blot a blot*. "Too great a master, to make a blot which may easily be *blotted*." *Dryden*.

BLOTCH, *S.* a sore, pustule, or eruption on the skin.

To **BLOTTE**, *V. A.* [*blaffen*, Belg.] to smoke or dry with smoke.

BLOW, *S.* [*bloue*, Belg.] a stroke given with the fist, &c. a single attempt, a sudden event, at once. "They lose the province at a blow." *Dryden*. The act of laying or depositing eggs in flesh, applied to flies.

To **BLOW**, *V. N.* [Pret. *blew*,] to move, applied to the wind. To breathe upon. To sound by means of wind. "Let the prating organ *blow*." *Dryden*. To sound a musical wind-instrument. Used with *up*, to mount into the air, applied to the effect of gun-powder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler*, No. 59. To move by the force of wind. To incense a fire with a pair of bellows. To breathe upon. To form into shape by means of the breath, applied both to bubbles and glass works. Used with *up*, to swell with the wind. Figuratively, to grow vain, or proud; to raise into the air, or destroy, applied to gun-powder. Used with *out* to extinguish by the breath. To cover with eggs, and corrupt applied to flies which deposit their eggs in flesh that begins to putrefy. "Let water flies *blow me into* abhorring." *Shakspeare*. To be *blown upon*; become common; to be idle.

No. V.

B L U

To **BLOW**, *V. N.* [*blowen*, Sax.] in Botany, to blossom, to flourish.

BLOWTH, *S.* ready to blow or blossom. Figuratively, an imperfect state, capable of improvement. "In the *blowth* and bud." *Raleigh*.

BLOWZE, *S.* a female of a healthy countenance, or one whose hair hangs negligently.

BLOWZY, *Adj.* having a ruddy face, of the hair disordered.

BLUBBER, *S.* that part of a whale, which contains the oil.

To **BLUBBER**, *V. N.* [*imbabolare*, Ital.] to weep so as to make the cheeks swell; to swell the cheeks with weeping.

BLUBBERED, *Part.* swelled, big, or large; generally applied to the lips.

BLUDGEON, *S.* a short thick stick, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, *Adj.* [formerly spelt *blew*, from *blee*, Sax.] of a blue colour; and as a substantive one of the primitive colours of the rays of light, and among dyers for one of the five simple colours, of which they form the others. It is made of woad, small woad, or vauode, and indigo. The common woad is the best and most necessary for dyeing; the vauode is inferior both in quality, substance, and strength; the indigo gives a false colour, but may be used in the proportion of six pound to each large bale of woad. Blue is made more lively and bright, if the stuff is dipped, after dyeing, into luke-warm water, or by putting it with melted soap, and washing it afterwards. Painters blue is made differently, according to the different kinds of painting it is designed for. In limning, fresco, and miniature, ultramarine, blue ashes, and smalt are used; but, in oil, blue hicc, verditer, lapis, armenius, smalt, and limonise. Turnsole blue is made by boiling four ounces of turnsole in three pints of water for an hour: This is made use of in painting on wood. Prussian blue is made by calcining tartar and ox blood together, boiling them afterwards in water, and mixing with English vitriol, crude allum, and spirits of salt. To *blow blue* upon a person, is to belabour him with an unfavourable countenance.

To **BLUE**, *V. A.* to make of blue, to give linen a bluish cast, by dipping them into cold water.

BLUE-BOTTLE, *S.* in Botany, a flower shaped like a bell, of a blue colour. In Natural History, a large fly with a shining blue body.

BLUELY, *Adv.* like a blue colour, somewhat blue, bluish.

BLUENESS, *S.* that quality which denominates a thing blue. The blueness of the skies, is owing according to Sir Isaac Newton, to the particles of the clouds being at

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first

first of such a signaſs as to reflect the azure rays, before they can conſtitute clouds of any other colour. This being the firſt colour they can reflect, muſt likewiſe be that of the fineſt and moſt transparent ſkies, whoſe vapours are not groſs enough to reflect any other colour. De la Hire, after obſerving that any black body, viewed through a white one, gives the idea or ſenſation of blue, ſays that the blueness of the ſky is owing to its immeſe depth, which is devoid of light, being ſeen through clouds or air illuminated and whitened by the ſun; the veins appear blue, becauſe the blood therein being in a ſtate of obſcurity, muſt appear black and being ſeen through the membrane of the vein or white ſkin, will produce the perception of blueness.

BLUFF, Adj. big, ſwelling, ſurly.

BLUISH, Adj. ſomewhat blue.

BLUISHNESS, S. a ſmall degree of blue.

To BLUNDER, V. N. [*blunder*, It.] to be guilty of a groſs miſtake. To go about in a conſuſed manner. "Blunders round about a meaning," *Pope*.

BLUNDER, S. a groſs or ſtupid miſtake.

BLUNDERBUSS, S. [from *donderbuſſe*, Belg.] a gun or ſulſer, that may be charged with ſeveral bullets. A perſon guilty of groſs and ridiculous miſtakes.

BLUNDERER, S. one who cannot diſtinguiſh one thing from another; one who blunders.

BLUNT, Adj. that which will not pierce, or cut, on account of its thickneſs, oppoſed to ſharp; void of ceremony or politeneſs. Not eaſily penetrated.

To BLUNT, V. A. to ſpoil the edge or point of any weapon, ſo as to hinder it from piercing, or cutting. Figuratively, to leſſen the violence of any paſſion.

BLUNTLY, Adv. not able to pierce or cut; without ceremony, politeneſs, or elegance.

BLUNTNESS, S. want of edge, or point. Plainneſs; abruptneſs, want of politeneſs.

BLUR, S. [*borra*, Span.] a blot or ſtain, a defect.

To BLUR, V. A. to eſſace, to eſaſe, to ſtain.

To BLUSH, V. N. [*bluſſen*, Belg.] to rodden in the face at being charged with any thing which excites ſhame. Figuratively, to bear the colour of a bluſh. Uſed with *at* before the cauſe, "*bluſh at your vices*," *Calamy*.

BLUSH, S. a redneſs of the cheeks, generally occaſioned by the ſight of ſome unchaſte object. This is owing to the ſame nerve's being extended to different parts of the body. For the ſixth pair being branched from the brain to the eye, ear, muſcles of

the lip, cheek, palate, tongue, and noſe, when a thing is heard or ſeen which affects the cheeks with bluſhes, at the ſame time as it affects the eye and ear, it drives the blood into their minute veſſels. Figuratively, any red colour; "the roſes bluſh ſo rare."

Craſſo.

BLUSHY, Adj. reſembling a bluſh, "a bluſhy colour," *Horat.*

To BLUSTER, V. N. to roar; applied to the wind. Figuratively, to bully, hector, or ſwagger.

BLUSTER, S. the roaring noiſe occaſioned by the wind. Figuratively, the noiſy turbulence of anger, or vanity.

BLUSTERER, S. a bully; a vain boateer.

BLUSTROUS, Adj. applied to the wind making a great noiſe. Applied to perſons, aſſuming the airs of their ſuperiors.

BO, Interj. a word uſed to excite terror.

BOAR, S. [formerly ſpelt *bore*, *bar*, or *bare*, Sax.] the male hog, or ſwine.

BOARD, S. [*berd*, Sax.] a piece of thin timber, for the uſe of building. A table, "may *Ceres* bleſs thy board," *Prior*. A table, round which a council ſits, the council board; the board of works. Entertainment, diet, or food. The deck, or floor of a ſhip. Uſed with *on*.

To BOARD, V. A. to enter a ſhip forcibly. To make the firſt attempt; to cover with boards.

To BOAR'D, V. N. [from *burdd*, Brit.] to lodge and diet at a houſe.

BOARD-WAGES, S. money allowed ſervants for victuals.

BOARDER, S. one who diets at another's table, at a ſettled rate. A ſcholar that lives in the maſter's houſe.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, S. a ſchool where the ſcholars live with, and are boarded or ſound in victuals by the maſter.

BOARISH, S. of the nature of a boar. Fierce, cruel, ſavage, brutiſh.

BOARISHNESS, S. want of delicacy, and humanity.

To BOAST, V. N. [*boſt*, Brit.] to diſplay one's abilities in an aſſuming manner. Uſed properly with *of*, and ſometimes with the particle *in*. When uſed with *againſt*, it implies to ſet one's ſelf conceitedly, or with great vanity, in oppoſition to another. "You have *boasted againſt* me," *Exek. xxxv. 13*. Uſed actively, to diſplay with great pride and eſtimation; to magnify, exalt; or be proud of.

BOAST, S. what a perſon is proud of. A vain conceited diſplay.

BOASTER, S. one who makes a pompous diſplay of his advantages.

BOASTFUL, Adj. inclined to brag; oſtentatious.

BOAST-

BO'ASTINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to display vain conceit.

BO'AT, S. [*boat*, *bate*, Sax.] a small open vessel, commonly wrought or moved by oars. When rowed by one man, called a sculler; when by two, named oars.

BO'ATSWAIN, S. an officer in a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, the long boat, and her furniture, steering her by himself; calls out the several gangs to their watches, and other offices, and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced to receive punishment.

To **BO'B**, V. N. applied to a thing which being suspended by a string, plays backwards and forwards; to play or swing against a thing, "*bobbing at their cars.*" Dryd. To give a person a hunch or push with the elbow.

BO'B, S. a jewel which hangs from the ear. A blow, or push with the elbow.

BO'B, S. a short peruke.

BOYBIN, S. [*beine*, Fr.] a small piece of wood in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, to wind thread, worsted, silk, &c. upon. The small seed put in the hollow of a shuttle. Likewise a round white tape, used by the ladies.

BO'BCHERRY, S. a game among children, wherein a cherry is suspended by a string, which they endeavour to bite.

BO'BWIG, S. See **BOB**, substantive.

BO'CASINE, S. [Fr.] a kind of gummed linen cloth; buckram.

BO'CARDO, in Logic, the fifth mode of the first figure of syllogisms.

BO'CKLAND, in old Law, that which was held by charter and not alienable; the same as *freehold*.

To **BO'DE**, V. A. [*bodien*, Sax.] to expect; to portend, used both in a good and bad sense. Used neuterly to forebode, with the particle *to* before the person whom it must befall.

BODEMENT, S. signs foreshewing some future event. "portents, omen, or prognostic."

BO'DICE, S. stays, or a kind of waistcoat laced before, worn by country people.

BO'DILESS, Adj. without a body. Incorporeal; immaterial.

BO'DILY, Adj. that which consists of matter. That which belongs to the body; real.

BO'DKIN, S. [Brit. *boddikin*, Teut.] an instrument with a sharp point to make holes with. An instrument formed like a needle with a long eye, used by females to run a ribbon or string in any parts of their dress.

BODY, [*badige*, Sax.] a solid, extended, palpable substance, capable of any sort of motion, or any kind of forms, composed of particles infinitely hard, so as never to wear or break into pieces. In Anatomy, that part of an animal composed of bones, mus-

cles, nerves, canals, juices, which are displayed with no small degree of eloquence, by *Derham* in his *Physico Theology*. A person, a human being. The real existence of a thing in opposition to an image, representation or type. "But the *body* is of Christ." *Coleys*. A collection of persons united; a *body of men*. Applied to a coach, among joiners, the cage or wooden frame, afterwards covered with leather, &c. on the out-side, and lined and stuffed within. Applied to dress, that which covers the body. "The *body* of a coat or gown." The materials which compose a manufacture. Applied to liquors, strength. "Brandy of a good *body*." Substance. The main or chief part of a thing. "The *body* of a church." A perfect system which contains all the branches of a science. "A *body* of surgery." "A *body* of husbandry."

BODY-CLOATHS, S. the cloaths which cover a horse's body, when dirtied, &c.

To **BODY**, V. A. to produce, or bring into being. "Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things unknown." *Shak*.

BO'G, (from *bog*, Irish) a moist rotten spot of earth, which sinks and gives way to the weight of the body. A marsh or morass.

To **BO'GGLE**, V. N. [*bozil*, Belg.] to start, or fly back at a disagreeable object; to hesitate, to doubt, to dissemble.

BO'GGLER, S. a person who doubts, or hesitates; a timorous person.

BO'G-HOUSE, S. a necessary-house.

BO'GGY, Adj. consisting of, or abounding in bogs.

BO'HEA, [*weni hai*, Chin.] a tea which comes from China, and is the second gathering; for all teas grow on the same plant, and differ only according to the season of gathering, and the method of drying.

Where perspiration is too great, the force of the vessels too strong, the circulation of the blood too rapid; in spitting blood, either from the tenderness of the vessels of the lungs, sharpness, or velocity of the humours; in abscesses of the lungs and hectic coughs; in obstructions from the fineness of the humours; and in inflammations of the side, from a fullness of the vessels, *bohea* tea is very serviceable, and where it agrees with a person, exceeds all other vegetables for preventing sleepiness or dullness, for taking off weariness or fatigue; for raising the spirits, corroborating the memory, and other faculties; which depend on a due temperature of the brain, if used chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general custom.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by *Misnia*, and *Lusice*, on the E. by *Silesia* and *Moravia*, on the S. by *Austria*, and the W. by *Bavaria*. Some place *Silesia* and *Moravia* in this kingdom;

but about this geographers differ; and some will have it only to consist of Proper Bohemia and Moravia; but this is a distinction of no consequence. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, flax, hops, and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is subject to the house of Austria.

To **BO'IL**, V. N. [*bouiller*, Fr.] to be greatly agitated with heat; to be set into a violent motion by fire, and so to be able to seald any thing, applied to water. Figuratively, hot; to be placed in boiling water; to dress victuals by boiling. To *boil over*, applied to fluids, to have its contents so raised by heat, as to run over the sides of a vessel not large enough to contain it in that state.

To **BO'IL**, V. A. to dress victuals, in boiled water.

BO'IL, S. See **BILE**.

BO'ILARY, S. a place where salt is boiled, at the salt-works.

BO'ILER, S. one who boils. A vessel in which a thing is boiled.

BO'ILING, S. the particles of fuel passing the pores of the vessel, mix with the liquid; and meeting with a resistance there sufficient to destroy their motion, they communicate it to the water; hence arises a small intestine motion in the particles of that fluid, but the first cause still continuing, that motion is increased till the agitation of the water becomes sensible. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coalesce in their ascent, by which means great quantities of water will rise and fall alternately, or, in other words, the water will boil; but the heat continuing and the rarefaction increasing, the water will now be too much for the vessel to contain, and will consequently swell over its sides, which the vulgar call boiling over. It is necessary to be added, that when water boils it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever; for as the heat of boiling water is in proportion to the pressure of the atmosphere upon its surface, while that pressure remains the same, the heat will be the same likewise.

BO'ISTEROUS, S. [*bystry*, Pol.] violent, furious, stormy; roaring, applied to the wind; warm, hot, outrageous, applied to persons; violent, applied to heat. "The heat becomes too powerful and boisterous." *Woods.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY, Adv. in a violent furious manner.

BO'LARY, Adj. [from *bole*] partaking of the quality of bole or clay.

BO'LD, Adj. [*bold*, Sax.] daring, brave, courageous, fearless: applied to work of art, executed with great spirit and freedom; swelling or standing out to the sight, applied to painting and sculpture. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour. To *make bold*, to be free.

To **BO'LDEN**, V. A. to grow bold; to make bold.

BO'LD-FACED, Adj. impudent.

BO'LDLY, Adv. in a manner free from fear or timoroufness. Confidently; impudently.

BO'LDNESS, S. a readiness or alacrity to prosecute a design, notwithstanding its difficulties, applied to action; courage, intrepidity, undauntedness. An execution performed with great freedom and spirit, opposed to a scrupulous exactness; a reason for undertaking a bold action. "Having therefore boldness to enter, &c." *Heb. x. 19.* The power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. Impudence, rudeness.

BO'LE, S. [*bolus*, L.] In Natural History, a ponderous different coloured earth and some marble, but less fat than clay, somewhat soluble in the mouth, of a rough taste, and stains when handled. *Armenian bole*, is a ponderous fat earth, of an astringent taste, found in Armenia. By Galen, recommended in dysenteries, or other fluxes, in spitting of blood, and ulcers of the lungs. Outwardly applied, it is drying, styptic, and astringent, and therefore proper to stop blood flowing from fresh wounds.

BO'LTIS, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air.

BO'LSTER, S. [*bolstere*, Sax.] a long ticking sack filled with feathers, flocks, &c. Used to support a person's head in bed. A pad to hide some deformity. In Surgery, a piece of linen doubled, laid upon a wound.

To **BO'LSTER**, V. A. to raise a person's head with a bolster. In Surgery, to keep the lips of a wound close, by a compress. Figuratively, to support or maintain. "To bolster error." *Hooker.*

BO'LT, S. [*bolt*, Brit. *boul*, Belg.] a dart shot from a cross-bow. Lightning; a thunder-bolt. Used with *upright* as straight or upright as an arrow. "I stood *bolt upright*." *Spenser*. No. 90. A short piece of iron made to fasten doors. Irons made use of to secure a felon. "Lay bolts enough upon him." *Shakspeare*. An obstacle, impediment.

To **BO'LT**, V. A. to fasten or secure with a bolt, to speak without hesitation. "When vice can bolt her arguments." *Milton*. To confine or restrain, used with the particle

particle up. "Shackles accident, and bolts up change." *Stattp.* To separate the fine from coarse parts of any thing with a sieve. Figuratively, to separate truth from falsehood, by rigorous examination; used with the particle out. "Time and nature will bolt out the truth." *L'Estrange*. To clear from impurities, to purify or cleanse. "The fanned snow, that's belted by the northern blast." *Stateprere*.

To **BOLT**, V. N. to spring out suddenly, to start out. To come in a hurry.

BOLT-ROPE, S. the rope on which the fall of a ship is fastened.

BOLTER, S. a sieve made use of to separate flower from bran.

BOLTSPLIT, S. See **BOWSPRIT**.

BOLUS, S. [Lat.] a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg.

BOMB, S. [*bombus*, Lat.] in Gunnery, a hollow ball of cast iron, furnished with a vent for a tuffee or wooden tube, replete with combustible matter, to be thrown out of a mortar-piece. When the tuffee is set on fire, it burns till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off and bursts the shell to pieces with incredible violence. The largest are about 17 inches in diameter, two inches thick, carry 48 lb. of powder, and weigh about 490 lb. Their invention is of late date, since the first mention of them is in 1588, at the siege of Watchendonk in Guelderland.

To **BOMB**, V. A. to attack with bombs. To bombard.

BOMBARD, S. [*bombarda*, Lat.] a piece of artillery, exceeding short and thick, with a very large mouth, called by some a basilic.

To **BOMBARD**, V. A. to sling bombs. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, S. the person who drives the tuffee, fixes the shell, points, loads, and fixes the mortar. The engineer, who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

BOMBARDMENT, S. an attack by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, S. [Fr. pronounced *bambasien*, from *bombicinus*, Lat.] a slight filken manufacture.

BOMBAST, S. [probably derived from *Bombastus*, one of the names of Paracelsus, who was remarkable for his vanity and unintelligible jargon] high, pompous and swelling expressions without any important sense.

BOMBAST, Adj. pompous, sonorous, but conveying mean ideas.

BOMB-KETCH, or **BO'NB-VESSEL**, a small vessel strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town. They have sometimes three masts, and square sails, sometimes ketch fashion, with one and a mizen.

BO'NA-RO'BA, S. a girl of the town; a prostitute.

BON CHRETIEN, S. [Fr. good christian] a pear so called.

BOND, S. [*bond, banda*, Sax.] any thing which confines or binds cords, or chains. Union, joining, or connexion. Captivity, imprisonment, loss of liberty; obligation. A tie, applied to alliance. In Law, a deed by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts.

BONDAGE, S. slavery; captivity.

BOND-MAID, S. a female slave.

BOND-MAN, S. a man slave.

BOND-SERVANT, S. one who is under bond to serve his master.

BOND-SERVICE, S. slavery.

BOND-SLAVE, S. a person confined to slavery.

BOND'S-MAN, S. a slave, a person who has given his hand, as security for another.

BOND'S-WOMAN, S. a woman slave or who has given her bond.

BONE, S. [*ban, Sax. bein, Teut.*] in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle substance, supporting and strengthening the body; defending some of the more essential parts, giving shape to the human fabric and assisting it in its motion. The wisdom and benevolence of providence is very conspicuous in their formation; they are bigger in their extremities than in the middle, that their articulations might be the stronger and less subject to luxation; and that the middle of the bone should be strong enough to support its destined weight and resist accidents, the fibres are in that part more closely compacted together; to which we may add, the hollowness of the bone itself, which renders it not so easily broken, as if solid and of a smaller size; for if two bones of equal length, and of an equal number of fibres, the strength of the one to the strength of the other, will be as their diameter. To this must be added, the oily matter, found in the cellular substance of the bone, and the marrow included in its cavity, which prevents its growing dry, and by that means becoming brittle: it lubricates the articulation of the bones, hinders their ends from being worn, or over-heated by motion, moistens the ligaments by which they are tied to each other, and renders their motion easy. The number of bones to a human fabric are reckoned to be 245, exclusive of the *Ossa testicularia*, which amount to 48 more. To expatiate on the wise contrivance of their various connexions and other particulars relating to their texture, uses and articulations, does not suit the intended compass of this work, but whoever would at the same time acquaint himself with their wonders, and be led to acknowledge the benevolence of Providence, will find no small improvement, and pleasure in the perusal of Cheselden's Osteology. *L'Estrange*. To make no bones, is to make no scruple. To give a person a bone to pick,

pick, a low phrase, for laying an obstacle in his way; *A bone of contention*; a cause of strife, aluding to setting dogs a fighting, by flinging a bone between them.

To **BO'NE**, V. A. to take the bones from the flesh.

BONE-LACE, S. a cheap sort of flaxen lace.

BONELESS, Adj. having no bones.

BONESETTER, S. one who sets broken, or dislocated bones.

BO'NNET, S. [*bouet*, Fr.] a cap; or outward covering made of silk, worn instead of a hat by the ladies. In Fortification, a small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, *Bouquet a priere*, or a priest's cap, an outwork with three salient angles and two inwards, differing from a *tenaille*, from its sides growing narrower at the gorge, instead of being parallel, and opening at the front or head, like a *goue d'arende*, or swallow's tail. Among sailors, small sails set on the courses, or fastened to the bottom of the mizzen, main sail, or foresail of a ship.

BO'NNILY, Adv. gayly, handsomely.

BONNY, Adj. gay, cheerful, handsome, sprightly.

BONUM MAGNUM, S. a species of pear.

BO'NY, Adj. consisting of bone. Abounding in bone.

BOO'BY, S. [from *bebo*, Span.] a dull, heavy, stupid fellow.

BO'OK, S. [from *boe*, Sax. *boch*, Teut.] a composition of some person, of a length sufficient to make a volume. A collection of papers sewed, or bound intended to be wrote on. The division of an author's subject. Used with the particle *in*, and the personal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much esteemed by a person, "I was so much *in his books*, that, &c." *Adjf. Without book*, by the mere strength of memory, by the strength of a person's natural parts, without having committed his thoughts to writing.

To **BOOK**, V. A. to write any thing in a book.

BO'OK-BINDER, S. one who binds books.

BOOKFUL, Adj. one who has gathered opinions from books, without having digested what he has read.

BOOKISH, Adj. fond of *books*, or reading, pedantic.

BOOKISHNESS, S. a great fondness for books.

BO'OK-KEEPER, S. a person employed in a counting-house, to register the transactions daily carried on, and to methodize them.

BO'OK-KEEPING, S. the art of keeping accounts, or registering a person's transactions in such a manner, that he may at any time know the true state of the whole or any

part of his affairs with clearness and expedition.

BOO'K-LEARNED, Adj. conversant in books; one that reads much, but has no parts or invention.

BOO'K-LEARNING, S. improvement acquired from books.

BOO'KSELLER, S. one whose business it is to sell books.

BOO'K-WORM, S. a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, one who applies himself too intently to study.

BOO'M, S. [*boom*, Sax. *boom*, Belg.] a long pole used to spread out the cleet of the studding sail, main sail, or foresail. A bar of timber laid across a harbour, to secure its entrance.

BOO'N, S. [from *bene*, Sax.] a gift, present, or favour.

BOO'N, Adj. [*boon*, Fr.] merry; gay; brisk.

BO'OR, S. [*beer*, Belg.] an unpolished countryman, a clown.

BOO'RISH, Adj. [*boerwisch*, Teut.] unpolished; rude; clownish.

BOO'RISHLY, Adv. unpolitely, rudely.

BOO'RISHNESS, S. a quality inconsistent with good manners or politeness. Clownishness.

To **BO'OT**, V. A. [*baeten*, Belg.] to be of advantage. To profit. To enrich; or accumulate.

BOOT, S. [*bota*, *bote*, Sax.] gain, profit, advantage. To *boot*, implies belies, over and above.

BO'OT, S. [*botta*, Arm.] a leather covering for the legs and feet, used by those who ride on horseback. A leather receptacle under a coach-box, used for carrying parcels, &c.

To **BO'OT**, V. A. to put on boots.

BO'OTED, Part. having boots on the legs. In boots.

BOOTCA'TCHER, S. one who pulls off the boots at an inn.

BO'OTES, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of a northern constellation of fixed stars, consisting of 55; one of which is of the first magnitude.

BOO'TH, S. [*but*, Brit. *lode*, Sax.] a temporary house built of boards, or boughs.

BOO'GLESS, Adj. unavailing; unsuccessful; unprofitable. "I have sent him *boogless home*" *Skat*.

BOO'T-TREE, S. an instrument which is drove in by main force, in order to stretch or widen a boot.

BOO'TY, S. [*buet*, *buit*, Belg.] plunder, pillage, spoils. Things acquired by robbery, or plunder. To *play booty*, is to play unfairly.

BO'PEEP, S. the act of throtling the head in sight, and draw it back again immediately.

BORABLE, Adj. that which may be bored.

BORAGE, S. [*borago*, Lat.] in Botany, its impalement is permanent, and divided into five parts. Its flowers are used in medicinal cordials, and the herb for cool tankards in the summer.

BORAX, S. [Lat.] a salt prepared from the evaporation of water which runs from the copper mines in the East-Indies. Likewise an artificial salt made of sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and allum dissolved in wine. The native borax called by the Arabians; tinear, or tincal, which signifies a nitre fit for soldering gold, is used for soldering and fluxing metals, and promoting the fusing of such, as it would be very difficult to melt without it. In Medicine, it is used as an emenagogue, stimulant, and diuretic, in a suppression of the menses, and to promote delivery: is usually joined with myrrh and saffron, and its dose is from 5 to 15 grains. It is used as a cosmetic, or beautifier; and if not so dear, would recommend itself to the dyers to give a gloss to their colours.

BORDER, S. [*bord*, Sax.] the extremities, or edge. The confines of a country. The outer part of a garment. A slip of flowers at the edge of a flower bed, &c. in a garden. In Heraldry, an addition on the limb of a shield. It is accounted, as a signal of protection, favour, or reward; and is bestowed by kings on such as they regard or esteem. In Printing, an ornament of flowers, &c. round the edges of a composition.

To **BORDER**, V. N. to live near to the extremities of a country. To be near. To approach. "All wit which borders upon prophaneness." *Tillotson*. Used with the particle *upon*. Used actively, to set a narrow ornament at the edges of a thing.

To **BORE**, [*boron*, Sax.] to make a hole by a sharp pointed instrument: To push forwards with violence. In Farriery, to carry the nose near the ground, applied to an horse.

BORE, S. the hole made by boring: the instrument used in boring: the dimensions of a hole or cavity.

BORE, the preter of *bear*.

BORREAL, S. towards the north.

BORÉAS, S. [Lat. supposed to be derived from *bor*, Celt. the morning, because people situated in that part receive their light from thence] the north wind.

BORÉE, S. [Fr.] a dance composed of three steps joined together by two motions, and begun with a crochét rising.

BORER, S. a gimlet, or piercer; the person who bores.

BORN, part passive of *bear*.

To be **BORN**, V. N. to come or be brought into the world; to be designed by

birth, used with the particles *to* and *for*. "He was *born* to empire." And with the particle *of* before the mother. "*Born* of the Virgin Mary." *Cread*.

BOROUGH, S. of [*borow*, *burig*, *burh*, *butig*, Sax.] a town or corporation, which sends members to parliament. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs*, are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commissioners to represent them in parliament. *Borough-English*, in Law, a customary descent of lands and tenements, whereby estates descend not to the eldest, but to the youngest son, or if the owner have no son, to his younger brother. *Littleton* says, the reason of this custom is founded in a presumption, that the youngest is least able to provide for himself. *Kitch*, 102. *Dyer*, 179. *Head-borough*, is the president, or chairman of a hundred. In parishes, a kind of head-constable, having others for his assistants.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 27, for horned cattle and sheep, on June 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hard-ware, and on October 23, for horned cattle and sheep. It is seated on the S. side of the river *Your*, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles N. of York, 53 S. of Durham, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 10.

To **BORROW**, V. A. [*borgian*, Sax.] the taking things of another on condition of returning them again. Figuratively, to take that which belongs to another. To assume a property that you have not, "in *borrow'd* shapes." *Shak*.

BORROW, S. the state of a thing borrowed; the thing taken of another to be returned again.

BORROWER, S. he that takes of another, on condition of returning it. He that uses what is another's, as if it were his own. He that adopts the sentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are so.

BOSCAGE, S. [Fr.] a grove, or thicket. In Painting, a picture or landscape, representing woods. In Law, mast, or such sustenance as trees afford cattle.

BOSKY, S. [*bofkie*, Fr.] abounding with wood, woody.

BOSPHORUS, S. [from *bos*, Gr. and *phoros*] a narrow strait or arm of the sea, which it might be supposed an ox could swim over; at present confined to that of *Thrace*, called the straits of *Constantinople*; and the *Cimmerian* or *Scythian Bosphorus*.

BOSQUETS, S. [from *boschetto*, Ital.] small groves, or compartments, formed of trees, shrubs, or tall growing plants, planted in

in quarters. When formed of trees, whose verdure is of different degrees, surrounded with hedges of hme, elm or hornbeam, which do not intercept the sight of the trees, and interspersed with some of the largest growing flowers, they have a very good effect; but are proper only for spacious gardens, and are both expensive in their first making, and in their keeping afterwards.

BO'SOM, S. [*bosom*, *bosom*, Sax.] the breast; the embrace of the arms, holding anything to the breast. The middle of any inclosure. "The *bosom* of the wood." The warmest and most tender affections. In Composition, it implies any thing near or dear to a person; thus *bosom-friends*, *bosom-secret*.

To **BO'SOM**, V. A. to inclose in the bosom. To keep secret.

BO'SS, S. [*bosse*, Fr.] an ornament raised above the other work; a shining prominence. The prominent part. A thick body.

BO'SSAGE, S. in Architecture, a projecting stone laid rough in a building.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for sheep, another on August 11, called Tunn-Fair, and on Decem. 11, for horses. It is commodiously seated on both sides the river Witham, over which it has a handsome, high, wooden-bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market-place; as also a high steeple, which some pretend is the best built tower in the world; and it serves as a land-mark for sailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, 48 N. by N. E. of Peterborough, and 114 N. from London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 53. 3.

BOSTON, the capital town of New-England, in North-America, seated on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platforms of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect. There is but one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that is so narrow, that three ships can scarce sail a-breast; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 sail to lie at anchor. At the bottom of the bay, there is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ships of the greatest burthen may come up close to; and, on the N. side, there are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are handsome, and the chief runs from the pier to the town-house. There are 30 churches of all denominations, of which 6 belong to the independents. At each end of the town there is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, there is a beautiful strong castle, with a large garrison in time of war. The number of inhabitants are reckoned to be about 24,000;

and it is one of the most flourishing towns in North-America. Lon. 3. 6. o. lat. 42. 24.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep, and on July 10, for horses and cows. It is seated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and grass. It is noted for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein King Richard lost his life and crown. It is 13 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 104 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 45.

BOTANIC, **BOTANICAL**, adj. [*botany*, *bot.*, Gr.] relating to herbs; skilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, one skilled in the nature of plants, and their culture. The most famous of our nation are Dr. Hales; Dr. Hill; Bradley and Miller; Though Linnæus, a foreigner, seems to be more universally known and followed.

RO/TANOLOGY, S. [*botanologia*, Gr.] a discourse or treatise on plants.

BOT'ANY, S. [from *botany* Gr.] the science of herbs and plants. This study was very little cultivated till Bauhine arose in the 16th century and both reduced it to method, and increased the number of its objects. Our countryman Mr. Ray, did not a little contribute to the perfection of this science, and is looked on by foreigners with veneration even to this day. Tournefort is not wanting in his claim for our esteem, it must be owned his pains and assiduity were very great, but if we at present consider the beautiful order into which vegetables are now reduced, and the precision with which their several classes are ordered by the care of Linnæus, Miller, &c. we must own ourselves much obliged to moderns for that accuracy, which the ancients were strangers to.

BOT'ARGO, S. [*botarga*, Span.] a kind of sausage made with the roes and blood of the mullet-fish. It is eat with olive oil and lemon juice, cut into slices, like the caviary, is reckoned an elegant dish, and much in vogue in catholic countries, during Lent.

BOTCH, S. [*bog*, Fr. *botta*, Ital.] a swelling, which afterwards encreases, and causes a disagreeable idea. Figuratively, work clumsily finished. Something added, in a clumsy manner.

To **BO'TCH**, V. A. [*boden*, Dan.] to mend or patch in a clumsy manner. To join things, which do not agree with each other. To mark with pustules, scabs.

BO'TCHER, S. one who mends, in a clumsy manner; a person who performs any thing in a clumsy manner.

BO'TCHY, Adj. marked with botches, sores.

BO'TIL, Adj. [*boder*, *il.* *barn*, *barva*, Sax.] two persons or things, it unites them into

into one collective idea, which implies the two.

BO'TS, S. [from *bitan*, Sax.] a species of small worms breeding in horses.

BOTTLE, S. [*bouteille*, Fr.] a vessel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. Figuratively a quart. A bundle of grass or hay.

TO BOTTLE, V. A. to put liquor into bottles. "A hoghead of wine is to be detached off." *Swift*.

BOTTLE-FLOWER, S. [in botany] the *cyamus*, or *centaurea*, a compound flower. There are twenty species. That which is used by the collar, grows on the mountains of Italy and Spain, the root of which was reckoned to be binding, good for all kind of fluxes, and of great use to heal wounds; but is seldom prescribed at present.

BOTTLE-NOSED, Adj. one who has a large nose, especially towards the end.

BOTTLE-SCREW, S. a spiral wire to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTOM, S. [*botm*, Sax.] the lowest part of a thing. The bed of earth, or gravel over which the water glides. A valley, a dale; foundation. *To be at the bottom*, to be concerned in, to be privy to. "He was at the bottom of many excellent counsels." *Addis.* *To venture in one bottom*, to run a risk together. The bottom of a lane or street, is the lowest part. The bottom of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a ball, or bundle.

TO BO'TTOM, V. A. [from the noun] to build upon as a foundation; to wind thread into a ball. Used neuterly, to be built on; or supported by.

BOTTOMED, Adj. having a bottom. "Flat-bottomed boats." *Bacon*.

BOTTOMLESS, Adj. having no bottom; exceeding deep. Figuratively boundless, insatiable. "Then be my passions bottomless." *Shak.*

BO'TTOM'RY, S. in trade, the borrowing money upon the security of the keel or bottom of a ship. Likewise the lending money, for which the lender is to be paid a larger sum at the return of the ship, standing to the hazard of her voyage, in consideration of which though the interest demanded be 20, 30, or 40 per cent. and upwards, it is not esteemed usury.

BOUD, S. an insect which breeds in malt, called also a weevil.

BOUGH, S. [from *dog. tega*, and *bob*, Sax.] an arm or large shoot of a tree, larger than a branch.

BOUGHT, preter of *buy*.

BOUILL'EE, or **BOUILL'ON**, S. [Fr.] any thing made from boiled meat; broth, or soup.

TO BOULT, See **BOLT**.
No. V.

TO BOUNCE, V. N. [formed from its sound] to strike with such force as to rebound back, making a noise at the same time; to spring with force, like beer out of a bottle. Bully, or hector.

BOUNCE, S. a violent, and sudden stroke or blow; a sudden crack or noise; a threat or boast.

BOUNCER, S. one who is vociferous in his own praise. A bully, a boaster.

BOUND, S. [from *bind*, *bornes*, Fr.] a restraint, a leap, or spring; the flying back of any thing which is struck against another.

TO BOUND, V. N. [*bondir*, Fr.] to spring or move on by leaps; to fly back when struck against a thing. Used actively, to make a thing leap, or mount by fits, from the earth.

BOUND, part. of **BIND**.

BOUND, Adj. [*abunden*, Sax.] destined to a certain place.

BOUNDARY, S. the extremities, confines, or limits of a thing, or country.

BOUNDEN, part. passive of **BIND**.

BOUNDLESS, Adj. unlimited; confined by no power; insatiable.

BOUNTEOUS, Adj. liberal, generous, kind.

BOUNTEOUSLY, Adv. in a liberal generous manner.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, S. the quality of conferring benefits from a principal of kindness.

BOUNTIFUL, Adv. conferring favours from an internal principal of kindness; generous; very much abounding in valuable products. "As bountiful as mines of India." *Shak.* Used with *of* before the thing giving, and *to* before the person receiving. "Of which he is so bountiful to his kingdom." *Dryden*.

BOUNTIFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to confer favours from a principle of kindness. Applied to things plentifully producing what is of service.

BOUNTIFULNESS, S. a great propensity to conferring benefits. A constant and unrestrained distribution of favours to an inferior. Generosity, munificence.

BOUNTY, S. [from *beauté*, Fr.] the conferring or bestowing benefits; distinguished from charity, because exercised towards objects not entirely necessitous.

TO BOURGEON, V. N. [from *bourgeonner*, Fr.] to sprout, to shoot; to produce buds.

BOURN, S. [from *bornes*, Fr.] the extremities, bounds, or limits of a place or country.

BOURN, S. [from *bourn*, Sax.] a brook or torrent.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on
A 2 March

March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is noted for the coronation of King Edmond. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 40.

To BO'USE, V. N. [*bouffier*, Belg.] to drink immoderately; to get intoxicated; to lase.

BOU'SY, Adj. intoxicated with liquor.

BOU'T, S. [*botta*, Ital.] a turn at once. Once. "This bout." This once.

BOU'TANT, Adj. [*bouter*, Fr.] in Architecture, a pillar *boutant* is a large chain or pile of stone, made to support a vault, terrace, or wall.

BOU'TEFEU, S. [Fr.] one who is the author of quarrels, or contentions. An incendiary.

BOU'TISALE, S. [from *booty* and *sale*] a sale wherein things are disposed of for less than their value, alluding to the sale of plunder or booty, which seldom fetches its due value. "The great *boutisale* of colleges." *Hayes*.

To BO'W, V. A. [*hogan*, Sax.] to bend the body in token of respect. To overpower with sorrow, to press, or crush. To bend, or be bent. To make a bow; to stoop. "Bowed down upon their knees." *Judge*. vii. 6. to stoop under the pressure of affliction. "They stoop, they bow down together."

BO'W, S. a stooping of the head and body by way of ceremony.

BO'W, S. [*bow*, Brit. *boga*, Sax.] a warlike instrument, the extremities of which are tied by a string, which being drawn towards the body of a person, bends the wood, and by its elasticity, forces an arrow placed on a string, with great violence, to a great distance. A long narrow piece of wood furnished with hair, and used in playing on stringed instruments. The loop of a ribbon tied in a knot. Applied to a ship, that part which begins at the loof and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle. The piece of ordnance lying in this place, is called the *bow-piece*, and the anchors, which hang here, are called her *great* and *little bows*.

BO'W-BEARER, S. one who carries a bow. In law, an under officer of a forest.

To BO'WEL, V. A. to pierce the bowels; to penetrate deep. "To the *bowel'd* cavern darting deep." *Thomson*.

BO'WELS, S. [from *boyaux*, Fr.] the intestines within the body; the guts. The inner part of any thing. "The *bowels* of the mountains." *Aldin*. Tenderness, pity, humanity, or compassion.

BO'WER, S. an arbour formed of the branches of green trees, arched at the top. The anchor of a ship.

To BO'WER, V. A. to make or include in a bower. Figuratively to inclose.

BO'WERY, Adj. full of bowers; shady, resembling a bower.

BO'WL, S. [from *basin*, Brit.] a drinking vessel, rather wide than deep, shaped like a tea cup, but of greater dimensions. The hollow part of any thing which holds liquor. "The *bowl* of a spoon." *Swift*.

BO'WL, S. [*bol*, Belg. *boule*, Fr.] a round piece of wood, to be rolled along the ground.

To BO'WL, V. A. to roll a bowl along; to roll a bowl at any mark; to knock down with a bowl.

BO'W-LEGGED, Adj. having crooked legs, which resemble a bow when bent.

BO'WLER, S. He that bowls or plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE, or BOWLING, S. a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail, by two or three ropes, like a crow foot, called the bowling bridle.

BO'WLING-GREEN, S. a piece of ground of a true horizontal surface, kept for playing at bowls.

BO'WMAN, S. a person who shoots with a bow.

To BO'W'SSEN, V. A. [from *buysen*, Belg.] to plunge into water; to ditch, "Bowsed again." *Carew*.

BO'WYER, S. one who shoots with a bow; one who makes bows.

BO'W-STRING, S. the string by which a bow is bent.

BO'W-SPRIT, or BOLT-SPRIT, [from *bolt* and *sprit*, Belg.] a mast at the prow of a vessel, resting slopeways on the head of the main stem, fastened by the forestay and to the partners of the foremast; serving to carry the sprit, and sprit-top-sail and jackstaf.

BO'X, S. [*box*, *boxtreuw*, Sax.] its leaves are pinnated and ever green. Linnæus ranges it in the fourth section of his 21st class. There are three species. Its wood is yellowish, hard, solid, even, very heavy, and takes a good polish. The best is used in sculpture, wind and string instruments of music, such as flutes, violins, &c. that of an inferior quality serves for smaller works, such as balls, tops, handles, combs, &c.

BOX, S. [*bachs*, Teut. *box*, Sax.] a case to hold any thing. The case of a mariner's compass. The inner case of a watch. The first story of seats in a play-house formed into small square rooms.

BOX, S. [*box*, Brit.] a blow or stroke on the face with the hand.

To BOX, V. A. to fight with the fists, To strike with the hand.

BO'XEN, Adj. made of box; of a box colour.

BO'XER, S. one who fights with his fist.
BO'Y,

BOY, S. [from *babe* or *babr*, Tent from בּוֹי *bob*, Heb.] one of the male sex till they are fifteen years old; a person who wants the sedateness and discretion of manhood.

BOY'AR, or BOIAR, S. [Russ.] a name of dignity applied, in Russia, to the lords of the Czars court, who are thirty in number, compose his council of state, are obliged to reside at Moscow, or follow the prince when he goes to any other place; they attend his levee every day, striking their foreheads as a mark of their respect and loyalty; when they ride on horse-back, they carry a kettle-drum before them on which they strike, with the butt end of their whip, to give notice of their approach, that people may make way for them; and act both as counsellors of state, and judges in private affairs. Likewise the title of the nobility of Transylvania, who are descendants of the Vaivods.

BOYHOOD, S. the state extending from infancy to youth, or till a person is fifteen years old.

BOYISH, S. like a boy. Childish, trifling, peevish.

BOYISHLY, Adv. in a childish, trifling manner.

BOYISHNESS, S. want of thought or sedateness, childishness, trifling.

BOYISM, S. that which becomes a boy only; a term of reproach.

To BRA'VELE, V. N. to contest a thing. To quarrel, to clamour.

BRA'EBLER, S. a clamorous, quarrelsome fellow.

To BRACE, V. A. [*embrasser*, Fr.] to tie, or wind tight round a thing. To strain or stretch.

BRACE, S. a bandage; that which keeps the parts of a thing close together, that which keeps a thing stretched. In Printing a crooked line, marked thus } and used by poetical writers at the end of a triplet, the state of a thing that is stretched. "When it has lost its *brace*, or tension." *Holder*. In Architecture, a piece of timber used to keep a building steady. - In sea affairs, ropes fastened to the yard arms of a ship. Applied to a coach, the thick thongs of leather on which the body of the coach hangs.

BRACE, S. in hunting, two, or a pair.

BRACELET, S. [a diminutive of *brace*, of *bras*, Fr.] an ornament worn round the wrist. The African nations wear them on their legs just above the ankle, and on the fleshy part of their arms above the elbow, and are so passionately fond of them that they will barter their richest merchandize, nay, even their parents, wives, and children for them. A piece of defensive armour for the arm. Among gilders, a piece of leather filled with stuff, worn by them on the wrist of the left arm, that they may not hurt them-

selves by leaning on the vice, in order to polish or burnish their work.

BRA'CER, S. that which braces, or makes tight. A bandage.

BRA'CHIAL, Adj. [from *brachium*, Lat.] that which belongs to the arm.

BRA'CHIAL'US, S. [from *brachium*, Lat. an arm] in Anatomy, the name given to two muscles of the arm, the one the external, and the other internal.

BRA'CHMANS, S. [perhaps from בְּרַח, to fly] Indian philosophers, who lived a very good life in woods, slept on hides, abstained from the flesh of animals, and believed the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul. They spent the greatest part their time in praying and singing anthems; began their care of their pupils so early, that they sent some persons to the mother as soon as they knew she was with child, who attended her during her pregnancy, giving her noble lectures during that dangerous state, and when she was delivered carried the child with them. They considered life as a state of conception, and death as a birth to a happy life, for those who had regulated their lives according to the dictates of true philosophy. They esteemed the accidents of human life indifferent, because one person is generally pleased with what another dislikes, and the same person is of different sentiments with respect to the same things in different periods of his life. In Physics, they hold that the world had a beginning and would have an end, that it was round, and that the Deity made and pervades it every where, that it was made out of water, and that the stars and heavens were formed out of a quintessence, or peculiar element.

BRA'CHYGRAPHY, S. [from *βραχυς*, Gr. short, and *γραφω*, Gr. to write] the art of writing a thing by characters in a shorter time and compass, than by letters.

BRA'CK, S. [from *break*] a breach, a broken, or ruinous part. "The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair." *Hayward. Orl.* - *late*.

BRA'CKET, S. [*braccia*, Ital.] a piece of wood fixed against a wainscot or wall, to support something.

BRA'CKISH, Adj. [from *brack*, Belg.] salish, that which is somewhat salt.

BRA'CKISHNESS, S. the saltiness which is found on tasting sex water.

BRA'D, S. a kind of nails, without a spreading head like other nails; pricy thick towards the upper end, that the top may be driven into the board they fasten.

To BRA'G, V. N. [*braggen*, Belg.] to display an advantage with great vanity; to boast. Used with *of* before the thing boasted of. "Brags of his impudency, but scorn to mend."

BRA'G, S. proud display of any advantage. Figuratively, the thing itself which

causes boasting; glory. "Beauty is nature's brag, and must be shown," *Milton*.

BRA'GADUCHIO, S. a person who vainly sets forth his own good qualities more they deserve.

BRA'GGART, S. [*braggart*, Teut.] one who boasts of his own abilities too much.

BRA'GGART, Adj. proud, conceited, vain.

BRA'GGER, S. one who properly displays his pretended abilities.

BRA'GLESS, Adj. without boasting; without being boasted of.

To **BRA'ID**, V. A. [*breyden*, Belg.] to weave or plait together.

BRA'ID, S. [from the verb] a lock of hair, any thing collected by plaiting. A small narrow lace used for women's shoes, &c.

BRA'ILS, S. small ropes used in furling the sails across. They are reeved through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, come down before the sails of the ship, are fastened at the skirts of the sail to the cringles, and serve, when the sail is furled across, to haul up its bunt, that it may more easily be taken up or let fall. To *haul up the brails*, or *brail up* the sail, implies that the sail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound close to the yard.

BRA'IN, S. [*brægen*, Sax. *breyne*, Belg.] in anatomy the large soft whitish substance, in the inside of the cranium or skull; wherein all the organs of sense terminate, and wherein the soul is said to reside. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla, oblongata, or medulla spinalis. The cerebrum or brain properly so called, is a kind of medullary mass of a moderate consistence, and of a greyish colour on the outward surface, filling all the superiour portions of the cranium. Its substance is of two kinds, distinguished by two different colours; the softest being of a grey, or ash colour, and lying principally on the outer part of the cerebrum like a cortex, or bark, has been named the cortical substance. The other which is more solid and white, occupies the inner part, and is called substantia medullaris, or substantia alba. The brain being supposed to secrete the subtil fluid which supplies the nerves, and being the laboratory where the animal spirits are formed, its bulk seems to be necessarily large, as these processes require a great number of glands to carry them off. Hence we may be able to assign a reason why the brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and why it is generally biggest in such other animals as shew the greatest degree of sagacity, such as monkeys, &c. For a considerable stock of animal spirits being required in cogitation, memory, &c. where they fail these powers must fail likewise, and they must fail, if there be not a quantity of brain sufficient to supply them. Accordingly anatomists have observed that in fools the

brain is smaller than in men of sense, and account for it, by supposing it the cause of folly, a sufficient stock of spirits being wanted to reason strongly; or from the economy of nature, which proportions the stock of spirits according to the expence required. Dr. Brown, having doubted of this truth, and imagined that such creatures as have large skulls and small bodies, might overthrow the common opinion, ingenuously owns, that, on making the experiment, he was undeceived and obliged to subscribe to the opinion of those who hold that men have a larger or bigger brain than any other creatures. *Brain* is used figuratively for the understanding.

To **BRA'IN**, V. A. to knock or dash the brains out.

BRA'INLESS, Adj. having no brains. Figuratively, silly, foolish, thoughtless.

BRA'IN-PAN, S. the skull.

BRA'INSICK, Adj. disordered in the brain. Giddy, thoughtless, mad.

BRA'INSICKNESS, Adv. obstinacy, folly, giddiness, madness.

BRA'IT, S. among jewellers a rough diamond.

BRA'KE, S. a thicket of brambles or thorns.

BRA'KE, S. [*bræcke*, Belg.] a wooden mallet. The handle of a ship's pump. A baker's kneading trough. A sharp snaffle for horses.

BRA'KY, Adj. abounding in brakes, or thorns.

BRA'MBLE, S. [*brambel*, *brembel*, *bremble*, Sax.] in botany, the *rubus*, Lat. or *ronce*, Fr. There are ten species. In a popular sense, the word is applied to any rough prickly shrub.

BRA'MINS, S. [from *brama*, the name of the prophet whom they acknowledge] a sect among the Chinese. Those of Bengal live a very austere life, going bare headed and bare footed in burning sand, and live only upon herbs. Those of Indostan, pretend that their sacred books were given by God, to their prophet Brahma. They believe the transmigration of souls; and say that, at the production of the world, all things came out of the bosom of God, and that the world will perish by all things returning to their first original. This opinion they explain in the following manner; a very large spider was the first cause of all things, which spun this wonderful web of creation out of his own bowels, and sitting at the head of it, feels, perceives, and regulates the motion of every part. But when he has sufficiently diverted himself in adorning and contemplating his work, he contracts the threads he had spun, again in his own entrails, and thus reabsorbs every thing into himself, and annihilates the whole creation. Those of Siam, believe that the first men were larger than the present, living many ages without sick-

sickness; that our earth shall be destroyed by fire, and that another shall proceed from its ashes, which shall have no sea, and be blessed with an eternal spring. The Brachmans of Coromandel believe a plurality of worlds, and that they are successively destroyed and renewed at certain periods. They have all such a veneration for cows, that they think themselves extremely happy if they can dig with the tail of one in their hands.

BRAN, *S.* [from *brann*, *Dut.* *bran*, *Fr.*] the skin or husk of corn, separated after grinding, from the flour, by means of a sieve, or bolting mill. The starch-makers make use of wheat bran to make starch, which is nothing but the settling at the bottom of the barrels in which they soak bran.

BRANCH, *S.* [*branche*, *F.*] in Botany, the arm of a tree which sprouts from the trunk and serves to form the head thereof. The branches of trees almost always shoot from the trunk in an angle of 45 degrees; and as the whole spreading is confined within an angle of 90 degrees, that space could not be filled up any other way, than by forming all the interfections, which the shoots and branches make, in an angle of 45 degrees only. A manifest proof this, of a superintending wisdom in the creation, and a demonstration of an intelligent being the creator of all things! Figuratively, any detached part from a whole; a section or subdivision. Any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree. "The branches of a candlestick;" sometimes the collection of branches, applied to the chandeliers of churches, or public places. A small stream running into, or from a river. A part of a pedigree or family. (The antlers or shoots of a stag's horns. In Horsemanship, two crooked pieces of iron, belonging to a bridle, supporting the mouth-bit, the chain and the curb, and fastened to the head-stall at one end, and to the reins at the other. In Architecture, the reins or arches of Gothic vaults travelling from one angle to another.

To **BRANCH**, *V. A.* to divide like branches; to shoot in branches. To separate a subject into several parts, used with the particle out. "Branch out into further distinctions." *Locke*. To speak largely; to expatiate. "I have known a woman branch out into a long dissertation upon the copying of a petticoat." *Swift*, No. 247. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

BRANCHINESS, *S.* fulcness or abundance of branches.

BRANCHLESS, *Adj.* without shoots or boughs, unfruitful or barren.

BRANCHY, *Adj.* full of branches; extending, spreading. "The unwieldy loppings of a branchy tree." *Watts*.

BRAND, *S.* [*brand*, *Sax.*] a stick lighted at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt.

"The Sire Omnipotent prepares the brand" *Grævus*. A mark on the hand of a criminal by a burning iron.

To **BRAND**, *V. A.* [*branden*, *Belg.*] to mark with a burning iron; to charge as infamous; to stigmatize.

To **BRANDISH**, *V. A.* [*brandir*, *Fr.* *brandire*, *Ital.*] to wave or flourish a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flourish with; alluding to fencers flourishing their weapons as a prelude to an engagement. "Brandishing syllogisms."

BRANDLING, *S.* [from *brandiller*, *Fr.* and *ling*] the dew worm, called likewise the lob worm.

BRANDY, *S.* [*brandwein*, *Fr.* *brandewijn*, *Belg.*] in Distillation, a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes. When rectified to spirits of wine, they are used by dyers, and esteemed one of their not-colouring drugs. The Nanta brandy is the most esteemed, because it has a better taste, is finer and stronger, and will bear proof the longest. It should be drunk very moderately, and rather as a medicine than a drink. When the stomach is raw, weak, and lax, a moderate dram may raise a gentle tension, and by rarifying the viscid phlegm make its coats play with new vigour. In flatulencies, a faintness or languor from a waste or dissipation of the animal spirits; in dropsies; and when the stomach is weakened by too large a meal of tenacious food, it is of very great service; but all these good effects will not counterbalance the mischiefs done by the indiscreet, or immoderate use of this spirit. For as it rarifies the blood at first, the more thin and spirituous parts exhale the sooner, and carry off with them some of the finest serum, on which the blood becomes, afterwards, thicker, and the solids more dry and stiff. From hence we might be excused, for supposing that the world had been happier, if men had never known the taste of brandy, or had contented themselves with water, or good table-beer.

BRANGLE, *S.* [*brangen*, *Teut.*] wrangle, squabble, contention.

To **BRANGLE**, *V. N.* to wrangle or quarrel about trifles.

BRANNY, *Adj.* like bran; consisting of bran; having the appearance of bran.

BRAZIL, or **BRAZIL**, *S.* [pronounced *Brazid*] a heavy, dry, hard wood, so called because it is supposed to have come originally from Brazil in S. America. The tree grows commonly in dry and barren places, among rocks; becomes very thick and tall; the branches are long and large, the leaves small, of a fine bright green, resembling those of box, but somewhat larger. Its trunk is generally crooked like that of hawthorn. The bark is so prodigiously thick, that the tree which is as big round as a man's body, when it is cut, will scarce exceed the dimensions of his

his leg, when it is taken off. The wood is used by turners and takes a good polish: its chief use is in dying, where it serves for a red; but as the colour it yields is spurious, the French dyers are prohibited making use of it in dying commodities of any value. So indefatigable are they in extending and supporting the credit of their trade.

BRA'SS, *S.* [*brass*, Sax.] a factitious, yellow metal made of copper melted with lapis calaminaris. The calamine is first calcined and ground to powder, then mixed with charcoal dust, and to 7lb. of this mixture is added five of copper, which being placed in a wind furnace 12 or 12 hours, the copper imbibes about one third of its weight of the calamine, and is converted into brass. It is somewhat strange that the calamine, though no metallic body, should mix to with the copper as not only to increase its weight, but likewise to follow it under the hammer. But it should be known, that the change made in copper by the calamine is owing to the zinc it contains, of which it is only an ore; for zinc, when separated from the calamine, will have the same effect. Brass must be hammered or forged rather hot, because it breaks when hammered cold, after a second melting it loses its malleability entirely, but this is recovered by adding eight or ten pound of old copper to a cwt. some indeed put lead, but this is rather from a principle of saving, than a regard to service. The brass used for great guns, as Mr. Chandler observes, should not be made of pure copper and calaminaris only, but should be mixed with coarser metals, such as lead, and pot metal, to make it run closer. For the finest statues of brass the proportion is one half copper and one half brass. For bells they put 20 or 24lb. of tin to the same weight of copper, to which they add two pounds of antimony to render the sound more soft, and 3 or 4lb. for kitchen furniture. Corinthian brass, so famous in antiquity, was formed from the melting of silver, copper, and gold into one mass in the conflagration of the city of Corinth by L. Memmius, about 146 years before Christ. A curious watch of this metal which formerly belonged to king Charles the First, is now in the archives of Jesus' college library at Oxford. Brass is used figuratively for impudence.

BRA'T, *S.* [*bratt*, Sax.] a child; an infant; prodig's or effects. "The brats and offsprings of the contrary fiction." *Scot.*

BRAVADO, *S.* [from *bravada*, Span.] a proud boast or challenge.

BRAVE, *Adj.* not terrified with dangers or difficulties. Willing to attempt any dangerous enterprize.

BRAVE, *S.* [*brave*, Fr. *bravo*, Ital.] a person who is bold to excess.

TO BRAVE, *V. A.* to undertake a thing fearless of danger. To defy; contemptuously to provoke a person to resentment; to bid

defiance to. "Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves—the raging tempest." *Dryd.* To seem unaffected with or insensible of.

BRA'VELY, *Adj.* in such a manner, as not to be terrified by difficulties or daunted by dangers. Intrepidly; courageously. "Who bravely twice renewed the fight."

BRA'VERY, *S.* a disposition of mind, which enables a person to accomplish his designs, notwithstanding any difficulties, or dangers. Boasting; or boldness.

BRA'VO, *S.* [Ital.] one who assassinates another for hire.

TO BRA'WL, *V. N.* [*brullen*, Belg. or *brailer*, Fr.] to quarrel about trifles. To make a noise.

BRA'WL, *S.* a noisy quarrel, scurrility.

BRA'WLER, *S.* a person who is quarrelsome and noisy.

BRA'WN, *S.* [from *bar*, a bear, and *run* from *runnen*] the muscular parts of the body. "The brown of the arm." *Peacbam.* vigour or strength. "Brown without brain is thine." *Dryd.* The flesh of a boar fouled. A boar.

BRA'WNER, *S.* a boar designed for brawn.

BRA'WNINESS, *S.* strength arising from the muscles.

BRA'WNY, *S.* strong, robust, sinewy, of great strength.

TO BR'AY, *V. A.* [from *bracan*, Sax. *brayer*, Fr.] to beat into pieces, or powder by a pestle.

TO BR'AY, *V. N.* [*braire*, or *broire*, Fr.] to make a disagreeable noise like an ass.

BR'AY, *S.* [from the verb] the noise of an ass. A terrible or disagreeable sound. "The harsh resounding trumpet's dreadful bray." *Shak.*

BR'AYER, *S.* a person who makes the noise of an ass. In Printing, an instrument to temper the ink.

TO BR'AZE, *V. A.* [from *brass*] the soldering two pieces of metal together by melting thin pieces of brass, brass and tin, brass and silver, or borax and rosin between them. Figuratively, to be hardened in impudence.

BRA'ZEN, *Adj.* made of brass. Caused by brass instruments; "with brazen din blast you the city's ears." *Shak.* Impudent, daring.

TO BR'AZEN, *V. N.* to deny a thing with great impudence. To behave with unconcern. To bully. "He would brazen it out." *Ardenb.*

BRAZEN-FACE, *S.* one who has no sense of shame. One who never blushes, or changes countenance at the charge or undertaking of any crime. An impudent fellow. "Well said brazen-face." *Shaksp.*

BRAZEN-FACED, *Adj.* void of any sense of shame; impudent.

BRAZENNESS, *S.* the quality of appearing like brass. Undaunted impudence.

BRAZIER, *S.* one who makes, or deals in brass ware.

BRAZIL, *S.* [pronounced *Braxell*] in Geography, a territory in South-America belonging to the Portuguese, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. by the land of Amazons, on the N. by the Terra Firma, and on the S. by Paraguay and part of the same ocean. If we take its breadth from E. to N. from St. Augustin under the 35th deg. of W. longitude to the 51st, where its boundaries are commonly fixed, it may be computed at somewhat more than 300 leagues, or 900 miles; its length from Cape Aquara to that of St. Vincent is 1410 miles, and if allowance be made for the windings of the coast, upwards of 2000. Its riches consist chiefly in diamonds, which are so large and beautiful, that the king of Portugal has prohibited the digging for them, to prevent the fall of the price of so valuable a commodity. Since the Portuguese have carried on their own trade to these parts, the king's revenue has been so advanced, that it does not amount to less than two millions sterling annually in gold; but if the return of gold is so enlarged, that of exports to these parts have increased in proportion; and the number of shipping which formerly was no more than 12, is now enlarged to three fleets, which set out at three different times of the year. Among their imports, one article consists of the woollen cloths of Great-Britain, and it were to be wished that the manufacturers of that commodity would both from the goodness of its fabric, and the beauty of its colour, endeavour to render it impossible for any nation to deprive them of the branch of trade. The advantages of the Portugal trade, by means of their Brazil colonies, has improved their shipping, increased the number of their seamen, and added, not a little, to the credit of their whole country. May our mother-country from this hint learn the utility of her colonies, cherish and protect them, as essential to her own subsistence, and repel every danger which shall threaten them with ruin, or every misconduct, which shall tend to stagnate their trade, or subject them to the least encroachment from neighbouring rivals!

BRAZING, *S.* the act of soldering two pieces of iron together, by means of thin plates of brass melted between them. When two pieces of broken saw are to be joined, they are covered with powdered borax wetted with water and mixed with brass powder. The nearest brazing is performed by a solder made either of brass and a tenth part of fine tin, or of one third brass and two thirds silver mixed with borax and rosin.

BREACH, *S.* [breche, Fr.] the dividing, the union between the parts of a thing. In Fortification, a hole, a gap, or aperture made

in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon or mines. Figuratively, a defect. The violating any law; or obligation. Quarrel, discord.

BREAD, *S.* [pronounced *breid*, *bread*, Sax.] a baked mass of dough made from the flour of wheat or other grain, and a constant part of food. The many abuses which have crept into the composition of so necessary an article to our subsistence, some time ago made so great a noise, that it seemed not unworthy the cognizance of a British parliament; who not only decreed penalties against such as should, for the future, mix it with any of the ingredients prohibited; but likewise settled its assize, that the poor should not be deprived by extortion of a sufficient quantity for their hard-earned money. Figuratively, every kind of food necessary for the support of life.

"Give us this day our daily bread &c." . . . To eat a person's bread, is sometimes used as a phrase to imply, that he has been admitted to the most intimate civilities of friendship, "who having eaten of our bread, have lift up themselves against us." *King Charles.*

BREADTH, *S.* [from *bread*, Sax.] the measures of any thing from side to side. *Within an hour's breadth*, a phrase denoting extreme nearness applied to situation, and a narrow escape from danger.

TO BREAK, *V. A.* [pronounced *brake*, preter, I *brake* or *brake*, participle passive, *brake* or *broken*, from *breccan*, Sax.] to divide or separate the parts of a thing by force. To burst by violence. Used with the word down, to destroy or demolish. "When God breaketh down, none can build up." *Burn. Theor.* To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim, winking lamp which feebly brake—the gloomy vapours." In Horsemanship to tame, to break a horse, applied figuratively to the human species. "To break our fierce barbarians into men." *Addis.* To make a bankrupt. "Breaks the merchant." *Scots.* To wound so as to make the blood appear. "She'll sooner break your head." *Dryd.* Applied to promise, oaths, or duty, to violate, to disregard. "I never more will break an oath." *Scots.* To intercept, prevent, or hinder the effect of. To interrupt. "His voice broke with sighs." *Spelt. N^o. 164.* To separate, joined to company. "They were forced to break company." *Alter.* Used with mind, to discover our sentiments; how to break my mind." *Dryd.* Used with fast. To eat the first meal, in the day. "To break your fast." With off to stop, hinder or prevent. "To break off all its commerce with the tongue." *Addis.* Used with up to dig, applied to the ground: To disband, applied to an army. "Soliman, returning to Constantinople, broke up his army." *Krollen.* Used with wind, to discharge wind from the intestines.

TO BREAK, *V. N.* to burst; to open a tumour so as to discharge matter; to dawn. "As soon as the day breaks." *Spelt. No.*

465. To become unable to satisfy one's debts, to become a bankrupt. "He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break*." Bacon. To decay in health and strength. "The dean begins to *break*." Swift. To burst from. To force a passage. "To *break through*." When followed with the particles *of* and *about*, to explain, discover, or to talk with a person. "I am to *break with* thee of some affairs." Shak. To fly, or separate from with violence, used with the particle *from*. To enter abruptly. To intervene, without regard to the ceremonies of polite behaviour. "Breaks in upon conversation." Addison. Joined with *in*, to disengage from any obstacle, or tie. To desist from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to desist suddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not *peremptorily break off*." Bacon. To rage, or make its appearance, applied to a distemper. "A violent fever *broke out*." To have pimples or other cutaneous eruptions in the body. To separate, or cease from business, used with the particle *up*. "What we obtain by conversation is oftentimes lost, as soon as the company *breaks up*." Watts. To quit a friend, to refrain from the company, or cease having any intercourse with a person who has been a friend. "Whoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms." South.

BRE'AK, S. in the morning, when the rays of light *break* the gloom of darkness, it implies the dawn. "From *break* of day until noon." Keells. A pause or interruption. In printing, or writing, a line drawn between words, signifying that the sense is suspended.

BRE'AKER, S. he who divides a thing by force. A wave broken by rocks, or banks.

To BRE'AKFAST, V. N. to eat, after having abstained some time, generally applied to the first meal in the day.

BRE'AKFAST, S. the first meal in the day. Anything to eat after a long want of food.

BRE'AM, S. [pronounced *bram*, from *brame*, Fr.] in natural history, a large fish, delighting in rivers, or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and scales of a golden colour. It has large eyes, a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone to help its grinders. The male has two large melts, and the female two large bags of spawn.

BRE'AST, S. [pronounced and formerly wrote *brejt*, of *breit*, Sax.] in anatomy, two prominences, situated in the anterior and towards the lateral parts of the thorax. In women they are more conspicuous than men, being in the latter rather ornaments, than necessary appendages. In children of both sexes they are commonly no more than verrucae, of a reddish colour, called papillae, or nipples, surrounded by a broad circle, more or less brownish, called areola. When females are arrived to the age of puberty, a third part is added which make them of a glo-

bular form, and is termed *mamma*. It increases with age, and in pregnant women or those that give suck is largest; but in old age grows flabby. Its substance is partly glandular, partly made up of fat. In virgins the tubes which compose the glands, like sphincter muscles, contract so closely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb swells with the fetus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, it then flows in greater quantity and greater violence, so as to be able to force itself a passage into the glands, which on account of their narrowness admit only of a thin water; increasing however with the dimensions of the womb, they receive a thicker serum, and after the birth run with a thick milk, because the blood which before nourished the fetus, &c. beginning then to stop, gives a greater dilation to the mamillary glands. 'Tis from this constriction of the arteries mentioned above, that the pain is owing, which women feel, when the draught comes in, at their first giving suck; but when this obstruction is removed by frequent and habitual draughts, we find that the pain is complained of no more, and the parental office is performed with no sensation, but those of affection and joy. In beasts the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore legs. Figuratively, the heart, bosom, conscience, or soul. "The law of man was written in his *breast*." Dryd. Affection, love, regard.

To BRE'AST, V. A. to meet; to struggle against. "Breasting the lofty surge." Shak.

BRE'AST-BONE, S. in anatomy, the bone, called the sternum.

BREAST-HIGH, Adj. up to the breasts: "Breast-high in mud." Dryd.

BRE'AST-KNOT, S. a bunch of ribbands worn by females, near their breasts.

BREAST-PLATE, S. armour worn on the breast. "What stronger *breast-plate* than a heart untainted?" Shak.

BREAST-WORK, S. works thrown up as high as the breast, in a fortified place.

BRE'ATH, S. [pronounced *breit*, *bratke*, Sax.] the air which proceeds from the mouth, in the action of respiration, also life. "No man has more contempt than I of *breath*." Dryd. A respite or pause. A breeze or gentle current of wind or air. "Not a *breath* of wind." Addison.

BRE'ATHABLE, Adj. [pronounced *breit*, from *bratke*, and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power] that which may be breathed; or that which is fit to be breathed. "Breathable air."

To BRE'ATHE, V. N. [pronounced *bratke*] to draw in and expel the air at the mouth, by the action of the lungs. To live.

To BRE'ATHE, V. A. to fill with, or discharge the lungs of air; to act upon by breathing.

breathing, to animate. "He *breathed* into us the breath of life." *Decay of Piety*. To sound, by the breath, applied to wind instruments. "To *breathe* the flute." *Prior*. To send up in vapours. "His altar *breathed* ambrosial odours." *Par. Lost*. To open by a lancet. "To *breathe* a vein."

BREATHIER, *S.* a person who is alive. One who utters or speaks. "Scandal enlivens the *breather*." *Shak*. He that causes or animates by his breath.

BREATHING, *S.* the action of drawing breath; alive. A sign of devotion; a secret prayer; an aspiration. "To high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd." *Prior*. Breathing places, vents, or chinks, that let in fresh air. "The warmth disbands the chinks and makes—new *breathings*." *Dryd*.

BREATHLESS, *Adj.* unable to breathe from fatigue, or hurry. Dead: "The *breathless* corpse."

BRED, the participle of **BREED**.

BREDE, *S.* [see **BRAID**] a border of needle-work resembling flowers, &c. "Curious *brides* of needlework." *Addis*.

BREECH, *S.* [pronounced *brick*, from *bracan*, to break, on account of the fissure in that part of the body] the back and lower part of the body. Tully, and after him the ingenious Mr. Derham, have taken notice of the art which appears in thus situating this sink of the body, that it might not offend. Figuratively, the breeches. "You might still have worn the petticoat—and ne'er have stolen the *breech* from Leicester." *Dryd*. Applied to a piece of cannon, the hinder part, or that part behind the touch hole.

BREECHES, *S.* [pronounced *briches*, from *brac*, *braces*, *Sax.*] that part of a man's dress, which covers his thighs. To wear the *breeches*, implies that a woman usurps authority over her husband.

BRECON, or **BRECKNOCK**, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welch, Aber-Hodney, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Hodney and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have been often dug up here. It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the W. end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a stately castle. The assizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in cloathing. The market is on Saturdays, which is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and it has four fairs, on May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle, and all sorts of commodities. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 163 W. by N. of London. *Lon.* 54. 30. lat. 52. 0.

No. V.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceeding high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 53,934 houses, 61 parishes, and 4 market towns, and there were formerly 9 castles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardiganshires, and on the N. by Radnorshire.

To **BREED**, *V. A.* [preter, *I bred*, or *have bred*, from *brædan*, *Sax.*] to bring forth, or generate. "To educate; nourish, or rear; to cause "Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities." *Tillot*. To ent, applied to the teeth. "Children *breed* their teeth." To keep animals for procreating. "He *bred* a great number of canary birds." "He *breeds* horses."

To **BREED**, *V. N.* to conceive, to be pregnant. "Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*." *Spens*. No 431. To increase by propagation. "Flies *breed* in putrefied excreta." *Bentley*. To increase a breed.

BREED, *S.* a species of animals; a cast; or kind. Offspring. What is produced at one hatching. "A hundred at a *breed*." *Grew*.

BREEDER, *S.* that which produces any thing. That which educates, or brings up. A person who is not barren; one who is very prolific; one who raises a breed.

BREEDING, *S.* education, instruction; polite behaviour. The method of rearing a child.

BRESE, *S.* [*bris*, *Sax.*] a slinging fly, called also the gad-fly.

BREZE, *S.* [*brezza*, *Ital.*] a gentle, cooling, breath of wind. In Navigation, a shifting wind blowing from the sea and land alternately. In brick-making, small ashes and cinders formerly made use of instead of coals, for burning bricks, but now prohibited by 12 *Geo. I. c. 35*.

BREZY, *Adj.* refreshed or cooled by breezes.

BREHON, *S.* [Irish] a person among the Irish who decides, or determines a contest between opposite parties. "In the case of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer, &c." *Spenser*.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, an university, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Olz, which last runs through several of the streets, and is of great use to those whose business wants water. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded with good walls, strengthened

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thenced with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730: in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral church. The bishop's palace, and the canons houses, built not long since, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded an university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which there is a college, and a handsome library. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757: but they did not keep it long, for the king of Prussia became master of it again the same year. It is 40 miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 135 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 51. 4.

BRE'ST-SUMMERS, or **BRE'SSUMERS**, S. in timber buildings, pieces into which the girders are framed,

BRET, S. [*brett*, Teut.] a round flat fish, of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, S. the plural of *brother*, borrowed from the oblique cases of *brother*, Sax. which makes *brother*, or of the Gothic *brother*, which makes *brotherabants*, or *brotherans* in the plural.

BRE'VE, S. in Music, a long note equivalent to two measures, minims, semibreves, or bars.

BRE'VIARY, S. [*breviary*, Fr. of *brevis*, Lat. short.] in Divinity, a church-book, containing the office of the breviary, the prayers and other parts of the service, with its variations on particular days and hours. The office or service made use of in the Roman church either by day or night. An abridgement or compendium. "Cæcilius has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof."

Abbr.

BREVIAT, S. [from *brevis*] a short compendium, or abridgment.

BREVIER, S. [pronounced *bre-ve-äre*] in Printing, a particular letter, which is the smallest of any excepting the nonpareil, and was probably so named either from its being used in printing brevies, or else, because it can contain a greater quantity in a shorter space than any other type besides the nonpareil. This book is printed in *brevier*.

BREVITY, S. [*brevitas*, Lat.] conciseness, shortness.

To **BREW**, V. A. [*brui*, Brit.] to make beer or ale. Figuratively, to make any liquor by boiling different ingredients. To form, make or prepare by mixing different things together. To contrive; to plot or devise.

BREW'ER, S. one who makes beer and sells it.

BREW-HOUSE, S. a house wherein beer or ale is made.

BREWING, S. the method of making beer. The quantity of liquor produced by brewing. "A brewing of new beer."

Bacon.

BRE'WIS, S. a piece of bread boiled in a pot with meat.

BRI'AR, S. See **BRIER**.

BRI'BE, S. [*bribe*, Fr. a piece of bread given to a beggar] a reward given to a person to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cause. Something given to stifle evidence: something given to an elector for a vote.

BRI'B'ERY, S. the act of giving a person money to engage him to vote or act on any particular side.

BRICK, S. [*bricke*, *bricke*, Belg.] a fat reddish or white earth formed in molds of various sizes, first dried, and afterwards burnt in a kiln. Not to mention all the variety of bricks, which would swell this article to an immoderate length, we think it no ways trifling to take notice of a new kind of bricks mentioned by Barbaro in his comment on Vitruvius, of a triangular form, every side a foot long, and only an inch and an half thick, which he observes could have many advantages above any others; as being more commodious in the management, of less expence, and of better or fairer shew; adding both beauty and strength to the mural angles, and falling very gracefully into indented work. Sir H. Wotton wondered they had never been brought into use, when recommended by so great an authority. Mr. Mylne in his plan for the building a new bridge at Blackfriars seems not only to have adopted this hint, but likewise to have improved it in placing joggles or cubical stones in the joint of the arches; by which invention he has taken away the lateral pressure of the stones against the abutments, and given the elliptical arch such a degree of strength, as it never could boast of before. Oil of brick is olive oil imbibed by heated bricks, pounded afterwards, and distilled in a retort.

To **BRICK**, V. A. to lay, ease, or build with bricks.

BRICK-BAT, S. a piece of a brick.

BRICK-DUST, S. the powder of bricks made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

BRICK-EARTH, S. earth used in making bricks.

BRICK-KILN, S. a place to burn bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, S. one who builds with or uses bricks.

BRICK-MAKER, one who subsists by making bricks.

BRI'DAL, Adj. [from *bride*] belonging to a wedding.

BRIDE, S. [*brid* or *bryd*, Sax.] a name given to a woman on the day of her marriage.

riage, and for some time after the wedding-day is over.

BRIDAL, S. the wedding day; the wedding feast.

BRIDE-CAKE, S. a cake to entertain the guests at a wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, S. a new married man, a man on his wedding-day.

BRIDEMEN, S. the male attendants, as the bride-maids were the female attendants at a wedding.

BRIDEWELL, S. [*St. Bridgid's well*, a medicinal water] a house of correction near Fleet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII. for the reception of the emperor Charles V. Any place where vagrants and strumpets are obliged to bear hemp.

BRIDGE, S. [*brig, brigg, Sax. brugga, Teut.*] a building of stone or timber, consisting of arches, intended for the passage of men or carriages over a river. In examining the perfection of a bridge we should first consider the easiness of its passage for carriages and men over, and for boats under it. The word bridge is used figuratively for the upper part of the nose, and in the musical instruments for a piece of wood which supports the strings. *Hanging bridges* are not supported either by piers or pilers, being sustained only by the two extremities. A *draw-bridge*, is made fast only at one end with hinges, so that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it. A *swing-bridge* is made of pontoons, leather boats, casks, &c. covered with planks for the passage of an army.

To **BRIDGE**, V. A. to make or erect a bridge over any river.

BRIDGNORTH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before Shrove-tide, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, cheese, wick yarn, linen and woollen cloth, on June 30, for the same, and a large quantity of sheep's wool, on August 2, for the same and lambs wool, and on October 29, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, salt, butter, and cheese. It is a corporation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and consists of about 500 houses. It is seated on the river Severn, which divides it in two, but is joined together by a handsome stone-bridge. They are called the Upper and the Lower Town. The streets are broad and paved, and it has two parish-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a stately castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament; and is 26 miles N. W. of Birmingham, 21 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 15: 5. lat. 52. 40.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21,

and December 29, for cattle, and all sorts of goods. It is seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burthen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a dutchy, and sends two members to parliament. There are in it several large inns, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is 8 miles S. of Bristol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 36 S. S. W. of Bristol, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 15.

BRIDLE, S. [*bridel, bridl, Sax.*] the bit, throat-band, reins, &c. which are fastened on a horse's head to manage and govern him. A restraint, curb, or check.

To **BRIDLE**, V. A. [*bridlian, Sax.*] to put on a bridle, to manage a horse by means of a bridle; to check; restrain; or keep within bounds. To hold up the head affectedly.

BRIEF, Adj. [*brief, Fr.*] short, concise, not diffusive, or verbose. "The *brief* stile is that which expresth much in little." *B. Johnson.*

BRIEF, S. [*pronounced brief, brief, Ill.*] a short account or description. In Law, a writ whereby a person is summoned to answer to any action. An abridgment of a client's case, for the instruction of council on a trial. In Canon Law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom, for any publick or private uses.

BRIEFLY, Adv. shortly, in few words, concisely.

BRIEFNESS, S. conciseness, shortness.

BRIER, S. [*brer, Sax.*] in Botany, a kind of prickly tree, distinguished into sweet or wild; and is a species of the *rose*.

BRIERY, Adj. full of or consisting of briars, or thorns.

BRIGADE, S. [*brigade, Fr. brigata, Ital.*] in the military art, a part or division of an army, under the command of a brigadier. A *brigade* of an army is a body of horse ten or thirteen squadrons. A *brigade* of a troop is a third part of it, when consisting of 50 soldiers; but only a sixth, when it consists of 100.

BRI'GADIER-GENERAL, S. [*pronounced brigadier*] an officer commanding a *brigade*, and ranking next below a major-general.

BRI'GAND, S. [*Fr.*] a robber; one who belongs to a gang of robbers.

BRI'GANDINE, S. [*from brigand, Fr.*] a kind of ancient defensive armour, like scales. A coat of mail.

BRI'GANTINE, S. [*brigantin, Fr.*] a small light, flat, open vessel, going both with sails and oars.

BRIGHT, Adj. [*beorht, Sax.*] shining, splendid, glittering. Figuratively, strong, or clear. "*Brighter evidence.*" *Watts.*

B b 2 Noble,

Noble, shining, illustrious. Applied to sagacity, quick, penetrating. "A bright fellow."

To BRIGHTEN, V. A. to make a thing shine, which was dull. Figuratively, to disperse, alluding to the sun-beams dispelling any clouds or rail by their warmth, or to the light's dispelling darkness at break of day. "Brighten up my sorrow." Phillips. To make famous or conspicuous, to highlight, to shine again after being obscured.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays and September 4, for pedlar's ware. It is an indifferent large and populous town, but ill-built. It is now a fashionable place for bathing. It has a pretty good harbour, and is 9 miles W. by N. of Newhaven, 7 E. of New-Shoreham, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 50. 50. It was at this place king Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

BRIGHTLY, Adv. with splendour, with lustre and brilliancy.

BRIGHTNESS, S. lustre, splendour, goodness, legacity, perfections that attract notice. "The brightness of his parts." Prior.

BRILLIANCY, S. [from *brilliant*, Fr.] lustre, or splendour.

BRILLIANT, Adj. [*brilliant*, Fr.] sparkling, shining, witty.

BRILLIANT, S. [from *briller*, Fr.] a diamond quite flat underneath, and cut on its upper part in triangular faces.

BRILLIANTNESS, S. See BRILLIANCY.

BRIM, S. [*brimma*, Sax.] the edge of a thing; that part of a hat which is cocked or turned upwards; the top of a bank washed by a river.

To BRIM, V. A. to fill full, or up to the brim; to be full to the top.

BRIMFUL, Adj. full to the top; ready to run over. "Brimful of tears." Addison.

BRIMMER, S. a vessel, glass, or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRIMMING, Adj. filled to the top. "The brimming glasses." Phillips.

BRIMSTONE, S. [of *brimstone*, from *brim*, ill. and *stein* a stone.] in Natural History, a fatunctuous mineral, yellow, dry, solid, and friable.

BRIMSTONY, Adj. consisting of; abounding in brimstone.

BRINDE, Part. [*brin*, Fr.] streaked, marked with streaks, tabby. "The brinded cat."

BRINDLE, S. having streaks upon the skin of a beast, of a different or darker colour.

BRINDLED, Part. marked with streaks.

BRINE, S. [*brine*, Sax.] any salt liquor; sea-water; the sea; tears. "What a deal of brine hath with'd thy fallow cheeks." Shak. The liquor of salted meat.

BRINE-PIT, S. a pit of salt water.

BRING, V. A. [Preter and Part. Passive, *brought*, from *bringan*, Sax.] to fetch a thing to another, to procure. To bring back; to make a person or thing return, to recover, to recall; to bring about, accomplish; to bring off, to clear from any charge; to bring over, to prevail on a person to alter his sentiments, to convert or seduce; to bring under, to subdue or vanquish; to bring up, to instruct, educate, to teach, to introduce a fashion.

BRINISH, Adj. resembling brine, saltness.

BRINISHNESS, S. the taste of salt water.

BRINY, Adj. tasting saltish or like brine.

BRINK, S. *brink*, Dan. [*bring*, Slav. *brigh*, Epic.] the edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the highest degree of danger. Upon the brink of ruin.

BRISK, Adj. [*ar bris*, Brit. *briskness*, Brit.] lively, gay, airy, sprightly. Vigorous, full of activity and power. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors; bright, glaring.

BRISKET, S. that part of the breast of an animal, next to the ribs.

BRISKLY, Adv. in a brisk, lively, active, manner.

BRISKNESS, S. vivacity, liveliness, activity, gaiety.

BRISTLE, S. [*brist*, Sax.] the strong hair which grows on the back of a boar, &c.

To BRISTLE, V. A. to raise the bristles upright, when enraged; applied to a hog. To grow angry; to bristle up, to advance to an enemy in order to attack him, or revenge an affront. To stand erect.

BRISTLY, Adj. encompassed with a substance like hairs. In Botany, "The bristly chestnut." Dryden. Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL, S. a sea-port town, which is partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, with a bishop's see. It is now accounted the second town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 18 churches, besides its cathedral, and several meetings for protestant dissenters, among which the quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church, besides the cathedral, is St. Mary Redcliff, just without the walls, in the county of Somerset, which some think is the finest parish church in the kingdom. There was a bridge over the river Avon, with houses on each side, like those which London-bridge lately had. This bridge is entirely taken down. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Froome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and this leads to the college-green, where the cathedral stands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they send 2000 ships yearly to several parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses,

houses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip-hills. The hot-well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town, on the side of the river Avon. St. Vincent's rock, above this well, is noted for a sort of soft diamonds, called Bristol-stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the said river, that supplies the cold bath. There are several manufactures, particularly woollen stuff, carried on by the French refugees. From the College green there is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour, and in it stands a stately high cross of Gothic structure, with the effigies of several of the kings of England around it. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equestrian statue of K. William III. stands the custom-house. The number of houses are computed at 13,000, and the inhabitants at 95,000. The walls have been demolished a long time ago; but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges or sleds, instead of carts, because the vaults of the common shores will not admit them. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on St. James's day, and January 25, which are very large; inasmuch that there is a great resort to the former, not only from the neighbouring towns, but from London. The Londoners have shops at both fairs; during which time the neighbouring inns make 100 beds a-piece for their guests; and all sorts of goods are then bought and sold. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 35 miles W. S. W. of Gloucester, 50 S. of Hereford, 105 S. of Shrewsbury, 145 S. of Chelster, 78 N. E. of Exeter, 36 S. S. W. of Gloucester, 62 S. S. W. of Worcester, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 125 W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 27.

BR'IT, S. in natural history, a salt water fish.

To **BR'ITE**, or **BR'IGHT**, V. N. in Husbandry, to grow too ripe, applied to barley, wheat, or hops.

BR'ITISH, Adj. belonging to, or concerning Britain.

BRITTLE, Adj. [*brittend*, Sax.] that which crumbles to pieces without the least violence.

BRITTLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing easy to break.

BRUZE, S. in natural history, the gad-fly. Obsolete.

BROACH, S. [*broche*, Fr.] a stake forced through a joint of meat by means of which it is turned round, and its parts are successively exposed to the action of the fire, in roasting. Also a musical instrument.

To **BROACH**, V. A. to pierce with a

spit; to force a spicket, or cock into a vessel; to tap; to open; to be the author of; to invent.

BRO'CHER, S. a spit to roast meat on; the first inventor, promulgator, author.

BRO'AD, Adv. [from *brad*, Sax.] wide, or the extent between the sides. Diffusive, clear, bright, intelligible. "Appears in the broadest light." *Decay of Piety*. Gross, obscene.

BRO'AD CLOTH, S. a manufacture made of sheep's wool, the staple commodity of this nation, so called from its breadth, which is so great that it is weaved by two persons, who sit at each side and fling the shuttle to one another. The decay of this branch of foreign trade, owing to the French supplanting us in markets abroad, and several nations setting up manufactures of their own, which were before supplied by us, should give us a timely alarm; the loss, the entire loss of this branch of commerce must involve the nation in such a scene of indigent misery, that no one can form any adequate idea of at this distance: and as the smuggling of our wool, the high price of our labour, and consequently the dearth of the commodity at foreign markets, are the several causes which give our rivals this advantage over us, it is hoped that the time will come, when the smuggling of wool will be prevented by more effectual methods than any that has yet been projected, and that the taxes, which are laid on the necessities of life, will be transferred to its luxuries, which will at once enable the manufacturer to work for less, and the merchant to vend cheaper abroad.

BRO'AD-EYED, Adj. that which has a very large prospect in sight. "In despite of broad eyed watchful day." *Shak*.

BRO'ADLY, Adv. in a broad or wide manner.

BRO'ADNESS, S. obscene, immodest. "To palliate the broadness of the meaning." *Dryd*.

BRO'AD-SHOULDERED, S. of great width, between the shoulders.

BRO'AD-SIDE, S. the firing all the guns on one side of a ship into an enemy's ship. Figuratively, an attack. In Printing, a sheet of paper containing a large page, printed only on one side.

BRO'ADSWORD, S. a sharp edged sword with a broad blade.

BRO'ADWISE, Adv. according to the breadth.

BROCADE, S. [*bracado*, Span.] a stuff of gold, silver, or silk, raised, and embellished with flowers, or other ornaments. Formerly it signified only a stuff woven of gold or silver; from thence it was extended to silver or gold stuffs shot with silk, and at present is applied to any manufacture of silk adorned or

or embellished with flowers or ornaments of a colour different from the ground.

BROCADED, Part. woven with flowers of various colours. Drest or clothed in brocade.

BRO'CAGE, S. [from *braler*] money gained by promoting bargains. The trade of buying and selling second hand things.

BRO'CCOLI, S. in Botany, a species of cabbage.

BRO'CKET, S. in Hunting, a red deer two years old.

To **BRO'GUE**, or **BRO'GGLE**, V. A. [*broguer*, Fr.] to fish for eels by making the water muddy.

BRO'GUE, S. [*brag*, Ir.] a wooden shoe; a corrupt manner of pronouncing.

To **BRO'IDER**, V. A. to work flowers on silk, &c. with the needle.

BRO'IDERY, S. flowers wrought on silk, &c. by the needle.

BRO'IL, S. [*broûiller*, Fr.] a contest, quarrel, tumult, or war.

To **BRO'IL**, V. A. [*brûler*] to dress meat on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly to over-heat by exercise. Used improperly for to *burn*, though the French, it must be confessed, literally signifies it.

To **BRO'KE**, V. N. [from *bruecan*, Sax.] to buy and sell for another by commission.

BRO'KE, or **BROKEN**, the Particle Part. of *break*.

BRO'KEN-HEARTED, Adj. despairing; dejected; disconsolate.

BROKENLY, Adv. [from *broken* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner] in an unconnected manner, by loose sentences.

BROKER, S. [formerly called *brogger*, i. e. a broken tradesman, from *bruc*, Sax. no other persons being admitted by the 8th and 9th of William III.] one who buys or sells for another by commission. This profession is very necessary in commerce, both as it furnishes the merchant with such commodities as he wants, and gets the manufacturer a customer for his goods, which might otherwise lie upon his hands. By abuse, the word is applied to those who deal in second-hand goods. Exchange-broker, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange. Stock-brokers, are those who buy or sell, for others, shares in the joint stock of any public company. Pawn-brokers, are those who lend money upon a pledge of goods.

BROKERAGE, S. what is given a broker for commission, generally a certain sum per cent.

BRO'MESGROVE, S. a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 21, for linen-cloth, cheese, and horses. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houses, it drives

a considerable trade in clothing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions. It is 11 miles E. N. E. of Worcester, 26 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 18 N. W. of London. Lon. 25. 30. Lat. 52. 26.

BRO'NCHIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the little tubes into which the wind pipe is branched at its entrance into the lungs.

BRONCHO'CELE, S. [from *βρονχος*,] in Surgery, a tumour on the investing membrane of the wind-pipe, sometimes growing so large, as to extend itself from one jugular to the other, appearing like an hemisphere.

BRO'NCHIAL, Adj. belonging to the throat.

BRONCHO'TOMY, S. [from *βρονχος*, the throat, and *τομή*, Gr. to cut] in Surgery, an operation by which an incision is made in the wind-pipe, to prevent suffocation in a quinsy. This is performed by making a longitudinal incision of three quarters of an inch long, through the skin between the third or fourth rings of the trachea, the wind-pipe is then cut through by a small transverse incision, and a silver tube, about half an inch long, is immediately introduced, and the wound healed like a simple one, by an external application.

BRONTOLOGY, S. [from *βρον*, Gr. and *λογος*] a discourse on thunder.

BRONZE, S. [*bronce*, Fr.] a method of statuary to make their plastered busts appear as if composed of brass. Of this there are two sorts, the red brass or bronze, and the yellow or gilt brass. The latter is made only of copper filings, but with the red they mix ochre. In order to prevent its turning green, it must be dried with a chaffing dish of coals, as soon as it is applied. The finest brass colour is made of powdered brass imported from Germany, mixed with a varnish composed of 1lb. 4oz. of spirits of wine, 2 oz. of gumlac, and 2 oz. of gum sandarac, powdered separately, and afterwards dissolved in the spirits, over a fire. Figures of plaster covered with this composition look as well as if they were of cast brass.

To **BROOD**, V. N. [*bradan*, Sax.] to hatch, or to be hatching; to sit like a hen hatching her eggs. "Where brooding darkness spreads his jealous wings." *Milt.* To sit near, and watch with great care and anxiety. "Brood o'er their precious stores." *Smith.* To prepare or make preparations. "Ever amongst nations a brooding of a war." *Bacon.* Figuratively, to keep in memory by incessant anxiety. "You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne." *Dryd.*

BROOD, S. [*brod*, Sax.] a parcel of chickens or birds hatched at one time. Figuratively, offspring, children. Production.

Ufd

Used with *on*, the act of hatching. "His melancholy sits on *brood*."

BRO'ODY, Adj. inclining to hatch.

BROOK, S. [*broc*, Sax. *broek*, Belg.] a small and shallow stream of water.

To BROO'K, V. A. [*brucan*, Sax.] to endure without resentment, to put up with, to permit or suffer.

BRO'OKLINE, S. in Botany, a kind of water spordwell.

BROO'M, S. [*brum*, Sax.] in Botany, the *genista*, Lat. *genet*, Fr. the empalement of the flower leaf is tubulous, and divided into two lips. Linnaeus ranges it in the third sect. of his 17th class, and Tournefort in the first sect. of his 22d. There are ten species. Likewise an utensil made with the twigs of the abovementioned plant, and used in sweeping.

BROO'MY, Adj. full of, or consisting of broom.

BRO'GH, S. [*broth*, Sax.] a kind of soup, made by boiling meat in water.

BRO'THEL, or BROTHEL-HOUSE, S. [*bordil*, Fr. *bordello*, Lat.] a house set apart for the practice of vice and lewdness.

BROTHER, S. [*brethren* and *brothers* in the plural, from *bruder*, Sax.] a term of relation between two male children from the same father or mother, or both. Figuratively, a person united by friendship. One of the same trade. A person resembling another in conduct, &c. "He that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster." *Prov.* xviii. 9. One of the same society. *A brother mason*.

BROTHER-HOOD, S. the state of a brother; the relationship of a brother; men incorporated together by the same charter; men of the same trade; men in the same convent.

BROTHERLY, Adj. suitable or belonging to a brother.

BROTHERLY, Adv. in the manner of a brother; affectionately.

BROUGHT, Participle Passive of *bring*.

BROW, S. [*brovus*, Sax. *brouwe*, Belg.] the collection of hairs over the eye in human creatures, which not only tends very much to beautify the face, but likewise is of great service in keeping the sweat from descending into and offending the eye. Figuratively, the look or air of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the extremity of its surface.

To BROWBEAT, V. A. to endeavour to awe by stern, insolent, and haughty looks.

BROW-BOUND, Part. having the forehead or head encircled; crowned. "*Brow-bound* with oak." *Shak.* Not in use.

BROW-SICK, Adj. dejected, sorrowful, hanging the head. "*Our brow-sick crew*." *Suckling*.

BROWN, Adj. [*brun*, Sax.] sun-burnt, of a brown colour. Figuratively, dark or

gloomy. Used substantively, a dark or dusky colour.

BRO'WN-STUDY, S. a profound study, so called from the mind's being darkened, or rendered, by its intense application, inattentive to any thing which passes without it. A reverie.

BROWNISH, Adj. somewhat brown, inclining to brown.

To BRO'WSE, V. A. [*brouter*, Fr.] to eat herbs, leaves, or grass. To crop or feed, applied to cattle. Actively, to feed or eat. "*Browsing upon the leaves*." *L'Estrange*.

BRO'WSE, S. pasture, more properly leaves or shrubs.

To BRUI'SE, V. A. [pronounced *bruiz*, *byssan*, Sax.] to crush or hurt. To crush by any weight, to beat in a mortar.

BRUI'SE, S. a hurt with something blunt and heavy, whereby the skin is not broke.

BRUI'SE-WORT, S. in Botany, a plant used in bruises.

BRUIT, S. [*bruit*, Fr.] a rumour, or noise. The general topic for conversation.

To BRUIT, V. A. to spread abroad, to publish, to divulge, to rumour.

BRU'MAL, Adj. [*brumalis*, Lat.] belonging to the winter.

BRUMA, or BRA'HMA, S. the idol of the Brachmans, who they say, produced as many worlds as he has considerable parts; the first world, which is above the heavens, being formed of his brain; the second of his eyes; third, of his mouth, &c. In some of his statues, or images, the first world is marked on the top of his head, the second upon his right eye, the third upon his mouth, &c. They assert that there is a strong connection or relation between the worlds and the parts from whence they are formed; and that the different dispositions of mankind are owing to the worlds from whence they are produced. Thus, they say, wise men and great wits come from the first world; prudent persons from the second; great orators from the third, &c. We who enjoy the blessed light of Revelation, may indeed smile at these absurdities; but how much should we have surpassed them without this advantage.

BRU'NETT, S. [*brunette*, Fr.] a female of a brown complexion.

BRUNSWICK, the dutchy of, is a connatry of Germany, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, from which it is separated by the river Weser, on the S. by Hesse and the little territory of Peichfield, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the dutchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lyne; and it is fertile in corn, but principally in pastures. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which

also comprehends the dutchy of Göttingen. The principality of Wolfenbottle has its own Dukes; but the other two belong to the Elector of Hanover. The territories of the house of Brunswick are more extensive; the principal of which are the dutchies of Brunswick and Lunenburg, with the county of Dannenburg, which is annexed thereto. The rest are the counties of Blankenburg, Diepholt, and Hoya, besides two or three smaller districts.

BRUNT, *S.* [*brunſt*, Belg.] the onset, or attack of an enemy. The force, violence, and stroke of a cannon. "An heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." *To bear the brunt*, is to sustain an attack. Figuratively, any difficulty, or cross accident.

BRUSH, *S.* [*broſſe*, Fr. Ital.] an instrument made of hair fastened to wood, used either for brushing, cleaning cloaths, or painting. Figuratively, a slight attack or skirmish; a shock or rough usage; used generally with the verb *give*. "They had not *given* us such a *brush*." *Hudib.*

TO BRUSH, *V. A.* to rub off dust with a brush; to touch in one's passage; *to brush up*, to make a thing look well by a brush. Used neuterly to talk close to a person. "*Brush'd by*." *Dryd.* *To skim upon the surface*, so as just to touch.

BRUSHER, *S.* a person who uses a brush. **BRUSHWOOD**, *S.* [*bruſcioli*, Ital.] small sticks or branches used for fire. Low, close, and shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, *Adj.* rough or shaggy, resembling a brush.

TO BRUSTLE, *V. N.* [*bruſtlan*, Sax.] to make a noise like the rustling of rich silks. Figuratively, to swagger, hector, or threaten.

BRUTAL, *Adj.* [from *brute*, *brutal*, Fr.] belonging to a beast, inhuman, cruel, savage, filthy.

BRUTALITY, *S.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] cruelty, savageness, cruelty, inhumanity.

BRUTALIZE, *V. N.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] to grow morose, savage, or inhuman.

BRUTE, *Adj.* [*brutus*, Lat.] senseless, savage, inhuman; void of all the tender and social affections; rough; unpolished; uncivilized.

BRUTE, *S.* an animal without reason; a beast. As providence seems to have been profuse of its gifts to this species of beings, and in bodily qualities to have given them the advantage over ourselves, we have certainly a noble lesson taught us by nature, who by this means seems to invite us to cultivate that part which sets us above them, and at the same time shews how great a folly it must be in us to pride ourselves in such things, as are unworthy of our nature, and though they make us resemble the brute creation, at the same time shew us, that in those particulars they abundantly surpass us. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the most mortifi-

ying reproach, and implying a person unworthy of the name of a man, void of humanity, and an enemy to reason.

BRUTISH, *S.* resembling a beast, rude, inhuman, ignorant.

BRUTISHLY, *Adv.* in the manner of a brute, or beast. Figuratively, without making use of reason, implicitly. "*Brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates." *K. Charles.* In a savage, cruel, inhuman manner.

BRUTISHNESS, *S.* savageness; infensibility; want of reason. See **BRUTALITY**, which is a better word.

BRY'ONY, or **BRIONI**, *S.* [*Thryonia*, Lat.] in Botany, has male and female flowers on the same plant. Linnæus places it in the 20th section of his 21st class. Its juice is a powerful dissolvent and attenuant, though too rough in its operation; is given with success in epilepsies, asthma, palsies, dropsies, and hysteric complaints, but should be corrected by the addition of cream of tatar, vinegar, or some of the aromatics.

BUBBLE, *S.* [*bubble*, Belg. *bolle*, Dan.] a small bladder of water, or any fluid filled and expanded with air. Figuratively, something easily destroyed; a cheat. A cant word given to projects for raising money on imaginary grounds, wherein the subscribers were promised great advantages, but were disappointed of their hopes, and cheated of their money; the history of the years 1719, 1720, and 1721, afford us several remarkable instances of this sort both in England and France, among which was the South Sea, that ruined thousands in the former, and the Mississippi scheme, which was not less fatal to the latter.

TO BUBBLE, *V. N.* to rise in bubbles; to make a gentle noise as it runs or flows, applied to waters. Actively, to cheat, or defraud by.

BUBBLER, *S.* one who cheats by promising extraordinary advantages for the loan of money.

BUBBY, *S.* a woman's breast, a low familiar term.

BUBO, [from *Bubon*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumour attended with an inflammation in the groin, &c. When it affects no parts but the groin or arm-pits it is termed malignant; and mild when it rises spontaneously, or while the patient is in a good state of health, and free from any contagious disease, or makes its appearance at the end of some mild fever. A malignant bubo is owing to some contagious disease, or venereal taint. A mild bubo is occasioned by the stagnation of a glutinous and inspissated blood, differing from other inflammations only in its place. Venereal buboes are caused by the lymph being rendered thick and viscid and consequently stagnating in the inguinal glands, i. e. the glands of the groin.

BUBO-

PUBONOCELE, S. [from *pubon*, and *cele*,] is surgery, a tumour, or rupture, formed by the defect of the intestines, omentum, or both, into the tunica vaginalis of the spermatic cord and sometimes even into the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. The tunica vaginalis of the spermatic cord, is the coat surrounding the spermatic vessels down to the epidymis; the tunica vaginalis of the testicle, is the bag which contains it.

BUCCULES, S. [*glandule*, Lat.] in Anatomy, small glandules in the inside of the cheeks.

BUCCINATOR, S. [of *buccina*, Lat.] in anatomy, a muscle on each side the face, common to the lips and cheeks, forming the inner substance of the latter, made use of by trumpeters, when sounding their instrument; it serves to draw the lips or mouth on one side, contracts its cavity and thrusts forward the meat in chewing.

BUCCINUM, S. [Lat.] a sea shell of a spiral shape, like that of a snail; the fish whereof yields the purple colour. The first of this species, was discovered by an Englishman, in 1680, as appears from the literary journals.

BUCK, S. [*buech*, Brit. *buck*, Sax.] the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, goats, hares, &c. A cant name for a club, or society, so called from their use of hunting terms, and are spurious imitations of the free-masons.

BUCK'S, [*bouche*, Teut. *lucota*, Ital.] lye made of ashes for the washing linen.

To **BUCK**, V. A. to copulate; when from *buck* signifying lye, it implies to wash clothes in lye.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and eight fairs, on Monday-evening after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thursday in Whitsun-week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated in a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it there are three handsome stone-bridges. There was formerly a strong castle in the middle of the town, which is now demolished. The town-hall is in the N. part of the town, and the church on the S. There is likewise a county-goal, built not many years since. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The number of houses are about 300; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, 55 W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 50.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in

No. V.

breadth, containing 13,390 houses, 111,340 inhabitants, 85 parishes, and 15 market-towns, whereof six send members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil is rich, being mostly chalk or marl. The most general manufacture is bone-lace, and there are also some paper-mills. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Ouse and Coln; and the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKET, S. [*baquet*, Fr.] a wooden vessel resembling a pail, used to draw water out of a well; likewise a leathern vessel of the same form, used in fires to serve the engines with water.

BUCKLE, S. [*bucel*, Brit. *boucle*, Fr.] an instrument made of metal, to fasten the straps of the shoes, the harness of horses, &c. A curled lock of hair.

To **BUCKLE**, V. A. to fasten with a buckle. Figuratively, to join in battle array, used with the participle *with*, "the avant guard were buckled with them in the front." *Hayw.* To marry, or join. "Is this an age to buckle with a bride." *Dryd.* To curl a wig; to curl hair.

To **BUCKLE**, V. A. [*bucken*, Teut.] to bend or bow under a weight, used with *under*. Figuratively, to bend one's inclinations, to apply, or attend to. "Go buckle to the law." *Dryd.*

BUCKLER, S. [*buccled*, Brit. *bouclier*, Fr.] a piece of defensive armour, buckled to the arm, and used by the ancients to defend their bodies from the enemy; being found cumbersome, they were changed for the shield, which is of less dimensions. On medals, they either signified public vows for the safety of a prince; or that he was esteemed the protector of his people; hence the Romans called Fabius, the buckler of Rome.

BUCKMAST, S, the fruit of a beech-tree.

BUCKRAM, S. [*bucgram*, Fr. *bucherame*, Ital.] a coarse cloth gummed, calendered and dyed; used to stiffen garments: and to wrap up cloths, serges, &c.

BUCKTHORN, S. [from *bucc*, Sax and *thorn*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant called *rhoncus*, Lat. and *neprun*, Fr. It is ranged by Tournefort in the 1st sect. of his 20th class, and by Linnæus in the first sect. of his 4th. There are four species. The berries of the common sort are used in medicine, in the syrup of this name, which is esteemed no bad purge in the dropsy, jaundice, and other cutaneous eruptions, but it has grown into disrepute from the mixtures of other berries; the best ways of distinguishing the true and genuine from the heterogeneous mixture, is to observe, that every berry contains four seeds, and that the juice, when rubbed on paper, will tinge it with a green colour.

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colour. From the juice of the berry is likewise made a very fine green colour, called by the French, *verde d'effier*, which is very much esteemed by miniature-painters.

BU'COLIC, *S.* [from *bucohus*] pastoral poetry, supposed to have had its original in Sicily, amidst the mirth and diversions of shepherds, to have been inspired by love, and owing to leisure.

BU'D, *S.* [*botte*, Belg. *bouton*, Fr.] in Botany, the small prominencies on the bark of a tree, which turn to shoots, &c. They are first formed in the pith, and are forced along cut-in channels till they meet the air at the tender bark, through which they force their way; like a seed they contain a whole plant, from which they differ in not having any lobes or ear-leaves, and as they take root in the tree, where they meet with the proper juices to nourish, they do not seem to need them. Among gardeners it denotes the first tips of fruit plants, and in Husbandry, a weaned calf of the first year, being so named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, first appearance, tender and immature state of a thing. "Nip vice in the bud."

To **BU'D**, *V. N.* To swell with little prominencies, applied to vegetables. To put forth shoots. To be in the bloom of youth. "Young budding virgin." *Shak.* Actively, in Gardening, to inoculate by inserting a bud into a tree.

To **BUDGE**, *V. N.* [*benger*, Fr.] to move to another place, to quit a place.

BUDGE, *Adj.* stiff, surly, morose, formal. "Those budge doctors of the storks." *Milten.*

BUDGET, *S.* [*baguette*, Fr.] a small bag. Figuratively, the breast or bosom. "In whose bosom or budget, most of Perkins secrets were laid up." That which is contained in a *budget*, a store, or stock.

BUFF, *S.* [from *buffalo*] the hide of a *buffalo* dressed in oil; any other skin dressed like it.

BUFFALO, *S.* [Ital.] in Natural History, a wild animal, like an ox, its horns are very broad, thick, and black, its body thick, and its hide very hard, its hair is short and black, very thick on its head, which is very small in proportion to the rest of its body, its tail having scarcely any hair at all; it may be tamed, and in Italy is worked in the plough. Its horns are used by the turners in beads for chaplets and snuff-boxes, its hide is used in coats for soldiers, and its hair mixed with that of cows, is used for stuffing seats.

BUFFET, *S.* [*buffetto*, or *buffetto*, Ital.] a blow on the head with the fist. Indignity, persecution, or hardship. "A man—that fortune's *buffets* and rewards hast taken." *Shak.*

BUFFET, *S.* [*buffetto*, Fr.] a kind of closter, with an arch at the top, with shelves used to place china and plate in for ornament and use.

To **BUFFET**, *V. N.* [*buffetto*, Fr.] to strike on the head; to strike any thing with the hand. "buffeting the billows."

BUFFLE, *S.* [*buffle*, Fr.] See **BUFFALO**.

BUFFLE-HEADED, *Adj.* having a head like a *buffalo*. Dull, stupid.

BUFFOON, *S.* [*buffon*, Fr.] one who strives to entertain by low jests and antic postures. A merry-andrew, a jack-pudding.

BUFFOONERY, *S.* low jests, ridiculous pranks, or scurrilous mirth.

BUG, *S.* [from *bug*, Brit. *begeate*, Russ.] an insect of a roundish flat form, a darkish red colour, which breeds in household stuff and beds. Likewise a flying insect like a beetle, and named a *May-Bug*, or *May-Fly*. "Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings." *Pope.* Hence we may see the propriety of the poet's ascribing wings to this creature, and at the same time vindicate him from *Johnson's* criticism, in his Dictionary, who says that, "Wings are erroneously ascribed to it."

BUG, or **BUGBEAR**, *S.* an object of terror; a spectre; a ghost; generally applied to frighten children.

BUGGY, *Adj.* abounding with bugs.

BUGLE, or **BUGLE-HORN**, *S.* [of *bugan*, Sax.] a hunting horn.

BUGLE, *S.* a shining bead; made of glass.

BUGLE, *S.* [*bugula*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant, with a short permanent empolement of one leaf, slightly cut into five parts. The common sort is greatly esteemed as vulnerary, and used both externally and internally.

To **BUILD**, *V. A.* [pronounced *bild*, the preter, I *built*, or have *built*, from *builden*, Belg.] to raise houses, &c. To raise on any thing as a support or foundation. "Love built on beauty soon as beauty dies." *Denne.* Used with *on* or *upon*, to ground or establish an opinion; to depend on; to rest on. "A surer way than to build on the interpretations of an author." *Addis.*

BUILDER, *S.* one who raises houses, or builds.

BUILDING, *S.* a fabric or place erected for shelter for dwelling, or for security or magnificence. A regular building is square, having its opposite sides equal, and the parts disposed with symmetry. An irregular building is that whose plan is not contained within equal or parallel lines, and whose parts have no proportion to each other. An insulating building is that which stands by itself, being encompassed with streets or some open square, like St. Paul's Cathedral in London. An engaged building, is that which is encom-

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passed with others, having no front towards any public place, nor any communication but through a back passage. *Building* is used in its primary sense, for the art and act of raising edifices. Figuratively, the body which is the habitation of the soul. "We know that if our earthly tabernacle be dissolved we have a *building* of God." 2 Cor. v. 1. The church of Christ. "In whom all the *building* fitly framed." Eph. ii. 21. The several parts or the elevation of an edifice. "To shew him the *building* of the temple." Matt. xxiv. 1.

BULB, S. [*bulbus*, L. of *Ballus*, Gr.] in Botany, a thick root nearly round; of which there are two species. 1. The tunicated, or coated, consisting of many coats involving each other, as in the onion, which when cut in halves, plainly shews the coats involving each other. 2. The squamous, or scaly, consisting of several scales lying over each other, like tiles on a house, or scales on a fish; of this kind is the lily. It is very remarkable that these roots are annually renewed or repaired out of the trunk or stalk itself; the basis of the stalk continually and insensibly descending below the surface of the earth, is there changed into a root. Thus, the stalk of brownwort sinking down by degrees till it is below the mold, becomes the upper part of the root, and continuing still to sink, the next year, becomes the lower part, and the next after that rots away; a new addition being still yearly made out of the stalks, as the elder parts rot away.

BULBA'CEOUS, Adj. the same as *bulbous*.

BULBOUS, Adj. resembling or containing a bulb, having a round root.

TO BULGE, V. N. [*bilg*, Sax.] to spring a leak, applied to a ship. To founder. To sick or jut out. "Timber that *bulges* from its bottom." *Mason*.

BULFINCH, S. [*dogfinch*, Dan.] a song bird remarkable for its imitating the flageler.

BULIMY, [*Bulimia* and *λιμος*, Gr.] in Medicine an enormous appetite, attended with faintings and coldness at the extreme parts. The philosophical transactions mention a person in this disorder, who would eat an ordinary shoulder of mutton at a meal, and would feed on sow-thistle, &c. but was cured by throwing up several worms of the length and thickness of a tobacco pipe.

BULK, S. [*bulcke*, Belg.] size, dimensions; number, the greatest part. "The *bulk* of the people." *Freehold*, No 51. The whole space in the hold of a ship for the stowage of goods; likewise the cargo. To *break bulk*, is to unload a part of the cargo.

BULK, S. [from *biecke*, Belg.] in Building, a part of a building projecting from the window.

BULKHEAD, S. partitions made with boards across a ship.

BULKINESS, S. the greatness of size or dimensions.

BU'LY, Adj. of a large size, or stature.

BU'LL, S. [*bulle* or *bul*, Belg.] the male of black cattle. Figuratively, a loud, noisy, furious or dangerous enemy. "Many *bulls* have encompassed me." *Psalms*. xxii. 12. In Astronomy, one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac. A blunder.

BU'LL, S. [*bulle*, Fr. *bulle*, Lat.] In Ecclesiastic History, an instrument made out at the Roman or Pope's chancery sealed with lead, and of the same nature with the edicts of secular princes. The seal presents on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate. The bulls, which are written in an old Roman Gothic character, have the seal suspended by silver threads, if letters of grace and favour; but, if letters of justice or executory, by an hempen cord.

BU'LL-BAITING, S. the worrying a bull with dogs.

BU'LL-CALF, S. a male calf. A stupid fellow, used as a term of reproach.

BU'LL-DOG, S. a species of dogs of a strong make, remarkable for never quitting its hold, whenever it has fastened, and used in baiting bulls, which they seize by the nose and pin to the ground: even among the Romans they were famous for their great strength, as appears from Claudian's *magnique taurum fracturi colla Britannii*. "England's huge breed of strength enough to break—the neck of *bulls*." Yet it must be observed that their qualities are local; and that they degenerate when transported to a foreign country.

BU'LL-ET, S. [*boulet*, Fr.] a leaden ball used to load guns with.

BU'LL-FINCH, S. in Natural History, a small bird, which has neither song nor whistle of its own, but famous for learning either by the mouth or flageler.

BU'LL-HEAD, S. figuratively, a stupid person. In Natural History, a fish called likewise the miller's thumb. Its body is variegated with spots of white, black, and brown. When spawning, which is during the summer, their vents swell like a dug, and in winter they disappear, like the swallows.

BU'LL-WEED, S. in Botany, a plant named likewise the *knapsweed*.

BULLACE, S. in Botany, a sour wild plumb, of a globular form and lemon colour.

BU'LLION, S. [*billon*, Fr.] gold and silver in the mass; so named either when they are first smelted from the ore, or after they are refined, and cast into ingots, or bars. The opinion against reckoning gold and silver a commodity or merchandise, which ought to be carried out of the kingdom, seems grounded on want of experience

ence and an absolute ignorance of the nature of trade. Even in countries where the mines of these metals are, the prohibition of their exportation, has proved a great obstruction to their commercial industry, and rendered that treasure useless. The retaining it in a nation without circulating out of it must be a national loss; as it is nothing but keeping a dead stock to that value, which is of no more use to the increase of the public stock, than the like value of statues. It is of no other use at home, than making our payments, and when that end is answered, the plenty of gold or silver, will be rather a national loss, because it would naturally enhance the price of commodities to ourselves, thereby lessen the demand for them by foreign nations, and, in time, ruin trade and impoverish the people; for when we have greater plenty of money must we not give greater prices for labour, and the native commodities of wool; would not this oblige the manufacturer to encrease the price of his commodity; and would not all those nations, who think they pay enough at present, instead of complying with extraordinary demands, go to those markets, where they can buy cheaper? Besides, what must become of the interest of money? would it not fall in proportion to the increase of cash? and if so, how many must starve, who now live on the interest of the money they have in the funds? We are indeed arguing upon a supposition that never can be reduced to practice; for it is impossible to keep bullion at home; while we carry on trade there must be a balance against us somewhere or another, and that balance must always be paid in bullion; foreigners have large sums in our funds, and a lowering of the interest will make them draw them out, so that these means of making money plenty will always make it scarce. The only method to keep enough at home, will be to lessen our dealings with those nations where the balance of trade is against us, and then we shall find that the carrying bullion out of the kingdom will not only be the best means of hindering the fatal mischiefs, which would arise from enhancing the price of labour, but as it would be a means of introducing commodities into the kingdom, which may be sure of a market abroad, would be the best means of turning the balance of trade in our favour, and effecting what is intended by the clamours against the exportation of gold or silver. This is meant as an answer to some objections, which narrow minds have made to the exports of the English India company; and may serve to shew their futility and unreasonableness.

BULLITION, *S.* [from *bullis*, Lat.] the state of boiling.

BULLY, *S.* one who uses threatening expressions, and insolent behaviour, with great show of courage, but is in fact a coward.

In Low Language one who attends a strumpet, and espoues her quarrels.

BU'LLY, *V. A.* to behave with native insolence and assumed courage, in order to frighten a person.

BU'LLRUSH, *S.* a large rush, growing in the sea, rivers, and in moist places. Those on the sea banks in Holland, are planted there in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; they grow very high, are cut in the summer, and used by the inhabitants in making baskets; as they are prickly, and different from ours, Mr. Dryden may be defended from Johnson's criticism in applying the following epithet to their name. "The knotty bullrushes neat in order stood." At the same time it must be added that our own country would afford that gentleman sufficient conviction of his being in an error.

BU'LVARK, [*behuwert*, Belg. *behuwert*, Fr.] a fortification; a security or protection.

To **BULWARK**, *V. A.* to fortify, or strengthen. "No bulwark'd town." *Addis.* This verb is seldom used.

BU'M, *S.* [*bumme*, Belg. *boom*, Fr.] the posteriors. Used in composition to convey the idea of reproach, as in the following word, *bum-bailiff*.

BU'M-BALIFF, *S.* a person employed to arrest a person.

BU'MKIN, *S.* [*broken*, Belg.] one who has not had a polite education, but is gross in his conceptions, rude in his behaviour, and void of experience. A rustic, or clown.

BUMP, *S.* a swelling or tumour occasioned by a blow.

To **BUMP**, *V. A.* to kick or strike; to make a loud noise.

BUMPER, *S.* a cup or glass filled as full as it can hold.

BU'MKIN, *S.* See **BUMPKIN**.

BU'MPKINLY, *Adv.* clownish, or after the manner of a countryman, who is a stranger to politeness and address. "An air of bumpkinly romance." *Clarissa*. A new word coined by Richardson, and without proper authority.

BUNCH, *S.* [*bugna*, Ital.] any prominence, hard knob, or swelling. Many things of the same kind growing together; a cluster; several things collected or tied together. "Bunch of keys." *Locke*. Any thing collected together in a knot, so as one of the extremities may be at liberty and free from bandage. "A bunch of hairs discoloured diversely."

To **BUNCH**, *V. A.* to grow in knobs; to swell.

BUNCH-BACKED, *Adj.* hump-backed; crooked.

BUNCHINESS, *S.* the growing in knobs, or clusters.

BUNDLE, *S.* a parcel of goods, &c. tied or wrapped together.

TO-BUNDLE, V. A. to tie several things together. Figuratively, to be collected together; to be comprehended or connected, applied to the ideas of the mind, and used with *up* or *together*. "Several things will not be *bundled up together*, under our terms or ways of speaking."

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, for horses and lean cattle, and on September 25, for hogs and petty chapmen. It is seated on a spot watered by the river Wavenay, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two parish-churches, one of which is handsome, and between both, in the midst of the town, are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is also one dissenting meeting-house, and a grammar-school. The town contains about 600 houses, and the streets are pretty wide, and well paved. Here are likewise the remains of a castle supposed to be built by King John. About 60 years ago, almost every house was burnt to the ground, when the records belonging to the castle and convent were consumed. It is however now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. The market is large for corn, which is brought out of Norfolk. It is 16 miles N. by E from Ipswich, 20 S. of Suffolk, and 101 N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 35.

BUNG, S. [*bung*, Brit.] a stopple of wood, cork, &c. for the bung-hole of a cask.

TO-BUNG, V. A. to stop a barrel at its largest hole.

BUNG-HOLE, S. a large round hole in a barrel.

TO-BUNGLE, V. N. to perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; clumsily performance.

BUNGLER, S. [*bungler*, Brit.] an ignorant workman, one who does a thing in a clumsy manner.

BUNGLINGLY, Adv. in a clumsy or awkward manner.

BUNN, S. [*bunuelo*, Span.] in Pastry, a small cake.

BUNT, S. the middle part of a sail formed into a bag or pouch that it may contain more wind.

TO-BUNT, V. N. to swell.

BUNTER, S. (a cant word) a woman who picks up rags; used figuratively, to convey the idea of a dirty, filthy, mean creature; a prostitute.

BUOY, S. (from *boue*, *bois*, or *boye*, Fr.) a piece of wood, cork, &c. floating on the water, tied to a cable fastened to the bottom of the sea, to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ships are sunk, together with shallow places, sand banks, and other impediments.

TO-BUOY, V. A. to raise up; to keep afloat. Used with the participle *up*. Figuratively, to keep any thing from sinking under oppression. To cause a thing to ascend by

its specific likeness. Figuratively, to surmount all difficulties and impediments. "Rising merit will *buoy up* at last." Pope.

BUOYANCY, S. that quality which prevents a thing from subsiding, sinking, or descending. "The winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it." Derham.

BUOYANT, Adj. light; that which will not sink; that which animates. "His vivid nerves so full of *buoyant* spirits." Thomson.

BUR, S. (*bourre*, Fr.) the head of a plant covered with prickles, which sticks wherever it is cast.

BURDEN, S. (spelt more properly *burthen*, of *byrtien*, Sax.) a load; figuratively, a difficulty, oppression, affliction, or uneasiness; the weight a ship can carry; a prophecy denouncing calamities and afflictions. "This *burden* concerning the prince." Ezek. xli. 10. The duties required by the gospel dispensation. "My *burden* is light." Matt. xi. 30. In music, the drone or bass of an organ, bagpipe, &c. the words repeated at the end of every stanza of a song are called the *burthen* of a song: this sense is derived from *bourden* of *bourdonner*, (Fr.) to burn.

TO-BURDEN, to load; to encumber, or put a person to expence. "I did not *burden* you." 2 Cor. xii. 16.

BURDENSOME, Ad. heavy; figuratively, applied to afflictions, or trouble.

BUR'DOCK, S. in Botany, a plant.

BUREAU, S. [Fr. pronounced *buré*] a chest of drawers, with the top sloping, and furnished with pigeon-holes.

BURGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a species of mellow juicy pear.

BOURGEOIS, S. [pronounced *boorjé*, Fr.] a citizen or burgher. In Printing, a type somewhat larger than what this book is printed on.

BURGESS, S. [*bourgeois*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a representative of a borough in parliament.

BURGH, S. [See BURROW] a corporate town or burrow.

BURGER, S. [from *burg*, and *wer*, Sax.] one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a member of parliament.

BURGER-SHIP, S. the dignity, or privilege of a burgher.

BURGLAR, S. [See BURGLARY] a person who is guilty of house-breaking.

BURGLARY, S. [*burg-brice*, Sax. house-breaking, from *burg* a house, and *brice*, Sax. breaking] in Law, a felonious entering a person's house in the night-time, with an intent to commit felony: if in the day-time, it is then called *house-breaking*, by way of distinction. This species of felony was never so much practised as at present.

BUR'GOMASTER, S. [from *burger*, Belg. and *meester*, Belg.] the chief magistrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, similar to that of an alderman in London. In Amsterdam they are

are elected by those who have been burgh-masters themselves, they dispose of all offices, keep the key of the bank, which is never opened but when one or more of them is present; their salary is about 500 guilders per annum, they are attended by a numerous retinue of pensioners on all public occasions, and all their feasts, public entertainments, &c. are defrayed out of the common treasury.

BURIAL, *S.* [from *bury*] the placing a dead body in the earth. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under water. The burial service, is an office performed at the grave and interment of one of its members. Its solemnity and gravity, the judicious arrangement of its several parts, and the propriety of those portions of Scripture used on this occasion, must convey a high idea of the abilities and piety of the composers, and when duly attended to in its performance, or delivered with that pathos and solemnity, which its awful periods require, must draw tears from the eyes, plant daggers in the heart, and like the sound of the Archangel's trumpet, awaken the most obdurate sinner to seriousness.

BURIER, *S.* he that buries or interrs a corpse. Figuratively, that removes any thing out of sight.

BURINE, *S.* [Fr.] an engraving tool; a graver.

BURLESQUE, *S.* [*burlesco*, Ital. *barlare*, Ital. to jest] a kind of poetry, wherein both persons and things are represented in a ridiculous light: it seems to have been invented by *Bernin* an Italian, and from Italy passed into France, where it became so much the reigning taste, that in the year 1649, appeared a book, entitled the passion of our Saviour in burlesque verse; we mention this irreverent title only to brand it with its proper degree of infamy and detestation. The best piece of English burlesque poetry, is *Butler's Hudibras*, and is like to continue so, unless some extraordinary genius should tread in his footsteps, and cultivate a species of composition, which our best authors have read with rapture, but never had the hardiness to rival.

To **BURLESQUE**, *V. A.* to turn any thing to ridicule; to represent a thing ludicrously.

BURLY, *Adj.* tall or over-grown of large dimensions; high sounding, swelling, or pompos.

To **BURN**, *V. A.* [preter, I burnt, or I have burnt; *bernian*, *byrnan*, Sax.] to consume by fire; to cause a wound by fire; to be on fire, to kindle; figuratively, to shine as if in flames. "The barge, like a burnish'd throne, burnt on the water." *Shak.* To be violently inflamed by passion; to make the cheeks glow with heat. "That burning shame detains him from his Cordelia." *Shak.* To be hot, "Like a young hound upon a burning scent." *Dryden.*

BURN, *S.* a wound, injury, or hurt received from fire.

BURNING, *S.* the action of fire on some substance, whereby the minute parts are put into violent motion, and some of them assuming the nature of fire themselves, fly off to their proper sphere, while others either ascend in vapours, or are reduced to ashes; also flame, or fire.

BURNING-GLASS, *S.* a convex glass which collects the rays of the sun into a point, where any combustible matter being placed is set on fire. The burning-glasses made of looking-glasses, are much more powerful than those made by lenses or glasses, that transmit the rays of light through them. Mr. Villette's mirror condenses rays 17,733 times, and consequently burns with a heat 506 times greater than common fire; and that it may not seem strange, that even this glass cannot condense the rays of the moon when in full, so as to produce any sensible heat, we should recollect that the density of the moon's rays is to those of the sun as 300000 to 1, and therefore the burning-glass must condense the rays of the moon three millions of times to raise the liquor of the common thermometer, which is an effect 300 times greater than Villette's mirror can produce. After hinting that the Royal Society has a burning-glass, consisting of 7 concave glasses so placed, that their several foci meet in one physical point, which was presented them by the great Sir Isaac Newton, and vitrifies brick in a moment, and melts gold in half a minute; the possibility of Archimedes's setting the Roman fleet on fire by burning-glasses seems worthy of notice. Though Descartes has endeavoured to ruin it down as impracticable, the experiments of Mr. Buffon seems to prove it to be more than a bare probability, since by his pole-dron of 6 feet broad, and as many high, consisting of 168 small mirrors, or flat pieces of looking-glass, each 6 inches square, he hath set fire to beech-wood at 150 feet distance, in March: at another time he has burnt wood at 200 feet, and melted tin and lead at the distance of 120 feet, and silver at that of 50.

To **BURNISH**, *V. A.* [*burnir*, Fr.] to polish so as to make a thing shine. Neuterly, to grow bright or glossy.

BURNISHER, *S.* one who burnishes: an instrument used by polishers, made of the finest steel, polished on a wheel till it is as bright as looking-glass; that which is used in burnishing gold and silver is made round, sometimes with one, and sometimes with two handles: an engraver's burnisher is about 6 inches long, on one side in the shape of a heart with a long point, made round not very thick or sharp, the other end is of iron, resembling the head of a dart with three angles, sharp on three sides; it is likewise named a grater. Bookbinders use a dog's tooth to burnish the edges of their books, and gilders the same,

or else a wolf's tooth, blood-stone, tripoli, a piece of white wood, emery, &c.

BURNISHING, *S.* the polishing gold, silver, &c.

BURN'T, Participle Passive of *burn*.

BURR, *S.* [see **BUR**] the lobe of the ear; also a sweat-bread of meat.

BURR PUMP, *S.* a pump by the side of a ship, with a staff 7 or 8 feet long, having a bur or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle, and is called likewise a bilge pump.

BURREL, *S.* [*burre*, *Fr.*] in Gardening, a species of pear, called likewise the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp.

BURROCK, *S.* a small wear or dam in a river, where wheels are laid to catch fish.

BURROW, **BURGH**, **BURGH**, *S.* [from *burg*, or *burig*, *Sax.*] a corporate town, which sends members to parliament; also the holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To **BURROW**, [from *bur*, *Sax.*] to make holes in the ground like rabbits. Figuratively, to hide or bury like a rabbit in its burrow.

BURSA, *S.* [*burfarius*, *Lat.*] an officer in a college, who keeps its accounts; a treasurer. In Scotland, a student sent to the universities by each presbytery, from whom they have a small annual allowance for four years, resembling the exhibitioners at Oxford.

BURSE, *S.* [*burse*, *Fr.* *burfa*, *Lat.*] an exchange, or place where merchants meet to transact business.

To **BURST**, *V. N.* [Preter. *I burst*, have *burst*, or *bursten*, from *burstian*, *Sax.*] to fly asunder with violence; to break away; to free a passage, with the particle *out*; to begin an action, including the idea of violence. Used with *into*. "She burst into tears." Applied to motion, to come in suddenly. Used actively, to break, separate, or disunite with sudden violence.

BURST, *S.* a separation of a thing with violence; an explosion. Figuratively, any sudden and violent action.

BURST, or **BURSTEN**, [Participle of *burst*] in Surgery, applied to a person who has a rupture.

BURSTWORT, *S.* in Botany, the hernia. This genus is placed by Tournefort in the second sect. of his 15th class, and by Linnaeus in the second sect. of his 3th.

To **BURTEN**, *V. A.* } See **BURDEN**.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs; on April 9, for horned cattle and horses; on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; on July 16, for toys; and on October 29, which is considerable for horses and horned cattle. It had formerly a large

abbey, and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-stone, about a quarter of a mile in length, supported by thirty-seven arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the place where the abbey stood to the bridge, and it has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton ale is accounted the best of any country ale brought to London. It is 12 miles N. E. of Litchfield, 11 S. W. of Derby, and 12 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 59. lat. 52. 48.

BURY ST. EDMUND's, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on September 21, which lasts three weeks, and on December 3, which continues three days, for horses, butter, and cheese. The situation is exceeding pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England, for which reason it is frequented by the better sort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was said to be the finest and richest of any in England, and stood between the two churches, which are both very large, and seated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of these churches, lies Mary Queen of France, who was married to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. The streets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houses, which in general are well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King's being buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head severed from his body. Besides the above churches, there are one Presbyterian, one Independent, and one Quakers meeting. Here is a spacious market-hall, a grammar-school, a fine fair-sted, and a beautiful cross. The market is very large for corn, fish, and fowl. The fairs for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, 25 W. N. W. of Ipswich, 43 N. of Chelmsford, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 20.

To **BURY**, *V. A.* [pronounced by the Londoners *birry*, from *birian*, *byrgan*, or *byrigeon*, *Sax.*] to inter a corpse in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal or hide.

BURYING-PLACE, *S.* a church-yard; a burying-ground.

BUSH, *S.* [*boſch*, *Belg.*] a thick shrub. The branch of a tree, hung before a door, to show that liquors are sold. "Good wine needs no bush." *Shak.*

To **BUSH**, to grow thick, to grow together.

BUSHEL, *S.* [*boisseau*, *Fr.* *busellus*, *Low Lat.*] a dry measure of eight gallons; a great quantity.

BUSHINESS,

BUSHINESS, *S.* the growing in great numbers near one another, like the branches of a bush.

BUSHY, *Adj.* full of branches, but short; thick of branches. Figuratively, growing in great numbers. "A thick bushy beard." *Addis.* Abounding in bushes.

BUSINESS, *Adj.* [pronounced *bizness*, from *bushy* and *less*, of *less*, *Sax.*] without employ; at leisure; not engaged in any employment.

BUSILY, *Adj.* [pronounced *bizily*] industriously; in an officious inquisitive manner. "If too busily they should enquire." *Dryd.* With an air of active importance from a multiplicity of business.

BUSINESS, *S.* [pronounced *bizness* or *bizness*, from *bushy* and *ness*, of *ness*, *Sax.*] employment; a man's trade or profession, affairs, or concerns. After *make* or *made*, a person's whole study and peculiar employment. "Made it his business to lash the faults of other writers." *Addis.* Joined with *have*, a reason that may be assigned for any measure or undertaking, a propriety. "What business had the tortoise among the clouds." *L'Estr.* To do a man's business, is a low and familiar phrase for killing or ruining him.

BUSK, *S.* [*bisque*, *Fr.*] a piece of steel, &c. worn at the stomach of a woman's stays, to keep them in proper form.

BUSKIN, *S.* [*buseken*, or *broeken*, *Belg.* *bussellino*, *Ital.*] a kind of half-boot worn by the antients, laced or fastened before. Its sole was so thick, that it made a person considerably taller, was worn by the dramatic performer in tragedy, and distinguished from the sock worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole, and consequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy. "Garick is no less admired in the sock than in the buskin."

BUSSE, *S.* [*bus*, *Ir.*] a salute with the lips, attended with a smacking sound, and familiar endearment; distinguished from a kiss, which is a bare touch of the lips, and given with a greater shew of ceremonious kindness. Authors, without attending to this distinction, use them promiscuously, looking on *buss* as a low term to convey the same idea as a kiss. In Fishery, a small vessel from 45 to 60 tons burthen, used in the herring fishery, with two small sheds or cabins at each end, that at the prow serving for a kitchen; derived from *buss*, *Teut.*

To **BUSSE**, to salute with the lips. Figuratively, to touch. "Whose wanton tops do buss the clouds." *Shak.*

BUST, *S.* [*busto*, *Ital.*] in Sculpture, the figure of a person in relieve, containing the head, shoulders and stomach, without the arms.

BUSTARD, *S.* [*bistarde*, *Fr.* *bucciano*, *Ital.*] a wild turkey, so called from its dissi-

culty in flying and raising itself from the ground, on account of its weight.

To **BUSTLE**, *V. N.* [supposed by some to be derived from *bustling*, *Sax.* to make a noise, but more probably from *bussy* to be nimble about a thing; to make a great stir about any thing.

BUSTLE, *S.* a great hurry or business, noise, tumult.

BUSTLER, *S.* a stirring, industrious man. **BUSY**, *Adj.* [pronounced *bizy* or *bussy* from *bustling*, *Sax.*] engaged. Actively, diligent, officious, or meddling with things that do not concern a person.

To **BUSY**, *V. A.* [see the noun, participle *busied*] to keep a person employed. To employ; used with the particles *about* and *with*. "The ideas it is busied about." *Locke.* "Busy giddy minds with foreign quarrels." *Shak.*

BUSY-BODY, *S.* a person full of officiousness, meddling with the concerns of other people.

BUT, *Conj.* [*buten*, *bate*, *butan*, *Sax.*] when it breaks off the thread of a discourse, it intimates a stop of the mind, signifies, howbeit. "But to say no more." When applied to limit the sense to what is expressed, it signifies only. "I saw but two women." joined with *did* or *had*, it denotes only. "Did but men consider." *Tillot.* When used to introduce the minor of a syllogism, it only implies that the latter proposition should be joined to the former; and may be changed for *now*. "All animals have sense, but a dog is an animal." After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*. "No sooner up, but he privately opened the gate." *Guard.* No. 167. After the words *doubt*, *question*, or other terms implying uncertainty, if proceeded by a negative, it implies that the excepted clause, which follows, is an object of the highest assurance and confidence, and may be changed for *that*, which is sometimes expressed with it. "There is no doubt but the king of Spain will reform, &c." *Addis.* "They made no account, but that the navy, &c." *Bacon.* Joined with an adverb or noun expressive of time, it confines, limits, or restrains the action or thing mentioned to the period expressed.

BUT, *S.* [*but*, *Fr.*] a limit or boundary. Seldom used.

BUT-END, *S.* the broad or blunt end.

BUTCHER, *S.* the *n* is pronounced long, [*butcher*, *Fr.*] one who kills and sells the flesh of cattle in a market, or his own house. It is indeed strange that the act 4 Hen. VII. c. 3. "which forbids any butcher to slay beasts within the walls of the city of London, on pain of forfeiting 12d. or 2d. for every cow or other beast," should be evaded and never put in execution, though it is plain that nothing could contribute more

to the cleanliness of the streets, the wholesomeness of the air, the preventing those accidents which are caused by over-driving black cattle in the streets, or, what is not less important, the removing from infant minds such scenes as tend to smother the tender glowings of humanity; and, by familiarising the sight to bloodshed, make the foul contract such habits of barbarity and cruelty, as discretion will not be able to root out, and reason at his greatest maturity, will find a hard task to restrain. *Butcher* is used figuratively, for one who is of a barbarous disposition. "Conquerors are but the butchers of mankind." *Locke*.

To BUTCHER, V. A. to slay or kill a beast. Figuratively, to murder in a barbarous and cruel manner.

BUTCHERLINESS, S. a state or quality denoting a disposition void of every principle of humanity, and delighting in the most cruel murders.

BUTCHERY, Adv. in a cruel, barbarous manner.

BUTCHERY, S. the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commission of murder, cruelty, barbarity.

BUTTLER, S. [formerly spelt *botiller*, that is one who fills bottles, *boteiller*, Fr.] a servant who has the care of liquors used in a family.

BUTTLERSHIP, S. the office of a butler.

BUTT, S. [*butte*, *bytte*, Sax.] a vessel containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.

BUTT, S. [*but*, Fr.] that which a person is to shoot at. Figuratively, the object to which any person's measures are aimed. One who is the object of ridicule to a company.

To BUTT, V. A. [*battin*, Belg.] to give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack used by a ram, and to that of any other animal, which attacks in the same manner.

BUTTER, S. [*buttera*, Sax.] a fat unctuous substance made from cream. Suffolk is famous for very good butter, and very bad cheese; of the former it produces great quantities, which have been exported to the colonies, and brought back again without any diminution of its goodness. This common and useful article is both nourishing and pectoral, opens the body, blunts the sharpness of corrosive poisons, is a dissolver and digester, good to ease pains, and removes inflammations. Yet it must be owned, that when used to excess, it relaxes and weakens the stomach, destroys the appetite, creates naukousness, and heats much.

To BUTTER, V. A. to spread upon any thing. In gaming, to increase the stakes at every throw.

No. VI.

BUTTER-EUR, S. in Botany, the *petasites*. This genus is ranged by Tournefort, in the 2d. section of his 12th class, and by Linnaeus, in the 2d. section of his 19th.

BUTTER-FLOWER, S. in Botany, a yellow flower, with which the fields are covered in May, and deriving its name either from its resembling the colour, or its contributing to colouring *butter* in that month.

BUTTER-FLY, S. [*butter-flye*, Sax.] in natural history, a beautiful insect, produced from an egg, crucu-worm, caterpillar, and aurelia. The wonders of the different stages before it arrives to its maturity, and the profusion of splendour which appears in its structure, when arrived to the *butter-fly* state, would require too much room to expatiate on here, but may be treated of in the several articles which occur in this work relative thereto. But let it be allowed me to say, that those who would be acquainted with the different species, should consult the Spectacle of Nature, Swammerdam, Malphigi, and Derham's Physico Theology.

BUTTER-MILK, S. the whey separated from the cream in making *butter*.

BUTTER-WORT, S. in Botany, a plant called likewise the *fanicle*, deriving its name according to Skinner, from the fatness of its leaves.

BUTTERY, Adj. having the qualities of *butter*.

BUTTERY, S. a room where *butter*, cheese, or other provisions are kept.

BUTTOCK, S. the broad, thick, fleshy part of animals joined to the hip. The buttock of a ship is her full breadth right astern, from the tuck upwards: when built broad or narrow at the transome, she is said to have a broad or narrow *buttock*.

BUTTON, S. [*buton*, Brit.] a small, flattish round ball made of metal, &c. sewed to the clothes to fasten any part of drets together. A knob or ball. In Botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. A brass knob of a lock serving to open or shut a door.

To BUTTON, V. A. to sew buttons on a garment. To close or fasten with buttons. Figuratively, to inclose, cloath, or involve, with the particle *up*. "Whole heart is *button'd up* with steel." *Shak*.

BUTTON-HOLE, S. the hole in a garment to receive the button in.

BUTTRESS, S. [from *aboutir*, Fr.] a kind of butment made archwise, or a mass of stone, or brick, serving to prop the sides of a building, or wall, &c. when it is very high, or has any considerable load to sustain on the other side, as a bank, &c.

To BUTTRESS, V. A. to prop or support.

BUTYROUS, Adj. [from *butyrum*, Lat.] like butter; fat, unctuous.

D d

BUX-

BUX'OM, Adj. [*bucum*, Sax.] obedient, tractable, opposed to obstinate or resisting. Figuratively, void of resistance, yielding, giving away. "He with broad sails—winnow'd the *buxom* air." *Par. Lost*. Gay, lively, wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, Adv. wantonly, gaily, or amorously.

BUXOMNESS, S. the quality of being wanton, gay, or amorous.

To **BUY**, V. A. [pronounced *by*, preter I bought, or have bought, from *bicgan*, Sax.] to purchase a thing. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. "Pleasure with praise, and danger they would buy." *Donne*. To buy up, or purchase large quantities of any commodity. Used with *off* to escape by means of money; to bribe, or corrupt by bribery, "disuade, or buy off confidence." *Scarb.*

BUYER, S. [pronounced *by-er*] he that purchases.

To **BUZZ**, V. N. [*bixzen*, Teot.] to hum like bees, flies, &c. Figuratively, to whisper, or talk so as to make a noise like the humming of bees.

To **BUZZ**, V. A. to whisper; to divulge, publish, or spread a rumour.

BUZZ, S. the humming sound of bees, &c. A whisper.

BUZZARD, S. [*buzard*, or *buzart*, Fr.] a kind of hawk. Figuratively, a blockhead, or dunce; generally used with the epithet *blind*.

BZZER, S. a secret whisperer, or one who raises by false rumours.

BY, Prep. [*by*, *bi*, Sax.] after words signifying action, it implies the agent, cause, or means; after quantity it expresses the proportion; at the end of a sentence it implies imitation, or conformity; "A model to build others by." *Aburth*. After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the difference, or proportion in which one thing exceeds another. "Shorter by the head." Applied to time, it signifies that a thing or action is limited to the period expressed. Applied to motion or passage, it implies close, or by the side: Applied to place or situation, it denotes nearness. Joined to the pronouns *himself*, *herself*, &c. it signifies the exclusion; alone. After *keep* it signifies possession, or ready for use. "He kept some of the spirit by him," *Boyle*. Used adverbially, it signifies near. *By and by*; signifies shortly.

BY-DESIGN, S. a design not foreseen, or intended, but intervening by accident.

BY-END, S. private, or self interest.

BY-INTEREST, S. self or private interest opposed to that of the public.

BY-LAW, S. a law made by corporations, &c. in cases which are not provided for by the public laws.

BY-NAME, S. a name of reproach, a nick-name.

BY-PAST, Adj. past, peculiar to the Scotch. "Three hundred years *by-past*." *Cheyne*.

BY-PATH, S. a private path.

BY-ROAD, S. an unfrequented road, opposed to a public one.

BY-STREET, S. an obscure street.

BY-VIEW, S. a self-interested, private, or mercenary purpose.

BY-WALK, S. a private walk, opposed to a main road.

BY-WAY, S. a private and obscure way, which has no communications with, and cannot be seen from a public road.

BY-WORD, S. [*bi-word*, Sax.] a saying, proverb, or term of reproach.

BYE or **BEE**, [from *by*, Isl. or *bye*, Sax.] imply a dwelling, place, or city, and are added to the names of persons, to signify that they lived or had seats in the places, to which these names are appropriated.

BYZANTINE, S. [from *byzantium*] a wedge of gold which the king offers on receiving the sacrament on Christmas-day.

C.

C, The third letter, supposed to have been borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon, *C*, which is the third letter of their alphabet, as well as ours, has the same sound, and in their small characters was written in the same form, as it is at present by ourselves. It is sounded by expressing the breath between the tongue, raised to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lips open. Before the vowels *a*, *e*, *u*, and all consonants, it is pronounced hard, as in *cage*, *cat*, &c. but before *i*, *e*, and *y*, it has a sound like the *f*, but somewhat more sharp, as in *cit*, *cell*, *cyder*; before an *h*, it has a peculiar sound, between the hardness of the *h*, and the softness of the *f*, as in *chain*, *cheese*; but in words derived from the French, it is sounded like an *s*, before *b*, as in *chaise*, which is pronounced *saize*. Used as a figure, it stands for 100, and when double CC, 200. In Music, it stands for the highest part in a thorough base.

CAB'AL, S. [*cabaler*, Fr.] a body of men united to disturb the administration of a state. An intrigue, or plot.

To **CABAL**, V. N. [*cabaler*, Fr.] to form plots, or engage in intrigues for subverting or changing an administration.

CABALA, S. [קבלה, Chald.] in its primary sense any sentiment, opinion, usage, or explication of Scripture, transmitted from father to son. The origin of the *Cabala*, among the Jews, is owing to a tradition, that at the time when Moses received the law from God at Mount Sinai, he received likewise the explication of the obscure passages, which on his coming down he communicated

to Aaron, his sons, and the 70 elders, but they being not committed to writing were handed down to future ages, only by tradition. *Cabala*, is likewise applied to the abuse of some text of Scripture, whereby certain visionaries pretend to discover some future event from the various combinations of words.

CABALIST, *S.* a sect among the Jews, which interprets Scripture according to the rules of the *cabala*. The Jews are divided into Karaites, who reject all tradition and the Talmud, retaining only the pure text of Scripture; and the Rabbinites or Talmudists, who likewise receive the talmud and traditional exposition of Scripture. The first heretics among Christians struck into this by-path, and their descendants amongst the moderns, the Hutchinsonians, by treading in their steps, have almost made it a common road.

CABALISTIC, CABALISTICAL, *Adj.* something relating to, or founded upon the principle of the Cabalists. Something mystical.

CABALLER, *S.* a person who enters into plots, to disturb and change the administration.

CABALLINE, *Adj.* [*caballinus*, *Lat.*] belonging to a horse.

CABARET, *S.* [*Fr.*] a place where wine is sold. "Passing by some cabaret." *Bramble*.

CABBAGE, *S.* [*cabus*, or *caux cabus*, *Fr.*] in Botany, the *brassica*, a kitchen plant with large fleshy and glaucous coloured leaves. Linnæus ranges it in the second sect. of his 15th class, joining the turnep, mallow, and rocket to it; and its species are eight; the varieties of the first, being eleven, and those of the third sort, two. Also a cant word among taylors for remnants of cloth which they keep for themselves.

To **CABBAGE**, *V. A.* to defraud a person of part of his cloth, or to retain the superfluities of cloth from a customer.

CABIN, *S.* [*cabon*, or *chabin*, *Brit.*] a little hut. On board ships, small cells, or apartments.

To **CABIN**, *V. N.* to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in a small place. "And cabin in a cave." *Shak.* Used actively, to confine in a cabin. "But now I'm cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd." *Shak.*

CABINED, *Adj.* belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, *S.* [*cabines*, *Fr.*] a kind of chest with several drawers for preserving curiosities, or keeping clothes. In Architecture, the most retired place in the best part of a building, set apart for writing, studying, or privacy. A room in which private consultations are held.

CABINET-MAKER, *S.* one who makes cabinets, and other wooden household furniture.

CABLE, *S.* [*cabl*, *Brit.* *cable*, *Fr.*] a thick, large, strong, three strand-rope, fastened to an anchor, to hold the ship when she rides; generally 120 fathoms in length; whence a cable's length is figuratively used for 120 fathoms. A cable is said to be well laid, when well wrought, or made; to be served or platted, when bound with ropes, or clouts to prevent it from gauling the hause; to be spliced, when the several strands are interwoven, to join two pieces or ends together; to be coiled, when rolled up in a ring, the several rounds being called *cable tire*; to pay more cable, is to let more out; to pay cheap the cable, is to let or hand out apace; and to wear more cable, is to let more out. When two pieces of cable are spliced together, it is called a *foot* of the cable.

CABLED, *Adj.* resembling cables. *Cabled flutes*, in Architecture, are those which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In Heraldry, a *cabled cross*, is that which is formed of the two ends of a ship's cable; sometimes, but improperly, a cross covered with rounds of rope, this being rather a *cross corded*.

CABOCHED, *Adj.* in Heraldry, the head of a beast cut off behind the ears; distinguished from *carped*, which is by an horizontal section.

CACAO, see **CHOCOLATE-NUT**.

CACHECTIC, or CACHECTICAL, *Adj.* [*from cachexy*] having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, *S.* [*from καχεξ and ξις*, *Gr.*] in Medicine, an universal bad disposition of body, proceeding from a defect of nourishment, which according to Boerhaave, is owing either to a deprivation of the nutritious juices, a disorder in the vessels which convey them, or a defect in the animal economy, by which the nutritious juices are formed, circulated, and applied to the solids.

To **CACK**, *V. N.* [*cacare*, *Lat.*] to unload the body by a discharge or stool.

To **CACKLE**, *V. N.* [*caechelen*, *Belg.*] in its primary sense to make a noise like a goose; applied likewise to that of a hen. To laugh heartily.

CACKLE, *S.* the noise of a goose or fowl.

CACKLER, *S.* a fowl that cackles. A tell-tale, a tattler.

CACHOCYMY, *S.* [*from καχεξ and κυμας*,] in Medicine, a corrupt state of the vital humours, especially of the mass of the blood, arising from external contagion, or a disorder of the secretions, or excretions.

CACOPHONY, *S.* [*from καχεξ and φωνη*, *Gr.*] in Grammar and Rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, &c, which form a harsh sound.

CADAVEROUS, Adj. [*cadaver*, Lat.] a dead body; resembling a dead body.
CADDIS, S. a kind of tape. In Natural History, a kind of worm or grub.

CADÉ, Adj. [according to Skinner, from *cadet*, Fr. soft or delicate.] soft, tender, tame, delicate. In Husbandry, a *cadé* lamb, is a house-lamb.

CADÉ, S. [*cadus*, Lat.] a cask or barrel. In the book of rates, a certain number of fish; a *cadé* of herrings, is a vessel containing 500, and a *cadé* of sprats, 1000.

CADENCE, S. [*cadence*, Fr. of *cadens*, Lat.] in its primary sense, a fall, decline or descent. "Now was the sun in western *cadence* low." *Par. Lost*. In oratory and Poetry, the fall of the voice, the flow of verses or periods. The French verses which are composed of Alexandrines, and divided into equal parts or halves in the reading, fatigue and satiate the ear by the sameness of sound; but the English, which like the Latin can vary its cadence according to the variety of its subjects, is always new and always pleasing. Though indeed this holds good of those compositions that are written in rhyme, yet in blank verse it is abundantly more conspicuous. In Music, cadence, is a certain rest, either at the end of a song, or of some of its parts, into which it is divided as into members or periods. A perfect cadence is that which consists of two notes sung after each other, or by degrees, conjoined in each of the two parts; and an imperfect cadence is when the last measure is not in octave or unison, but a sixth, or a third. The chief cadence or close, is the key itself in which the bass always concludes, the next in dignity is the fifth above, and the next to that, the third. Cadence, in Dancing, is when the several steps answer the different measure of the music. In horsemanship, an equal measure, or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions, when thoroughly managed.

CADE'TT, S. [Fr.] the younger brother. A volunteer who serves in expectation of being promoted to a commission.

CADÉW, or **CADÉWORM**, S. [*cadus*, Lat. a cask, from the manner in which they house themselves,] in Natural History, a kind of worms, which in time change into butter-flies. The ingenuity they discover in collecting those material, which are fittest for their purpose, and gluing them together so, that they shall be heavier than water, when their food lies at the bottom, and lighter, when they must gather it from the surface; the structure of their cell which is so contrived, that they can transport it without difficulty, thrust their body out of it to reach what they want, or withdraw it within, to guard it against danger; must certainly make us astonished, and at a loss, what to determine with respect to the dignity of human reason, or how sufficiently to acknowledge

that wisdom, which appears in every part of the creation.

CADGER, S. a higgler.

CÆCIAS, S. [Lat.] a north-wind.

CAD'MIA, S. a recement of copper ore produced in furnaces, when that metal is separated from its ore, driven by the blast of the bellows against the sides or roofs of the furnaces, or collected in its chimneys.

CADU'CEUS, S. [Lat.] a scepter or wand, entwined with two serpents, carried by Mercury, as the ensign of his office.

CÆ'CUM, S. [Lat. *bid* or *blind*] in Anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger intestines, in the form of a round short bag, whose bottom is turned upwards, and its mouth downwards.

CÆ'STUS, S. [Lat. from *caedo*, Lat. to beat] a large gauntlet used in combats among the ancients; they surrounded the hand, wrist, and arm, to guard them from blows.

CA'G, S. See **KEG**.

CA'GE, S. [*cage*, Fr.] an inclosure in which birds are kept. A place for wild beasts. A prison for people guilty of petty crimes, wherein strumpets, &c. are confined in the night-time.

To **CA'GE**, V. A. to confine in a *cage*.

To **CAJ'OLE**, [*cagoler*, Fr.] to flatter, soothe, wheedle, or coax.

CAJ'OLER, S. a flatterer, or wheedler, one who pretends to comfort a person, but is all the while treating him with ridicule.

CAL'TIFF, S. [*caltif*, Fr. *cattivo*, Ital.] a slave. A mean despicable contemptible villain.

CA'KE, S. [*caecum*, Brit. **ḤḤ**, Arab.] a rich kind of baked bread. Figuratively, an ignorant person.

To **CA'KE**, V. A. to harden like dough when put into the oven.

CALAMA'NCO, S. a well-known wool-len stuff.

CAL'AMINE, S. [*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.] a hard heavy mineral substance, generally found in loose masses, from the size of a walnut, to those of two or three pounds. That which is of Mendip-Hills, in Somersetshire, is the finest in all the world. It is used in making of brass, and in medicine is reckoned no bad ingredient in eye-waters, is esteemed as a good desiccative in weeping ulcers, and composes the plaister, which goes by the name of Turner's Cerate.

CAL'AMINT, S. [*calaminta*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of the *melissa* or *basum*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuscany. It is good in all diseases of the breast, arising from a tough phlegm. Externally, it is used as a discutient, aperient, and dissolvent.

CALA'MITOUS, Adj. [*calamitosus*, Lat.] involved in misfortunes or calamities. Wretched, unfortunate, unhappy. Fatal, noxious, unwholesome, applied to things.

CALA'MITY,

CALA'MITY, S. [*calemitas*, Lat.] a state of distress, misery, or wretchedness.

CALAMUS, S. [Lat. a reed] in Botany, a reed, or sweet scented wood, of a knotty root, reddish without, and white within, the leaves are narrow, the form the same as that of other reeds, and the scent perceived in entering the marshes where it grows. "Sweet Cinnamon, and sweet Calamus." *Exod.* iii. 20.

CALA'SH, S. [*caleche*, Fr.] a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage.

CALCEDONIUS, S. [Lat.] a precious stone of the agate kind, of a misty grey, clouded with blue or purple.

CALCINATION, S. [*calcire*, *calcination*; Fr.] the rendering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

CALCINATORY, S. a vessel used in calcination.

To **CALCINE**, V. A. [*calcinare*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat. lime] to burn in the fire to a substance, which a small force will crumble. To reduce to ashes. Figuratively, to consume or destroy. "Fiery heats that union have calcined." *Deob.* Used neuterly, to turn to a cinder.

CALCOGRAPHY, S. [from *χαλκω*, and *γραφω*, Gr.] the art of engraving on brass or copper.

To **CALCULATE**, V. A. [*calcular*, Fr.] to find out the amount by arithmetic: to compute. To contrive or adapt to a certain purpose.

CALCULATION, S. an operation in arithmetic. Figuratively a deduction of reason.

CALCULATOR, S. one who computes, or calculates.

CALCULATORY, Adj. relating to calculation, or computation.

CALCULE, S. [*calculus*, Lat.] computation; amount; calculation.

CALCULOSE, **CALCULOUS**, Adj. stony, gritty; being afflicted with the stone or gravel.

CALCULUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the stone in the kidneys, ureters or bladder. As it is evident that whenever any small dissoluble substance fixes in any part of the body, it is immediately clothed with a stony crust: So likewise when any concretion of the earthy part of the blood stops in the ureters and forms a grain of sand, it is continually increasing its substance by the addition of new incrustations, and forms a stone in the kidneys. If this concretion should discharge itself by the urine, in a *calx* or gritty substance, it is properly called the gravel, but when it continues a hard indissoluble substance, the stone. When the concretion is lodged in the bladder, it is termed lithiasis; but, when in the kidney, nephritis.

CAL'DRON, S. [pronounced *caldron*, from *chaldron*, Fr.] a large vessel to heat water in; a pot.

CALE'CHE, S. See **CALASH**.

CALEFACTION, S. [from *cal-factum*, supine of *calificare*, Lat.] the act of making a thing hot; the state of a thing made hot.

CALEFACTIVE, Adj. that which can, or does, make any thing hot; heating.

CALEFACTORY, S. that has the power of heating.

To **CAL'EFY**, V. N. [*calefo*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated.

CAL'ENDAR, S. [*calendarium*, Lat.] a table of the days, months, festivals, fasts, &c. happening in the year. Julius Cæsar, made the year consist of 365 days, and left the 6 hours to form a day, at the end of every 4th year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian and the old stile, in opposition to the new stile introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar, and to remedy this defect for the future, left out one lesslextile day every 100 years, making every four hundredth a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniences arising from the differences of stile, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian or new stile, by leaving out 11 days of the month of September in the year 1752. *Calendar*, is also the name of a machine or hot-press, made use of to press, smooth, or water silk, wool, or linen. It consists of two thick rollers of hard polished wood, placed crosswise between two very thick boards of hard wood, longer than broad; the undermost is fastened and supported by brick-work, and the upper moveable, though loaded with large stones weighing 20,000 lb. or more; this being fastened to a cable is moved backwards and forwards by means of a wheel, which is put in motion by men who walk in it. Some calendars are wrought by a horse, fastened to a wooden har. In Natural History, the word is applied to an insect which preys on corn.

To **CAL'ENDER**, V. A. to dress any manufacture in a hot press.

CAL'ENDER, S. one who dresses manufactures in a hot-press.

CAL'ENDS, S. [from *Calendar*, Lat.] the first day of the month among the Romans; they were reckoned backwards: the 1st of February was called the calends of February, the 31st of January the second of the calends of February, and so on to the 13th, when the ides commence.

CAL'ENTURE, S. [*calor*, Lat.] in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at sea, attended with a delirium, wherein the patients imagine the sea to be green fields, and will drown themselves in it, if not prevented. This disorder is very frequent in hot climates, particularly in or near the Mediterranean, and seems to arise from a plethora and a viscosity of the juices.

CAL'F, S. in the plural *calves*, [*calv*, Sax.]

Sax.] the young of a cow. The English calves are far preferable to the French, being both stronger and larger. Their hides have likewise the same advantage, the French having tried in vain to rival us in this useful commodity. Figuratively, a sacrifice, or something substituted instead of a sacrifice. "So will we render the calves of our lips." Hof. xiv. 2. The swelling, fleshy part of a man's leg. A dull, stupid, ignorant fellow.

CA'LIBER, [*calibre*, Fr.] In its primary sense, the extent or dismeter of any round thing. An instrument or rule, made of a piece of board notched or cut triangularly in the middle, used by carpenters and joiners to try whether their work be well squared. *Caliber compasses*, a pair of compasses with the legs bent inwards, used to take the dimensions of the bore of a cannon.

CA'LICE, S. [*calix*, Lst.] a cup; appropriated to the cups which the communicants drink out of at the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

CA'LICO, S. [from *Calcut* in India] a kind of linen manufacture imported by the East-India company, some of which are printed with the most beautiful and lasting colours. Printed calicoes are prohibited to be worn, under penalty of 5*l.* to be paid to the informer. 7 Geo. I. c. 7.

CALIDITY, S. [from *calidus*, Lat.] warmth, or heat.

CA'LIF, or CALIPH, S. [*khalifah*, Arab.] a title first assumed by Abubeker the successor of Mahomet, calling himself, *khalifah resoul allah*, the successor of the messenger of God, and born by those who succeeded him. As they assume an absolute power in affairs both temporal and civil, they seem very much to resemble the Pope in that respect, who exercises the same power, and styles himself the successor of St. Peter.

CALIGATION, S. [from *caligo*, Lat.] a want of light, which renders the sight of an object very imperfect; darkness; dimness of sight.

CALIGINOUS, Adj. [*caliginosus*, Lat.] dim, dark, gloomy.

CA'LIGRAPHY, S. [*καλιγραφία*, Gr.] beautiful writing.

CA'LIPERS, S. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER, S. See CALIBER.

CALIX, S. [Lat. a cup] in Botany, the outward greenish cover, which encompasses and defends the petals and other parts of a flower, serving as a basis and support to the whole.

To CA'LK, V. A. [*calage*, Fr.] to stop the leaks of a ship with oakum, tow, &c.

CA'LKER, S. one who stops the leaks of a ship.

CA'LKING, S. the set of stopping the leaks or seams of a ship with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws

water. *Calking irons* are made in the form of a chisel, some of which are round, and others grooved, used to drive the oakum into the seams of a ship.

To CA'LL, V. A. [pronounced *call*, from *kalen*, Belg. *καλεω*, Gr.] to name a person; to speak or give notice to him by mentioning his name, ringing a bell, or other signal, to come towards the person calling. Used with *off*, to make a person quit his present station, applied to animate things; to divert the mind, or turn the thoughts aside from the consideration of a subject, applied to the understanding; used likewise with the particle *away*, in the same sense. With *up*, it implies to bring back again, or revive. *To call on* and *upon*, to visit, or go to a person's house. *To call in*, and followed by *at*, to enter a house or place on a journey or walk. Joined with *account*, it implies to examine or bring to account. *To call names*, to abuse a person by some reproachful term or word. Joined to *back*, to revoke, retract, or not accomplish a thing intended, after second thoughts. *To call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a sum lent; to refuse a thing in another person's hands; to invite. *To call on*, to put a person in mind of a favour promised, or to demand a thing promised. *To call over*, to read a muster-roll, or list of names, with an audible voice. *To call out*, to challenge, and excite to combat. In Divinity, *to call upon*, to implore, to pray to in distress, with confidence of assistance.

"Call upon me in the day of distress" *Pf.* l. 35. CA'LL, S. an address by word of mouth. Figuratively, a mission from God; a claim, or demand. "A perpetual call upon humanity." *Spec.* No. 181. Joined to *within*, not far off, within hearing. Figuratively, command or authority.

CA'LLING, S. the business a person professes; station; a class of people united by the same principles, employment, or profession. In Divinity, admission into the church, or conversion, by an immediate impulse from heaven.

CA'LLIPERS, S. See CALLIBER, of which this is a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, S. [*callosité*, Fr.] a hardness of the skin, owing to hard labour or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes insensible. In Surgery, a kind of node or knob, which joins the extremities of a broken bone, owing to the extravasation of the juices that run along the bone, which, gathering together in this place, dry, become a thick glue, and harden, so as to leave no other sign of a fracture but the knob or inequality of the surface.

CA'LLOUS, Adj. hard, swelling, insensible. Figuratively, applied to the mind or conscience, insensible to the dangerous consequences of vice, and unawed by threats of the Deity.

CA'LLOW,

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CALLOW, Adj. unsledged; having no feathers.

CALM, Adj. [*calme*, Belg. *calme*, Fr.] undisturbed by winds, &c. Figuratively, undisturbed by boisterous passions. Free from any appeal to the passions, and entirely founded on cool reasonings, applied to compositions or argument. Used substantively for a freedom from tempests.

To **CALM**, V. A. to put an end to a storm; to sooth or pacify.

CALMLY, Adj. in a serene, cool manner, without any starts of passion, or turbulence of temper.

CALMNESS, S. [from *calm* and *ness* from *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality] a state of quiet, free from the disturbance of the winds or rolling waves, applied to the sea and elements. Figuratively, a state of cool and sedate tranquillity, unruffled by passion, and undisturbed by anxiety. Mildness.

CALOMEL, S. [*καλός* and *μελός*, Gr.] in Chemistry, a name given to mercury, sublimated a fourth time or upwards, to make it gentle in its operations.

CALORIFIC, Adj. [*calorificus*, Lat.] having the power of heating.

CALOYERS, S. [*καλοῦντες*, Gr.] monks of the Greek church, who live a very austere life, eat no flesh, keep four Lents, and never break their fasts till they have earned that meal by their labour. During Lent some of them eat but once in three days, and spend most of the night in acts of penitence and prayer.

CALTROPS, S. [*caltrappe*, Sax.] an instrument with four iron spikes disposed in such a manner, that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are used to annoy, and wound the horses feet of the cavalry. In Botany, a plant so called from its resembling the instrument just described.

To **CALVE**, V. A. to bring a calf, applied to a cow. Figuratively, to produce or bring forth. "The grassy clods now *calv'd*." *Par. Lost*.

To **CALUMNIATE**, V. N. [from *calumniator*, Lat.] to accuse falsely; to reproach with crimes unjustly, in order to render odious. Used actively, to slander.

CALUMNIATION, S. [from *calumniator*] a false representation of a person's behaviour, in order to make him odious.

CALUMNIATOR, S. [Lat.] one who slanders another, or charges him with false crimes or faults, with an intent to ruin his reputation.

CALUMNIOUS, Adj. slanderous.

CALUMNY, S. [*calumnia*, Lat.] the falsely accusing of a person with crimes; slander.

CALX, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, lime, or a sort of stone burnt in a kiln in

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order to make mortar. In Chemistry, a kind of ashes, or fine triable powder, which remains after a body has undergone the violence of fire for a long time.

CAMBAYES, S. cottons made at Bengal, and imported by the East India company.

CAMBRICK, S. [*toile de Cambray*, Fr.] a species of linen, very fine and white, at first manufactured at Cambray in France, from whence we formerly used to import it to the value of 200,000 l. per annum; but the government has interposed timely against so prejudicial a commerce, by several acts of parliament; and it were to be wished, that some of the nobility, who are the standards of fashion, would, by making our own cambricks become a sign of taste, second their endeavours, and keep such a quantity of cash in the kingdom to support our own poor.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, with the title of a duchy, and an university, which is one of the most ancient and flourishing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town consists of 24 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the university, to which he is subservient. Its situation is low, and consequently the air is not so good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturblech, is held, about a mile from the town, on September 28, which lasts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cheese, and many other commodities: another fair is held on Midsummer-day, for horses, earthen ware, and wood, which holds 7 days. The town sends two members to parliament, and there are also two sent by the university. It consists of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 students. It has about 2500 middling houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The streets are generally narrow, tho' pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midst of the market-place is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but it is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the same point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 52 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 52. 15.

CAMBRIDGE SHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdon shires, and on the N. by Lin-

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coln and part of Huntingdon shires. It contains 8 market-towns, 163 parishes, 17,000 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants; and it sends 6 members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouse, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and soil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and unguish; and where there are large wares and meers full of fish. The capital town is Cambridge; besides which there is Ely, a bishop's see.

CAME, the preter of the verb *come*.

CAMEL, S. [*camelus*, Lat.] a large four-footed animal, of which there are several species: one sort being large, able to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one hump on his back; another sort has two bouches, like a natural saddle, and are used either for carrying burdens, or to ride on. In spring they cast their coats, and will continue to or 12 days, without eating or drinking. *The camel's going through the eye of a needle*, mentioned, *Mat. x. 25.* is a text much controverted, some thinking that the Greek word *καμηλο*, should be translated a cable rope, which it signifies, as may be seen in Potter's antiquities of Greece, and is more conformable to the idea of the eye of a needle mentioned afterwards. To this some answer, that the phrase is highly proper according to the old translation, because there was a narrow place between two rocks in Judea, called the *eye of a needle*, through which it was impossible for so large a beast to pass: whether this assertion is established upon proper authority, I shall not determine, but conclude that either translation, as it communicates the idea of an insuperable difficulty, may be adopted.

CAMELEON, S. in Natural History a little animal of the lizard kind, only its head is somewhat larger, and has 4 feet and a long flat tail, by either of which it can suspend itself; from the head to the last joint of the tail, its skin is rough like shagreen, which it can swell or contract at its pleasure. It has no neck, nor ears, but has two little apertures for nostrils. Its eyes are large and turn any way, to remedy the inconvenience of having no neck, and sometimes look in directions quite contrary. Its tongue is half as long as itself, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and used by it in catching flies, on which it subsists. Its changing its colour may be accounted from the power it has of contracting or swelling its skin.

CAMELOT, CAMBLET, or CAMLET, S. [from *camelot*, Fr.] a stuff made of goats hair, with wool or silk, or both. In some the warp is wool and silk twisted together, and the woof hair. That of Bruxelles is reputed the best, and the English the next.

CAMERA OBSCURA, S. [Lat. a dark chamber] in Optics, a machine for exhibiting the pictures of external objects in their proper colours, by means of a convex glass or scioptrie ball, either in a portable box, or a darkened chamber.

CAMERADE, S. [Fr. *camerada*, Span.] a very intimate friend and acquaintance. Now obsolete, or rather corrupted into the word *comrade*.

CAMERATED, Adj. [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CAMMOCK, S. [*camwac*, Sax.] in Botany, the *anomis*, Lat. or *arrete*, *beuf*, Fr. Linnaeus ranges it in the 3d sect. of his 17th class, and Turnefort in the 14th sect. of his 10th. There are 19 species.

CAMP, S. [*camp*, Sax. and Fr.] the place where an army rests, or dwells in tents or barracks. The Mogul's camp was said to be 20 English miles round, and composed of 800,000 men, 40,000 elephants, and what is more strange, to be pitched in 4 hours time.

To CAMP, V. A. to fix tents in a field.

CAMPAIGN, S. [*campagne*, Fr.] the time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters. It might embarrass philologists at present to determine the extent of this term; when we find armies encamped during the whole winter; and keeping the field notwithstanding the inclemencies of the season. This word is used to signify a plain, or level country, but should be then wrote *champaign*, from *champaigne*, Fr.

CAMPANIFORM, Adj. [from *campana*, Lat. a bell, and *forma*, a shape] in Botany, applied to flowers shaped like a bell.

CAMPESTRAL, Adj. [*campestris*, Lat.] that which grows in fields, wild. "The *campestral* or wild beech." *Asort.*

CAMPHIRE or CAMPHOR, S. [*capbur*, or *capur*; Arab. *camphora*, Lat.] a mixed substance, white, transparent, dry, brittle, of a strong and penetrating smell, easily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when in flames not easily extinguished, but burning even in water and in snow. There are two sorts, natural and fictitious; the natural is found in the island of Sumatra, between the wood and bark of a tree, and is preferable to the second sort, called the fictitious *camphire*, or that of Japan. This is made of the root of the *camphire-tree*, which is cut into small pieces, boiled 48 hours, and received in covers like alembics, into which it ascends together with the steam. The *camphire tree* is a species of the *laurus*. Camphire is used as an anodyne, diuretic, and resister of putrefaction, in ulcerations of the kidneys, madness, and in hysterical complaints. Externally, in erysipelas, inflammations, and mixed with spirit of wine, as a foment for bruises

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CAMPHORATE, Adj. [from *camphora*, Lat.] that which is impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, S. in Botany the LYCHNIS.

CAN, S. [*canna*, Sax. *kanna*, Ital.] a drinking vessel made of wood in the form of a barrel; also any drinking vessel, not made of earth.

CAN, V. N. [*kennen*, Belg. *ech kan*, Teut. *kand*, Dan.] to be able; to have power sufficient. Though taken as a sign of the potential mood, yet it differs very much from *may*, the proper auxiliary of that mood: *may* denoting right, lawfulness, or a permission to do a thing; but *can*, the power of the doer, or agent.

CANADA, or NEW FRANCE, a large country of N. America, which, according to the French, is bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Mississippi, on the E. by the English colonies, and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence and the territory of the Hudson's-Bay company. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared of trees is very fertile, and the wheat that is sowed in May is reaped the latter end of August. Pulse in general, and especially pease, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the most useful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fish, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for the disorders of the breast and stomach. The original natives of this country speak four different languages, and may be divided into as many different tribes, viz. the Siouffe, the Algonquiere, the Houteine, and that of the Eskimaux. Most of them live a wandering life, and maintain themselves by hunting. Their complexion is of red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse hair, and no beards, except the Eskimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, savage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almost mad. They all seem to worship the sun, and acknowledge tutelary gods as well as the First Being. Their wars are bloody, and at present they make use of fire-arms. The French inhabitants are about 30,000, who have a governor, and an intendant, and a bishop. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the English on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the siege of which the brave General Wolfe lost his life, but not before he perceived that the English forces were victorious.

CANILLE, S. [Fr.] the lowest order of people; the dregs or scum of a people; a No. VI.

French term of contempt, adopted by some modern authors.

CANA'L, S. [*canalis*, Lat.] a hollow place cut for the reception of water; any tract of water made by art. In Anatomy, a passage through which any of the juices flow.

CANA'LESSEMICIRCULA'RES, [Lat.] in Anatomy, three canals in the labyrinth of the ear, opening into the orifice of the vestibulum, gradually increasing in their dimensions, that they may be adapted to all the variety of sounds, or tones.

CANALICULATED, Part. [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] formed in channels, or grooves.

To CANARY, V. A. implying a particular method of footing, used in jigs, or country dancing. "Jig off a tune at your tongue's end, canary to it with your feet." *Shak.*

CANARY-BIRD, S. a singing bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, a very loud note, and of great boldness.

To CANCEL, V. A. [*cancellare*, Fr. *cancellare*, Ital.] to cross or deface a writing. Figuratively, to destroy a deed by tearing off the seal, or name; to deface, obliterate, or destroy.

CANCELLED, Part. marked with lines crossing each other. "Cancelled, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes" *Grev.* Seldom used.

CANCELLATION, S. an expunging, or annulling the power of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the form of a cross.

CANCER, S. [Lat. a crab] in Astronomy, a sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters in June, and represented on globes by the figure of a crab. The stars in this constellation, according to Flamsteed, are 71. The tropic of Cancer, is a smaller circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign cancer. In Surgery, a roundish unequal, livid, hard tumour, generally seated in the glandulous part of the body, after some time, appearing with turbid veins shooting out from it, for which reason, according to some writers, it has received its name. The reason of its appearing on the breast, more than any other part, is that being full of glands, intermixed with lymphatics, the smallest compression, contusion, or puncture extravasates their contents, which growing acrimonious, by degrees form a cancer.

To CANCERATE, V. N. [from *cancer*] to grow cancerous.

CANCERATION, S. the growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, Adj. having the virulence of, or tending to a cancer.

CANCERINE, Adj. [*cancer*, Lat.] belonging to, resembling, or having the properties of a crab.

CANDENT, Part. [*candens*, part of *candere*, Lat. to heat] heated; in the highest degree of heat

CAN

heat next to that which fuses or calcines.
"Wires totally *candent*," *Brown*.

CANDID, Adj. [*candidus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, but seldom used, white. "The flowers came *candid* forth." Figuratively, impartial, mild, unflinching.

CANDIDATE, S. [*candidatus*, Lat. white, one who exhibits the virtues of whiteness; one who opposes another at an election; a competitor.

CANDIDLY, Adv. impartially; without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly.

CANDLE, S. [*candela*, Lat.] a wick of cotton covered with wax, tallow, &c. of a cylindrical form, used to supply the want of day-light. Figuratively, light, or any thing which communicates light. "The candle of the wicked shall be put out." *Prov.* xxiv. 20.

CANDLE-LIGHT, S. the light afforded by a candle. Figuratively, night, opposed to day-light; candles. "I shall find him coals and *candle-light*." *Scott*. Introduced as an improper expiation.

CANDLEMAS, S. [*la chandelmas*, Fr.] a feast of the church, celebrated on the second of February, in commemoration of the blessed virgin's purification, supposed to have been instituted by pope Vigilius, and to have received its name from the vast number of candles used in the procession, or consecrated for the use of the ensuing year.

CANDLE-MASTER, S. the person or thing which consumes candles. Figuratively, a prodigal or spendthrift.

CANDOUR, S. [*candor*, Lat.] a temper unforced by envy, unruffled by malice, and unsecluded by prejudice.

To **CANDY**, V. A. to melt and crystallize sugar several times, to render it hard and transparent. Figuratively, to freeze, or be covered with a hard substance. "Candied with ice," *Shak*. To flatter: "Let the candy'd tongue lick absurd pomp." *Shak*. Neuterly, to grow hard, or be covered with flakes.

CANE, S. [*canna*, Span.] in Botany, a kind of reed growing in several joints, and of different dimensions. The Bamboo, which grows in the Indies, especially in Ecogal, to a prodigious size, is wrought into bows or other household utensils by the inhabitants. The walking cane is that which grows in the East-Indies, those which are without joints are by far the best, and most elastic. Hence the word signifies figuratively, a walking staff, a staff, and a dart, from the *ingo de cannas*, Span.

To **CANE**, V. A. to beat a person with a cane, or staff.

CANICULA, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of one of the stars, in the constellation of canis major, called also the dog-star.

CANICULAR, Ad. [*canicularis*, Lat.] of, concerning, or belonging to the dog-days.

CAN

CANINE, Adj. [*caninus*, Lat. from *canis*, a dog] resembling a dog.

CANNISTER, S. [*canistrum*, Lat.] in its primary sense; a basket; also a small box made of tin, or other metal, to hold tea, &c.

CANKER, S. [*caricaria*, Ital. *chancere*, Fr. from *carere*, Lat. *posse* wrote corruptly with a *g*, instead of *o*.] in Natural History, a small organism, which prays upon fruit, joined with the word *cure* in. In Medicine, a speck made by a thin humour, which corrodes the flesh like a cautery; a corrosive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually destroys. In Botany, a wild and worthless kind of a rose; a disease in trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. Applied to brass, a kind of rust, or verdigrise which covers its surface.

To **CANKER**, V. N. to rust; to be corroded; to grow foul, or corrupt. Actively, to pollute, to eat or gnaw; to infect.

CANN, S. [*canne*, Sax. *kunde*, Dan.] See CAN.

CANNIBAL, S. one who lives upon human flesh. Most of the American nations were included under this reproachful term by travellers; but for the dignity of human nature, most of their accounts have been groundless, and even among those who have given any countenance to the report, the custom has seemed rather the effects of provoked barbarity, than proceeding either from custom or familiar use.

CANNIBALLY, Adj. [from *cannibal* and *ly*, and *sice*, Sax. implying manner] after the manner or practice of *cannibals*, or those who are supposed to eat human flesh. "Had he been *cannibally* given."

CANNIPERS, S. See CALLIBERS.

CANNON, S. [*canon*, Fr. *cannone*, Ital.] a hollow, cylindrical instrument, used to shoot a ball by the force of gun-powder. This military engine is supposed to have been invented by J. Owen, an Englishman, and it is evident that the first which were ever seen in France, belonged to this nation, and were used in the battle of Cressy, 1346; and Mezeray asserts that the English by five or six pieces of *cannon* struck terror into the French, who had never seen such thundering machines before. In Painting, the largest size of types, used in the following word:

virtuous

To **CANNONADE**, V. A. to attack with *cannon*.

CANNONIER, S. [pronounced *cannonier*] one who discharges a cannon.

CANNOY, V. *unstable*. "He *cannoys* do it."

CANOE, S. [pronounced *canoe*] an Indian boat, made of the trunk of a tree, bored hol-

hollow; or of the small sticks of a pliant wood, covered with seals skins; this last sort will hold only a single person, who sits in a round hole in the center. The *cancer* made of the trunk of one tree retain their name, when they will contain only three persons, but when they hold more than that number, those of the Americans, are called pirogues, and those of Guinea, cham.

CANON, S. [*kanon*, Gr.] a law or rule relating to the doctrine of a church, enacted by a general council. Applied to the Scripture, such books as are held to be really inspired, have been acknowledged as such by a general council, and inserted into the list of the Scriptures by primitive Christians; a law or rule. In Surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.

CANON, S. [*chanoine*, Fr.] one who possesses a prebend, or revenue for performance of divine service in a cathedral church.

CANON-BIT, S. that part of the bit, which is included in a horse's mouth.

CANONNESS, S. [*canonissa*, low Lat.] a woman, who enjoys a prebend, confined to maids, without being obliged to take the vows, or renounce the world.

CANONICAL, Adj. [*canonicus*, low Lat.] that which is established by the laws of the church. Applied to Books, those which are allowed to be divinely inspired. Applied to Hours, those which are prescribed by the church for the celebration of any ceremony.

CANONICALLY, Adj. agreeable to the laws of the church.

CANONIST, S. a professor of, or skilled in ecclesiastical law.

CANONIZATION, S. in the Romish church, a declaration of the pope, whereby after some solemnity, he enters a person into the list of the saints.

CANONRY, or CANONSHIP, S. office, or duty of a canon.

To **CANONIZE, V. A.** to enter in the list of saints; to make a saint

CANOPIED, Adj. covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, S. [from *canopée*, Fr. *canopium*, low Lat.] a cloth, curtain, or rich stuff hung either for state, or shelter over a person's head. Any thing which is extended over the head. "My footstool earth, my canopy the skies." Pope.

To **CANOPY, V. A.** to form a covering over the head.

CANOROUS, Adj. [*canorus*, Lat.] musical; tuneful.

CANT, S. [from *cantus*, Lat.] applied to language, a dialect used by vagabonds, to conceal their meaning; a whining tone of voice; a whining, formal pretension to goodness, attended with hypocrisy.

To **CANT, V. N.** [from the *nono*] to make use of the jargon of vagabonds and thieves; to speak or read in a whining tone

of voice; to insinuate one's self into a person's good opinion by flattery.

CANTA'TA, S. [Ital.] in Music, a song consisting of recitatives, airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a single voice, with a thorough bass; sometimes for two or more voices, with other instruments. Mr. Hughes, the author of the *Siege of Damascus*, seems to have introduced this method of writing into England; and Mr. Stanley may be said to have contributed not a little, by his musical compositions, to have established it.

CAN'TER, S. one who endeavours to pass himself upon the world as a religious person, by a formal appearance of religion.

CANTERBURY, the capital town or city of the county of Kent, with an archbishop's see, founded by Augustine the monk. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. Besides this it has 14 parish churches, and there are the remains of a great many Roman antiquities. Here is a castle much like that at Rochester, and the walls are of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, with a deep ditch close underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. In general it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good silk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 29, for toys. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 15 miles N. W. by W. of Dover, 26 S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 56 on the same point from London. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 51. 16.

CANTERBURY GALLOP, S. in Horsemanship, the hard gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter, and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury upon ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES, S. [Lat. the plural of *cantharis*] a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, that is peculiar to the fig-tree, pine-tree, white-brier, and poplar, whose juices being very corrosive, or biting, are by *Bacch* supposed to be the causes of its corrosive or caustic quality. The parent insect is of the beetle kind, has hard and firm wings over thin and filmy ones, which it makes use of in flying. It is usually half an inch in length, and one-third in breadth; is of a fine shining beautiful colour; on the upper side of a bright green with a mixture of gold, and on the other of a brown; its head is small, furnished with two antennæ or horns, of moderate length, very thin, and moveable with ease; its breast is flatish, its sides wrinkled, and covered with protuberancies; they are killed by the fumes of boiling vinegar, and afterwards dried. It is needless to mention their service in blisters, or the danger of too free a use of them, since experience has

confirmed the former, and given us too dreadful examples of the latter.

CANTHUS, S. [Lat.] the corner of the eye formed by the meeting of the eye-lids; the inner or that next the nose, is called the greater, the outward and that next the temple, the less.

CANTICLE, S. [from *cantus*, Lat.] a song; used by divines in the plural, to signify Solomon's song.

CANTLE, S. [*kant*, Belg. a corner, *esbentillon*, Fr. a piece] a corner or angle projecting outwards; a piece with corners, "a monstrous cantle out." *Shak.*

CANTLET, S. a piece, a fragment. "Huge cantlets of his buckler." *Dryd.*

CANTO, S. [Ital.] a section, or book of a poem. In Music, a song.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and sea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is seated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the empire, and it is deep enough for large vessels to come up to this place, where all the curiosities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, especially in silk stuffs, and the number of tradesmen is incredible. It yields a fine prospect going up the river, being almost surrounded with green fields mixed with pleasant groves and little hills one above another. It consists of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The streets are long and straight, are paved with flag-stones, and adorned with several triumphal arches. There are also Bazzars, or covered market-places, full of shops. The houses are only a ground floor, built with earth, or ornamented with bricks, and covered with tiles; however, the shops give it a very neat look. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk bare footed and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every street there is a barrier, which is shut up every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with parks, which have apartments in them for families, where many live and die. The number of inhabitants are computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 230. 5. lat. 25. 20.

CANTON, S. [*capitate*, Fr.] a small part detached from the rest. A district, or part of a country governed by its own chief, or magistrates. In Heraldry, a square portion of an escutcheon, separated from the rest.

To **CANTON**, V. A. [from the noun] to divide into parts, parcels, or districts. "Canted out into petty states." *Addison.* "Canted out into parcels." *Swift.* To portion, or separate; to appropriate with the particle *out* followed by *to*, "they cantoned out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world."

To **CANTONIZE**, V. A. to parcel out into small divisions.

CA'NVAS, S. [*canevas*, Fr.] clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, used for working tapestry by the needle; for blinds of windows; towels, &c. also a coarse cloth of hemp, for sails.

To **CA'NVASS**, V. A. [*canevasser*, Fr.] to enquire into, to examine; to debate, or dispute, or controversy. Used neuterly: to solicit, or ask for their votes.

CA'NZONET, S. [*canzonetta*, Ital.] a short song.

CAP, S. [*cap*, Brit. *cappe*, Sax.] a cloathing worn on the head, supposed to have been introduced in the year 1449, at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen; and to have been only a retrenchment, or a part of the hood worn till that time. Being worn by cardinals, it is figuratively used for the office or dignity of a cardinal. The greatest, or chief of any sect, &c. In a ship, a square piece of timber put over the head of a mast with a round hole cut in it. Cap of maintenance, is one of the regalia carried at a coronation.

To **CAP**, V. A. to cover a thing. To pull off a cap. To pull off a *cap* in compliment, or as a sign of respect and honour.

CAP A PIE, [Fr.] from head to foot, all over.

CAPABILITY, S. the being able to perform a thing.

CAPABLE, Adj. [Fr.] susceptible; fitted for; or adapted to. Used with the particle *of* before a noun.

CAPACIOUS, Adj. [*capax*, Lat.] capete of large dimensions; containing much; extensive.

CAPACIOUSNESS, S. the quality of containing or receiving many things.

To **CAPACITATE**, V. A. to render a person fit; to qualify a person for an undertaking. Used with the particle *for* before a noun.

CAPACITY, S. [*capacite*, Fr.] the dimensions of a thing, fitting it for the reception of other things. Applied to the mind, understanding; the inside, or hollow part of a vessel. A state, condition, or character.

CAPARISON, S. [*capariffon*, Fr.] the cloathing of a horse of state, or sumpter horse.

To **CAPARISON**, V. A. to dress a horse for show. Figuratively, to adorn a person with a splendid dress.

CAP'E, S. [*cape*, Fr. *capo*, Ital.] in Geography, a piece of land projecting into the sea; a head-land, or promontory. The neck-piece of a coat, when resting on the shoulders called a *fall-down cape*; but when set upright, a *stand-up* one, supposed to have derived its name from *caput*, Lat. a head, which the first sort covers, and seems to be borrowed from the hood or cowl of a monk.

CAP'EL,

CAP'EL, (ROBERT) an eminent divine, born at Gloucester in the year 1486, descended of a good family in Herefordshire, and nearly related to the Capels lords of Essex. He was entered at Magdalen college Oxford, and as a divine, celebrated not only for his learning, his manner of preaching, his exemplary life, but likewise for the plainness with which he delivered the most obscure truths, the strength with which he asserted the peculiar doctrines of Protestants, and the humility with which he enjoyed the most eminent talents; so that his favourite expression, of another person might be properly applied to him. "He was as learned a man as any in the world, as godly as learned, and as humble as godly." Being not under a necessity of taking the revenue of his benefice, he shewed such an example of generosity, as is scarce credible; to remit his dues, he thought might injure his successors, and therefore received them, but paid them to an indigent clergyman to enable him to support himself. His usual expression was, that, if God thought fit, a sudden death was better than a lingering one; and what he approved of he experienced, for on a Sunday, Sept. 21, 1646, after he had repeated his sermons at night to his family, according to his custom, read a chapter, said his prayers, and laid down in his bed, he expired before he had finished his ejaculations, and fled to heaven with the praises of God in his mouth. O envied death!

CAPELLA, S. [Lat.] a bright star of the first magnitude in the left shoulder of Auriga.

CAPER, S. [*caprie*, Fr. *capriolo*, Ital.] in Dancing, a spring in which the feet are moved across each other several times, before they reach the ground again.

CAPER, S. [*capparis*, Lat.] a pickle and flower growing on the caper-bush, called *caprier* in French. Linnaeus places it in the first sect. of his 13th class, and Tournefort in the 5th sect. of his 6th. The species are 10.

To **CAPER, V. A.** To skip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CAP'ERER, S. one who cuts capers in dancing. Sometimes used as a word of contempt to express a giddy, frolicksome, and thoughtless person.

CAP'IAS, S. [Lat. from *capio*, to take] in Law, a writ of two sorts, one before judgement, called *capias ad respondendum*, if a sheriff, on the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction: the other is a writ of execution after judgement.

CAP'ILLARY, Adj. [*capillus*, hair, Lat.] resembling hairs. In Botany, applied to such plants as have no main stem, their leaves arising from their roots, and produce their seeds in little tufts on the back of their

leaves. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair. In Physic, capillary tubes are those whose diameter is a half, one third, or quarter of a line, or the least that can be made: the ascent of water in these tubes has puzzled the philosophic world for some time; that of Dr. Jurin, who ascribes it to the attraction of the periphery of the concave surface of the tube, to which the water is contiguous and adheres, is liable to the least objections.

CAP'ITAL, adj. [*capitalis*, Lat.] that which belongs to the head. "Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise expect."

Par. Lost. Applied to crimes; criminal in the highest degree: chief or principal. Applied to letters or types, the larger sort. *Capital stock*: The fund of a trading company, or that sum of money which is contributed by the several parties to carry on their trade, &c.

CAP'ITAL, S. among merchants, the sum brought in to make up the common stock. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or residence of its monarch. In Architecture, the uppermost part of a column.

CAP'ITALLY, Adv. so as to affect a person's life; *capitally* convicted, is applied to a person who is condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a high-finished excellent manner.

CAPITA'TION, S. [from *caput*, Lat. a head] a numbering by the heads. A sum of money imposed at so much *per head*.

CAP'ITULAR, S. [*capitulum*, Lat.] in its primary sense an act or law passed in a chapter; in its secondary, a chapter or member of a chapter.

To **CAP'ITULATE, V. A.** In its primary sense to draw articles; to set down the heads of a remonstrance; to make a head. In a secondary sense, to surrender a place upon certain stipulated conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, S. the surrender upon certain conditions. The terms agreed upon for the surrender of a place. *Capitulations* of the empire, are articles drawn up, before an election, by the electors, which the emperor ratifies before his coronation.

CAP'OT, S. [Fr.] at the game of piquet when one party wins all the tricks.

To **CAP'OI, V. A.** to win all the tricks at piquet.

CAP'REOLATE, Adj. [from *capresulus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as twist and climb upon others by means of tendrils.

CAPRICE, S. [*caprice*, Fr.] a whimsey, freak, whim, or fantastic humour.

CAPR'ICIOUS, Adj. [*capriciosus*, Fr.] a behaviour founded on meer whim and fancy; a sudden and frequent change of opinion.

CAPR'ICIOUSLY, Adv. in a whimsical fancy.

fanciful manner; or where a person's behaviour and sentiments are continually changing without any reasons for the alteration.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of changing according to the starts of fancy without any regard to propriety.

CAPRICORN, *s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] in astronomy, the tenth sign of the zodiac.

CAP'SQUARES, *s.* strong plates of iron over the trunnion of a gun.

CAPSTAN, *s.* [*cabestan*, Fr.] a large cylinder placed perpendicular on the deck of a ship, and turned by four levers which cross it, serving by means of a cable, which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewise used to tow a ship, and to weigh the anchors. The *main-capstan*, is that which is placed behind the main-mast, standing on the first deck, and reaching four or five feet above the second; the *jeer* or little *capstan*, stands on the second deck, between the main-mast and the mizzen. To *launch out the capstan*, is to slacken the cable of it; to *pull out the capstan*, is to keep it from running back.

CAP'SULAR, *Adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] hollow.

CAPTAIN, *s.* [*capitaine*, Fr.] an officer in an army. Captain of a company, is one who commands a company under a colonel. Captain lieutenant, is one who commands a troop or company in the name of some other person who has the name, commission and pay, but is excused the service on account of his rank. Lieutenant captain, is the captain's second, or he who commands the company in the captain's absence. Captain general, is the commander in chief. Captain of a vessel whether of war, or in the merchant's service, is the commander, or master. Reformed captain, one who has his commission suppressed, and his company disbanded, but yet is continued captain either as second to another, or without any post or command at all.

CAPTAIN-SHIP, *s.* authority, or rank of a captain.

CAPTATION, *s.* [from *capto*, Lat.] a flattering kind of address used to gain the good opinion of the vulgar. "Without any of those dresses, or popular captations." *K. Charles*.

CAPTION, *s.* [from *capio*, to take] in Law, is when a commission is executed, and the commissioners subscribe to a certificate, declaring when and where the commission was executed.

CAPTIOUS, *Adj.* [*captivus*, Lat. *captivus*, Fr.] given to cavils, or objections. Ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as shews a great inclination to raise objections. In a sly, ensnaring, caviling, or insidious manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *s.* anger; peevishness.

To **CAPTIVATE**, *Adj.* [*captivatus*, supine of *capto*, Lat. *captivus*, Fr.] to take prisoner. Figuratively, to subdue by the power of superior excellence. To enslave, used with the particle *re*.

CAPTIIVATION, *s.* the taking of a person prisoner; the state of a prisoner.

CAPTIVE, *s.* [*captivus*, Lat. *captif*, Fr.] a person taken prisoner in war, used with the particle *re* before the person or thing subduing. Figuratively, one subdued by the beauty of another.

CATIVE, *s.* [*captivus*, Lat.] confined; imprisoned; subdued.

CAPTIVITY, *s.* [*captivitas*, Lat.] a state of servitude, or imprisonment. Figuratively, the state of the soul, when the lusts are predominant. In Scripture the state of a sinful person, or one who is in the power of Satan, either to tyrannize over him or involve him in troubles. "The Lord turned the captivity of Job." *Job*. xlii. 10. The power of sin or the enslaving consequences of sin. "Thou hast led captivity captive." *Psal.* lxxviii 18, is a beautiful phrase for the utter destruction of every thing which could enslave and subdue the soul.

CAPTOR, *s.* [from *capto*] one who takes a prisoner, or prize.

CAPTURE, *s.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.] the taking of any prey. The thing taken. In Law, the seizing for a debt, or apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHINS, *s.* [pronounced *capuchins*] monks of the order of St. Francis founded by Matthew Baschi who pretended to receive several admonitions from heaven, literally, or with the greatest strictness to practise the rules of St. Francis, and in 1529, having reduced the order to a complete form, was elected general. They are clothed with brown or grey, are always bare-footed, never go in a coach, and never shave their beards. Used in the singular for a woman's cloak, made in imitation of the dress of the capuchina.

CAR, *s.* [*car*, Brit. *carre*, Belg. *carraz*, Lat.] a small carriage. Figuratively, used by the poets for a chariot. Joined with the word northern, used for Charles's-wain, or the Bear, a constellation. "Hyads and the northern car." *Dryd*.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, *s.* [Fr.] a small kind of fufee, about two feet long in the barrel, furrowed within, carrying a ball of 24 in the lb. and made use of by the light horse.

CARABINIER, *s.* a sort of light horse.

CARAT, or **CARACT**, *s.* [*carat*, Fr. from *caralla*, a weight.] a mark, that is to say, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains, is a weight by which the mint-masters discover the finest of gold. *Caract* weight is

CAR

the 24th part of an ounce; two troy grains making a carat grain. *Carat* is a weight used by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the marc-weight above; each of these grains are divided into half, one quarter, one eighth, and one sixteenth, &c. According to Tavernier, the Mogul's famous diamond weighs 279 carats nine sixteenths.

CARAVAN, S. [*caravane*, Fr.] a company of merchants travelling together in great numbers through deserts in the East, for their mutual safety and defence. Their beasts are most commonly camels, and they are escorted by an aga, with a body of janizaries.

CARAWAY, S. [*carvi*, Lat. from *caria*, the place where it originally grew] in Botany, the species are two; the seed is stomachic, diuretic and carminative, one of the four hot seeds in the shops: It dissolves flatulencies, promotes digestion, and gives ease in the cholera, but being apt to irritate and heat too much, should be carefully avoided in inflammations.

CARBONADO, S. [*carbonada*, Span.] meat cut across, or in squares.

TO CARBONADO, V. A. to cut across, in cookery. To cut or hack.

CARBUNCLE, S. [*carbunculus*, S.] a jewel of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. Figuratively, a large red pimple, breaking out upon any part of the face.

CARBUNCLED, Adj. set with carbuncles. Covered with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, Adj. resembling a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, S. [*carbuncularis*, Lat.] in Botany, the blasting young buds of trees or plants, either with excessive heat, or excessive cold.

CARCASS, S. [*carcasse*, Fr.] a dead body. The decayed parts of a thing. "The rotten carcase of a boat." *Shakespeare*. In Architecture, the shell of a house, containing the partitions, floors, rafters, &c. or only the walls. In gunnery, a kind of bomb, of an oblong form, consisting of an iron shell or case, with holes, but sometimes only of iron hoops, covered over with a pitched coarse cloth, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

CARCELAGE, S. [from *carcer*, Lat. a prison] prison fees, or garnish.

CARCINOMA, S. [from *καρκινος* and *μαρμα*] an ulcer, called cancer. Also a disorder in the coat of the eye.

CARCINOMATOUS, Adj. [from *carcinoma*] tending to a cancer.

CARD, S. [*carte*, Fr.] pieces of fine thin paste-board, cut in oblong squares of three inches and a half by two inches and a half, on which are painted several marks and figures, and used in several games. A court card is that which has the image of some person painted on it: A pack of cards consists of fifty-two cards. They are but of

CAR

late date, since they seem to have been invented for the diversion of Charles V. of France, and are made on the same principles as the printing of illuminated or other letters, first practised at Haarlem. In Sea Affairs, the upper part of the mariner's compass, whereon the names of the winds are marked.

CARD, S. [*harde*, Belg.] an instrument composed of iron wire, fastened by the feet in rows, to a square piece of wood of a foot long, serving to comb, disentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for spinning.

TO CARD, S. [from *haerden*, Belg.] to comb wool, &c. to game; or play immoderately at cards.

CARDAMOM, S. [*cardamum*, Lat.] a medicinal seed, of which there are three species, that commonly used in the shops is the least, enters the Venice treacle, assists digestion, strengthens the head and stomach, and is diuretic.

CARDIAC, or CARDIACAL, Adj. [*cardiacus*, Lat. from *καρδια*, Gr. the heart] in Medicine, that which contributes to quicken the motion of the solids, thereby promoting the circulation of the blood, raising the spirits, giving present strength and cheerfulness, so that the sensations at the head, stomach, and heart, are more lightsome and agreeable, than they were before.

CARDIFF, a town of South-Wales, in Glamorganshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tawe, over which there is a handsome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a castle, a wall, and four gates. It has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of small burden can come to the bridge. At present it has but one church, the water having destroyed the other. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor; besides him, there are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, 2 serjeants at mace, and 8 constables. It contains 2 parishes, and about 300 houses, formed into broad paved streets. Here the assizes and sessions for the county are held; and it sends one member to parliament. Near it are some iron-works. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Cowbridge, 36 S. W. of Monmouth, and 163 W. of London. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 51. 30.

CARDINAL, Adj. [*cardinalis*, Lat. from *cardo*, Lat. a hinge] principal, chief, or most considerable. Cardinal points, are the four chief points of the horizon, viz. the North and South, East and West, and cardinal winds are those which blow from either of those quarters. Cardinal numbers, are those integers or numbers from which the other are

are named and composed; thus one, two, three, are named cardinal numbers, to distinguish them from the ordinals, or such as express the order of things, viz. first, second, third, &c.

CARDINAL, S. one of the principal governors of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college. They derive their name from their being as necessary, or useful to the apostolic see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Cardiganshire in South Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on February 13, and April 5, for small horses and pedlar's ware; September 8, and November 19, for the same and cattle. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome stone bridge with several arches. It is the shire town where the assizes are held, and the county goal kept. The shire-hall is well built; and it has but one church. It sends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, 36 N. of Pembroke, and 198 W. N. W. of London. Long. 12. 55. lat. 52. 15.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in South Wales, 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, being upon the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the west, Radnorshire is on the east, and Merionethshire on the north, and Carmarthenshire on the south. The air is more pleasant, and milder here than in other parts of Wales; and to the west and south there are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houses, 35380 inhabitants, 64 parishes, and 4 market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. There are several small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, fall into the sea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; a ton of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces of silver. The mines have been worked several times to great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared a coal a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock. An ancient British writer has affirmed there were beavers in this country; but he bestowed this name on oysters, as some natural historians have done, for there are now plenty of these animals to be found near the river.

CARD-MAKER, S. a person who makes, paints, and sells cards, or one who makes the cards or combs made use of in preparing wool for spinning.

CARDUUS, S. [Lat.] a kind of thistle, used in medicine as a vomit.

CARE, S. [*care* or *cara*, Sax.] attention, concern or anxiety of mind. Caution previous to an undertaking with the word *take*; but protection, regard and support when followed with the particle *of*. "There is a God that takes care of us." *Tillotson*. When applied to God it implies his providence over all his creatures.

To **CARE**, V. N. to be anxious, solicitous, or concerned. To be disposed, or inclined, with the particles *for* or *to*. To have a sympathy or affectionate regard *for*. "Not that he cared for the poor." *John* xii. 6.

To **CAREEN**, V. A. [*careen*, Fr.] to lay a vessel on one side, in order to stop the leaks, or repair the other. To sail on the *careen*, is to lie on one side in sailing. The *half careen*, is when only half of the ship can be careened, from its not being possible to come at the bottom of the keel.

CAREER, S. [*carriere*, Fr.] a course or race. Full speed, swift motion. A course of action not interrupted.

CAREFUL, Adj. [from *careful*, Sax.] abounding with great solicitude or anxiety.

CAREFULLY, Adj. cautiously, circumspectly, diligently.

CAREFULNESS, S. caution, diligence, application, vigilance.

CARELESSLY, Adj. without care; negligently.

CARELESS, Adj. without due attention, or application; without anxiety. "Wisely *careest*," *Pope*. Without thought, or premeditation.

To **CARESS**, V. A. [*careffer*, Fr.] to embrace with great affection. To treat with great civility.

CARESS, S. an embrace of great affection; an expression of great tenderness.

CARET, S. [*caret*, Lat. it wants] in Grammar, a mark implying some omission in writing, or printing, which should come in where this sign stands.

CARGO, S. [*cargaison*, Fr. or *cargacen*, Ital.] the lading of a ship; wares on board a ship.

CARIES, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the solution of a bone, the rottenness of a bone.

CARIO'SITY, S. [from *carins*] that quality of a bone, which wastes its substance.

CARIOUS, Adj. [from *caries*, Lat.] rotten, applied chiefly to bones.

CARK, S. [*care*, Sax.] an anxious care or apprehension arising from thoughts of some future event: For some time out of use, but now reviving.

CARLISLE, a town or city of Cumberland, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, viz. August 26, for horned cattle and linen; September 19, for horses and horned cattle; and on the first and second Saturdays after October 10, for Scotch horned cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and is seated at the confluence of several

several

veral rivers, which almost encompass it. The river Peterill being on the east, Cauda on the west, and Eden on the north, which soon after falls into the sea. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with a castle, which stands on the west side of the town: the houses are well-built, and the cathedral church is a stately structure, with curious workmanship. It is a place of some trade in fustians, and sends two members to parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaster, and 301 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 54. 45. The Picts, or Roman wall, runs from hence to Newcastle, of which there are still some remains, and from which it is 60 miles distant to the W. and from Berwick upon Tweed 80 S. W. It was possessed by the rebels in 1745, and was retaken by the D. of Cumberland 25 days afterwards.

C'ARMAN, S. one who drives or keeps a cart.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenshire in South Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14, all for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a large stone bridge, to which small vessels come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and the place where the assizes are held. It was once fortified with a wall and a strong castle, and is at present a considerable place, sending one member to parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 W. by N. of Brecknock, and 206 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 51. 50.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. St. George's Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganshires on the E. and Pembrokehire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows; and it has also wood, coal, and sea fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is pretty mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as other counties. It contains 2765 houses, 16530 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the shire town. It is watered with several rivers and small streams.

C'ARMELITE, S. [*Carmelite*, Fr. of *Carmel*, the name of a mount] an order of friars; one of the four tribes of begging friars. This order is eminent for the devotion of its scapulary, its missions, and the great number of saints with which it has stocked the Romish church. The Barefooted Carmelites are a reform of the former, begun by St. Theresa in 1540; she began with the N^o. VI.

nuns, whom she reformed to the primitive austerity of the order; from them she applied herself to the friars, whom she likewise reformed, and, by persuading them to go without shoes, gave rise to their name of *barefooted*. In Botany, *Carmelite* is a sort of pear.

C'ARMINATIVE, Adj. in Medicine, remedies which by their warmth attenuate and rarify the wind included in the intestines, and, by their irritations, invigorate their tonic undulations, so as to make them perspire, or explode either upwards or downwards with a noise.

C'ARMINE, S. a bright red colour, used mostly in miniature, and is the settling of the water into which cochineal, coum, and antour have been steeped. Some make it of the gum of Brazil or Fernambuca wood well beat in a mortar, and steeped in vinegar; but this is not to be compared to the former sort.

C'ARNAGE, S. [Fr. from *carnis*, genitive of *caro*, Lat. *flesh*] slaughter, havock, or heaps of dead bodies.

C'ARNAL, Adj. [*carnal*, Fr.] belonging to the fleshy part of a man; sensual; lustful; voluptuous.

C'ARNALITY, S. [from *carnal*] lust; wantonness; propensity to lust; unchaste pleasure; inability to raise ones ideas to abstract or spiritual things; grossness.

C'ARNALLY, Adv. in a gross, sensual manner; as if real flesh; in a sensible manner; really. "In the Sacrament we do not receive Christ carnally." Taylor.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonshire in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and has a prospect into the Isle of Anglesea. It is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E. with the sea and two rivers. It had a strong castle, which is now in ruins; and has only one parish church, but the houses and streets are tolerably handsome. It has the title of an earldom, and sends one member to parliament; is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, 18 S. W. of Aberconway, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 53. 20.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however there are several fruitful bottoms and pleasant valleys, which feed sheep, cattle, and goats, and its rivers are full of fish. It contains 2765 houses, 16530 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and 6 market-towns.

The highest mountain is called Snowdon-hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep, which feed on the sides of it, yield the sweetest mutton in Wales. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

CARNATION, *S.* [*caradino*, Ital.] in Botany, a species of the clove-gillyflower, consisting of two colours with streaks, which go quite through the leaves, and deriving its name from its resembling a flesh colour. In Painting, a lively red colour.

CARNELIAN, *S.* [improperly spelt *carthian*] in Natural History, a precious stone, of which there are three species, a red, a yellow, and a white. It is found in England, but the finest sorts come from the East Indies, and are of a roundish form like common pebbles, between two or three inches diameter, of a fine, compact, close texture, of a smooth surface, and is extremely well adapted for seals, as it may be cut at a moderate price, will take a good polish, and separate easily from the wax.

CARNEOUS, *Adv.* [from *carneus*, Lat.] fleshy, or consisting of flesh. Used only by technical writers.

To **CARNIFY**, *V. N.* [from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. flesh, and *fy*, Lat. to become] to breed flesh, to convert or turn food into flesh. "I digest, I sanguify, I carnify." *Hale*. Not in use.

CARNIVAL, *S.* [*carnoval*, Fr.] a season of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, lasting from Twelfth-day to Lent, and attended with every thing which pomp, ostentation, or festivity can furnish.

CARNIVOROUS, *Adv.* [from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. flesh, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] eating flesh, or that which lives on flesh. Whether man be a *carnivorous* animal, is a question that has embarrassed philosophers of no small eminence. Gassendus endeavours to prove the negative from the form of our teeth, which is not adapted to the comminuting flesh. Dr. Drake supports the argument by considering the nature of flesh, which, he says, is the hardest of digesture of any other food whatever, is denied persons in disorders, and disagreeable to infants till their palates are vitiated by custom. To the arguments already quoted, Dr. Wallis joins another, drawn from the resemblance of the intestines of mankind to those of animals which live on vegetable food, and from the similarity of their construction would conclude that their food should be similar. Yet experience and custom are more to be regarded than the specious arguments of sages.

CARNOSEITY, *S.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] in Surgery, a fleshy excrescence; proud flesh.

CARNOUS, *Adj.* [*caro*, Lat.] fleshy. In Botany, a soft substance like that of flesh in animals.

CA'ROL, *S.* [*carolle*, Fr.] a song of joy or festivity, used among the country singers at Christmas; any kind of song.

To **CA'ROL**, *V. A.* [*carolare*, Ital.] to sing with great joy; to praise in songs.

CAROTID, *Adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] in Anatomy, two arteries on each side the neck, serving to convey the blood to the brain; arising near each other from the curvature of the aorta, the right immediately, the left most commonly from the trunk of the subclavia of the same side.

CAROUSAL, *S.* [from *carouse*, accented by Dryden, improperly, on the first syllable] a festival or holiday, celebrated with mirth and festivity.

To **CAROUSE**, *V. A.* [from *carouse*, Fr.] to drink freely; to drink a health.

CAROUSE, *S.* a drinking match; a large draught; a merry meeting.

CAROUSER, *S.* a toper, a sot.

CARP, *S.* [*carpe*, Fr.] a large fresh-water fish, remarkable for living out of water; for in Holland they hang them up, to fatten them, in a cellar or some cool place, in wet moss, with their heads out, and feed them with white bread soaked in milk, for many days; and this practice succeeds no less in England than there, as I have been informed by a Fellow of the Royal Society.

To **CARP**, *V. N.* [*carpo*, Lat.] to censure or blame. Used with the particle *at*.

CARPENTER, *S.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] one who performs the wood-work relative to houses, buildings, or ships.

CARPENTRY, *S.* the art of building either houses or ships with wood. In a house it includes the framing, flooring, roofing, the foundation, earease, doors, and windows. As houses were at first built only with wood, it must have been prior to masonry. This art is, by some travellers, reported to have arrived at the greatest perfection in the Maldivian islands, the works there being so well contrived, that they will hold tight and firm without either nails or pins, and cannot be taken asunder by any, but those who are employed in their construction.

CARRIER, *S.* a person fond of finding fault; a caviller.

CARPET, *S.* [*carpet*, Belg. *carpetta*, Ital.] a covering of fluff or other materials, wrought with the needle or in a loom, commonly spread over tables or laid on floors. From the former usage is derived the phrase of a *thing's being on the carpet*, to express its being in hand, in debate, or the subject of consideration and preparation. Figuratively, ground embellished with flowers, and of a smooth or level surface.

To **CARPET**, *V. A.* to spread with a carpet; to embellish with flowers and herbs. "Every where carpeted over with grass." *Deben*.

CARPING, Part. [from *carp*] fond of raising objections; censorious; captious.

CARPINGLY, Adv. captiously, censoriously.

CARRAT, S. See **CARACT**.

CARRAWAY, S. See **CARAWAY**.

CARRIAGE, S. [Fr.] a vehicle to convey persons or things. The act of conveying things from one place to another. The price paid for the conveying of goods, distinguished from that which is paid for conveyance of persons, and is termed *fare*. Figuratively, address, behaviour, conduct, or practices; proceedings, or the manner of transacting any affairs.

CARRIER, S. one who conveys a thing from one place to another. In Natural History, a species of pigeons, so called from their carrying letters, &c. tied to their necks, to the place where they were bred, be it at ever so great a distance.

CARRION, S. [*carogne*, Fr. *carogna*, Ital.] the flesh of a dead carcass, generally applied to dogs, horses, &c. Any putridified flesh. Figuratively, a gross, disagreeable person.

CARRION, Adj. [see the noun] relating to, or feeding on dead carcasses. "A prey for carrion kites and crows." *Shaks.*

CARROT, S. [*carote*, Fr. *carota*, Ital.] in Botany, a well-known kitchen root, called the *daucus*; it has an umbelliferous flower, the principal umbel composed of rays; its involucre having many leaves. It is ranged by Linnaeus in the 2d sect. of his 5th class, and by Tournefort in the first sect. of his 7th. The species are seven.

CARROTINES, S. resembling a carrot in colour, applied to the hair.

CARROTY, Adj. approaching to red, of the colour of a carrot.

To **CARRY**, V. A. [*cherier*, Fr.] to remove a thing from one place to another. Used with the word *about*, and followed by a personal pronoun; to have with one, to carry in one's pocket. To accomplish, or attain. Used with the words *town*, &c. to gain or conquer after some resistance. To *carry it off*; to bear out, to outface, including the idea of triumphant and undaunted impudence. Joined to the personal pronoun, *himself*, &c. To behave. To *carry away*, to impel, seduce, or urge by an irresistible violence. To bear, or have, joined to a noun, signifying likeness. "Something that carries an analogy to sense" *Hale*. To *carry up*, to raise, or continue a thing in one direction; to trace backwards. To *carry off*, to kill or put an end to a person's life. "If the change of the weather had not carried him off." *Temple*. To *carry on*, to prosecute, continue, or persevere in an undertaking.

CART, S. [*cart*, Brit. *carretta*, Ital.] a carriage, with two wheels, drawn by

horses, and used to convey goods from one place to another.

To **CART**, V. A. to whip at a cart's tail. Neuterly, to use carts.

CARTEL, S. [Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] certain stipulations between persons at variance; applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

CARTER, S. one who drives a cart.

CARTILEGE, S. [*cartilago*, Lat.] a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than a bone. Its use is to prevent the bones from being wasted by continual friction; to join them together, and to contribute to the forming of the parts, as in the nose, ear, &c.

CARTILAGINEOUS, **CARTILAGINOUS**, Adj. consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, S. [*cartone*, Ital.] a drawing or sketch upon strong paper, to be calked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in fresco. A coloured design, or piece of painting intended as a copy for tapestry, &c. Of this kind are the celebrated *Cartoons* of Raphael lately at Hampton-court, which are now removed to the queen's palace.

CARTOUCH, S. [Fr. from *cartouch*, or *gargouche*, Fr.] a case of wood, containing 48 musket-balls, and 6 or 8 balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or small mortar, for the defence of a pass. Likewise used for a cartridge.

CARTOUCH, S. [*cartoccia*, Ital.] in Architecture, an ornament representing a scroll of paper, usually in the form of a table, or flat member, with wavings, and having some inscription, device, or ornament of armory; they are sometimes drawn in maps, and filled with their titles.

CARTRAGE, or **CARTRIDGE**, S. [according to Skinner, from *cartouche*, Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, for charging fire arms with expedition.

CART-RUT, S. the track, worn in a road by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, S. [from *charta*, Lat.] a place where records are deposited.

To **CARVE**, V. A. [*carvian*, Sax. *herwen*, Belg.] to cut wood, stone, &c. into the forms of animals, vegetables, &c. In Cookery, to cut meat with address and expedition. Figuratively, to choose for one's self; to choose one's own lot. Used neuterly, to practice the profession of a sculptor or carver. In Cookery, to cut the meat at table, and help the rest of the company.

CARVER, S. one who forms statues, &c. In Cookery, one who performs the honour of the table, cuts the meat, and serves the rest of the company from the dishes. Figuratively, the disposer, master, or chooser of his own station, circumstance, or condition.

CARVING, S. the art of cutting images in wood, stone, or marble.

CASCADE, *S.* [*cascade*, Fr.] a fall of water. They are either natural, or artificial.

CASE, *S.* [*caisse*, Fr.] something made to cover a thing. A covering, sheath, or box. Hence, a *case-knife*, is one, that used to be carried in a sheath, but now applied to those knives which are used in cutting virtinals at meals.

CASE, *S.* [*casus*, Lat. *cas*, Fr. *casu*, Ital.] the state of a person or thing. In Phytic, the state of the body. In *good case*, &c. or plump. Accident or contingent, applied to any future event. A question relating to particular persons or things. In Law, the representation of any fact. *In case*, implies provided; upon the supposition that, or if it should happen; a phrase frequently occurring in conversation, if not in books. *Case*, in Grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo in their several numbers. As the English expresses these terminations by particles prefixed to the nouns, but not by any alteration of their terminations, it is plain that it has no *cases*. *Case*, in Printing, is a narrow wooden box, divided into several compartments, containing each a number of types or letters of the same sort.

TO CASE, *V. A.* to put in a case. Figuratively, to surround or inclose. "The *casings* air." *Shak.* To skin, or strip off the skin. "Some sport with the fox e'er we *case* him." *L'Estrange*. Neuterly, to represent an affair; to put *cases*. "Reasoning and *casings* upon the matter." *L'Estran.*

TO CASE-HARDEN, *V. A.* to render iron hard and capable of resisting the file.

CASEMAN, *S.* in Printing, one who works at the case or sets the forms. A compositor.

CASEMENT, *S.* [*casamento*, Ital.] a window that opens upon hinges.

CASEWORM, *S.* in Natural History, the *casus*, or *cade-worm*.

CASH, *S.* [*caisse*] in Commerce, ready money.

CASHEW-NUT, *S.* in Botany, a tree that grows in the West-Indies.

CASHIER, *S.* [pronounced *casheer*] a person who keeps the money, at a house or public office.

TO CASHIER, *V. A.* [from *casier*, Fr.] to discard; to drive or expell on account of some misdemeanour; generally applied to those who belong to the army.

CASH-KEEPER, *S.* one who keeps the cash of another.

CASK, *S.* [*casque*, Fr.] a round hollow cycloidal vessel, used for keeping liquors, provisions or dry goods. A cask of sugar weighs from 8 to 12 cwt; a cask of almonds 3 cwt. In Heraldry, and Poetry, a piece of defensive armour used to cover or defend the head; a helmet.

CASKET, *S.* [a diminutive of *case*, Eng.

or *case*, Fr.] a small box, or casket for jewels. Any thing which contains something of value. "Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast." *Davies*. A beautiful expression!

TO CASKET, *V. A.* to put into a casket. "Casketed my treasure." *Shak.*

CASSAMUNAIR, or **CASSUMUNAIR**, *S.* in Pharmacy, a root brought from the East-Indies. It is cardiac and sudorific; famous in nervous cases; given as a stomachic and excrementive; and its dose in powder is from five to fifteen grains.

TO CASSATE, *V. A.* [*casser*, Fr.] to destroy; render void; annul; or abrogate. "Supercedes and *cassates*, the best medium we have." *Ray*.

CASSIA, *S.* in Botany, a tree growing in the West-Indies, affording a clammy substance. Also a fragrant spice, supposed to be the bark of a tree resembling cinnamon. "All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes and *cassia*." *Psal.* xlv. 1.

CASSOCK, *S.* [*casaque*, Fr.] a close long garment, worn by clergymen under their gowns.

TO CAST, *V. A.* [preter and part. passive, *cast*, from *kaster*, Belg.] to throw at a distance, by the hand. *To cast aside*, to lay by as useless. "To *cast down*, to fling or throw from a high place. *To cast anchor*, to let down into the sea. In Law, to condemn, or get the better of an adversary. *To cast up*, in Arithmetick, to add up a sum to find its amount. *To cast*, in the Drama, to allot the parts of a play to particular persons. *Cast an eye*, to direct, glance, or look at. In Foundry, to make an image, &c. by pouring metal, &c. into a mould. Joined with *light*, to reflect, or impart. *To cast away*, to wreck, or shipwreck. To ruin, joined with the reciprocal pronouns, *himself*, &c. "To *cast themselves away for ever*." *Hooker*. *To be cast down*, to be disconsolate, or dejected. *To cast off*, to discard, or break acquaintance with, applied to persons; to reject, applied to rules, sentiments or laws; to free from, applied to any load or burthen; to refuse or withdraw, applied to subjection. To let loose, in hunting. "*Cast off the dogs*." To compute, calculate, or estimate. *To be cast upon*, to be driven by violence of the wind or stress of weather. "*Cast upon a certain island*," *Acts* xxvii. 26. Used neuterly, with *about* and *how* to connive; "*Cast about how to draw*," &c." *Bac.* In Foundry, to thicken into a particular form. In Carpentry, to warp, or grow out of shape. "Stuff is said to *cast*, or warp when it alters its flatness and straightness." *Maxen*.

CAST, *S.* the throwing a thing by the hands. The distance to which a thing may be thrown. A particular motion of the eye, generally.

generally used as a softer expression for squinting. A throw at dice; figuratively, a venture, or resource. In Painting, a shade or tendency to any colour. Applied to the theatre, the distribution or allotting of the several parts of a play.

CAS'T-AWAY, S. a person in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and seemingly abandoned by Providence. One rejected by the Deity. Used adjectively, for something unemployed, useless, or lost for want of employment. "At our *cast-away* leisure." Raleigh.

CAS'TED, the participle preter of *cast*, but improperly formed, and perhaps owing to a poetical licence, taken by Shakespeare, "with *casted* slough." Hen. IV.

CAS'TER, S. one who throws. In Arithmetic, one who calculates; a founder; a fortune-teller.

To **CAS'TIGATE**, V. A. [*castigatum*, supine of *castigo*, Lat.] to punish, or put to corporal pain for any fault. Figuratively, to correct, chastise, or restrain by punishment. "To *castigate* thy pride." Shak. Not used so frequently as *castise*.

CAS'TIGATION, S. [*castigatum*, supine of *castigo*, Lat.] penance, discipline, or correction.

CAS'TIGATORY, Adj. punishing, to make a person amend his faults.

CAS'TING-NET, S. a fishing-net which is spread by throwing it in the water.

CAS'TLE, S. [*castellum*, Lat.] a fortified place or edifice to defend a town or city from an enemy. *Castles in the air*, imply some chimerical project or expectation, which has no grounds in reason or the nature of things.

CAS'TLING, S. the young of a brute animal which is *cast* before its time.

CAS'TOR, S. a beaver, or hat made of the fur of a beaver.

To **CAS'TRATE**, V. A. [*castra*, Lat.] to geld. Figuratively, to cut sentences out of any book; to mutilate.

CASTRATION, S. gelding, mutilation.

CAS'TERIL, or **CASTREL**, a kind of hawk.

CAS'UAL, Adj. [*casus*, Lat. chance] something done without design; something happening unexpected; something which cannot be traced to its cause, or something whose cause is unknown.

CAS'UALLY, Adv. accidentally; without design; by chance.

CAS'UALTY, S. an event not intended, or expected; any accident which deprives a person of life.

CAS'UIST, S. [*casuiste*, Fr.] one who studies nice points in cases of conscience.

CAS'UISTICAL, Adj. belonging to nice points, or cases of conscience.

CAS'UISTRY, S. the science employed

about nice points in practical divinity, or ethics.

CAT, S. [*catb*, Brit. *kate*, Belg. *chat*, Fr.] a domestic animal, which catches mice, and supposed to see in the dark, or with the least glimmerings of light. A piece of round wood cut considerably smaller at the ends than in the middle, used by children as a play thing.

CAT in the pan, a phrase used for a person's changing sides. *Cat o' nine tails*, a whip with nine lashes, used in punishing criminals for petty larceny offences.

CATACHRES'IS, S. in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the words are wrested from their primary signification, or when a word is improperly put instead of another, for want of a better; as the word beautiful is in the following sentence. "A voice *beautiful* to the ear," or the word *last* in this "the *last* of his pen." Addison.

CATACHRESTICAL, Adj. improper; forced.

CATACLYSM, S. [*κατακλυσμος*, Gr.] a violent flowing of water. An inundation; generally used for the flood or general deluge, by learned authors; but should not be adopted as a common word.

CATACOMBS, S. [from *κατα*, Gr. and *αυμας*] subterraneous caverns for the burial of the dead.

CATALEPS'IS, S. [Gr. from *καταλαμβάνω*] a disease wherein a person loses the use of all his senses, his limbs continuing flexible, and remaining in whatever position they are placed, and his eyes being open all the while.

CATALOGUE, S. [*καταλογος*, Gr.] a list of things, wherein they are mentioned in separate lines or articles. The Britannic catalogue of stars composed by Flamsteed, contains 2734 stars, and if it had been published by himself, would have been an everlasting glory to this nation.

CATAMITE, S. a person kept by the ancient Romans and Italians, for the most infamous purposes.

CATAMOUNTAIN, S. a fierce animal resembling a cat.

CATAPELASM, S. [from *κατα*, Gr. and *παισσω*, Gr.] a poulrice, made of boiled herbs, &c. of the consistence of pap.

CATARACT, S. [from *καταρραξω*] a precipice in the middle of a river caused by a rock stopping its stream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noise. Among the most remarkable are those of the Nile and Danube, and that of Niagara, in America, of which our late conquests have supplied us with a very minute and accurate description. In Medicine, a total or partial loss of sight, from a little film or pellicle which swimming in the aqueous humour of the eye, gets before the pupil, and intercepts the rays of light.

CATA-

CATAR'RH, S. [from *κατα*, and *ρῆ*] in Medicine, a defluxion of serous matter from the head, &c. arising from a cold, or diminution of insensible perspiration.

CATAR'RHAL, or **CATAR'RHOU'S**, Adj. proceeding from a catarrh or cold.

CATASTROPHE, S. [Gr.] in Poetry, the change, or revolution in the last act of a play. It is either simple or implex; simple when there is no change in the state of the principal person, nor any discovery, or unravelling, the plot being only a meer passage from anxiety to repose. The implex is, where the person undergoes a change of fortune, sometimes by means of a discovery, and sometimes without. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident.

CAT'CAL, S. a kind of whistle, used at play-houses, to show disapprobation of any dramatic performance.

To **CATCH**, V. A. [preter, I *caught*, or *caught*, I *have caught*, or *have caught*, from *keisen*, Belg.] to seize on suddenly, with the hand. To pursue, or take what is running from one. To receive any thing falling. To receive a disease by infection; to contract. To seize suddenly, to burn. "The sparks should catch his axle tree." *Dryd.* Applied to language, to ensnare a person in discourse, to seize some unguarded expression in order to turn it to the disadvantage of the speaker. To captivate, or charm. "The soothing arts that catch the ear." To catch at, to endeavour to lay hold on, to make an offer to seize. "Saucy liars will catch at us." *Shak* Used neuterly, to be infections, to spread.

CATCH, S. the act of seizing, or taking any thing. A taint. Any thing which fastens by a spring, or by entering into a loop. "The catch of a door." In Music, a short song, and set so that the singers shall perform their several parts in quick successions.

CATCHER, S. a person or thing that catches.

CATCH POLL, S. a word of contempt for a bailiff, or his followers.

CATECHET'ICAL, Adj. [from *κατα*-*χεῖν*] consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHET'ICALLY, Adv. by way of questions and answers.

To **CATECHISE**, V. A. [from *κατα*-*χεῖν*, *catechein*, Gr. to instruct by asking questions] to ask a person questions. To examine, to interrogate.

CATECHIS'R, S. one who teaches the catechism. One who questions, or examines.

CATECHISM, S. [from *κατα*-*χεῖν*] the doctrines of Christianity, by way of question and answer.

CATECHIST, S. [*κατα*-*χεῖν*, Gr.] one who instructs persons in the principles of religion, by question and answer.

CATECHU'MEN, S. [*κατα*-*χεῖν*, Gr.] in the primitive church, a candidate for baptism, having privately learnt the principles of Christianity.

CATEGORICAL, Adj. positive, in opposition to hypothetical; absolute; affirmative; adequate.

CATEGORICALLY, Adj. positively; expressly; absolutely.

CATEGORY, S. [*κατηγορίαν*, Gr.] in Logic, an assemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus; called in Latin, a predicament. According to Aristotle, all our ideas may be divided into the ten following classes, or categories, viz. Substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation or habit; so that under substance or the first are comprised all substances, and under the nine others all accidents.

CATENARIAN, Adj. [from *catena*, Lat. a chain] relating to or resembling a chain.

To **CATENATE**, V. A. [from *catena*, Lat.] to chain, or fasten with a chain.

CATENATION, S. [from *catena*, Lat.] the act of linking together. A connexion.

To **CATER**, V. N. to provide food or victuals; used with the particle *for*.

CATERER, S. a man who provides victual; a purveyor.

CATERESS, S. a woman who buys in provisions for a family.

CATERPILLER, S. in Natural History, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, the numerous wonders to be found in this species of animals, are well displayed in Goessart's history of insects; the Spectacle of Nature, *Leicester's Arcana*; and *Sacamburdam's book of nature*.

To **CATERWAUL**, V. N. to make a noise resembling that of cats in their rutting time. To shandon one's self to lust.

CATES, S. [*kater*, Belg.] nice and elegant food; nice cakes.

CATHARPINGS, S. small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck: used to force the main shrouds tight, for the greater security of the masts, when the ship rolls.

CATHARTIC, **CATHARTICAL**, Adj. [from *καθαρισμα*, of *καθαριω*, Gr.] cleansing, applied in Medicine to those medicines which cleanse the body by stool; but in a more general sense, to all medicines which cleanse the body. Figuratively, any thing which cleanses from crimes or impurities. "*Cathartics of the mind.*" *Dec. of Pity.*

CATHEDRAL, Adj. [from *cathedra*, Lat.] episcopal. belonging to a cathedral, or metropolitan church. In familiar language, old, antique, solemn, or venerable.

CATHEDRAL, S. [from *καθῆδρα*, Gr. a seat]

feet] the chief church of a diocese, where divine service is sung, the bishop, prebends, and the rest of the chapter have seats; and where the bishop holds a court.

CATHERINE-PEAR, *S.* [pronounced *catterin-pear*] in Gardening, an early pear, with a remarkable red coat on that side which is next the Sun, the other side being yellow.

CATHE'TER, *S.* [Gr.] in Surgery, a hollow probe or instrument.

CAT'KETUS, *S.* in Geometry, a line falling perpendicularly on another line.

CATHOLIC, *Adj.* [καθολικός, Gr.] universal, true. *Roman Catholics*, is a title which the papists arrogate to themselves, to signify that all other religious professions are schisms or heresies. Catholic king, or majesty, is the title of the king of Spain, which was first borne by Ferdinand, and as Columbus says, given him on account of his expulsion of the Moors.

CATHOLICON, *S.* a remedy for all disorders. Figuratively, an universal preservative.

CAT'LING, *S.* [kots leint, Teut.] in Surgery, a dismembering knife.

CAT'MINT, *S.* in Botany, the *nepeta*, or *catarris*, Lat. and *berber aux chats*. It is ranged by Linnaeus in the first sect of his 14th class.

CATO'PTRICAL, *Adj.* relating to catoptrics.

CATO'PTRICS, *S.* [plural from κατοπτρον, Gr. a looking glass] that part of optics which treats of the laws of light reflected from mirrors.

CAT'-PIPE, *S.* the same as *catcol*, an instrument which affords a shrill, squeaking and disagreeable sound. "Some songsters—put them out of their road—are meer cat-pipes." *L'Etr.*

CAT'S-EYE, *S.* among jewellers, a stone of the opal kind, but far inferior to it in beauty. It is naturally of a semicircular figure, and flat at bottom.

CAT'S-FOOT, *S.* in Botany, an herb, named also *ale-hoof*, or ground-ivy.

CAT-STICK, *S.* a round stick, generally made of part of a broom-stick, used by boys to strike the little round piece of wood, called a *cat*. See *CAT*.

CATTLE, *S.* [καθὼν, Belg. Minshew derives it from κατήλας, or κατήλας, Gr. to drive] four-footed animals, distinguished into black *cattle*, such as horses, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young; and into small *cattle*, such as rams, ewes, lambs, goats, &c. Figuratively, persons; a word of reproach.

CA'VALCADE, *S.* [from *cavalcade*, Fr. or *cavalo*, Ital. a horse] a grand pompous procession on horse-back, or in coaches.

CA'VALIER, *S.* [pronounced *cavaleer*, from *cavalier*, Fr.] a knight, gentleman, or soldier who rides; a horse-man. A reproachful term to those who adhered to king Charles, in the great rebellion.

CA'VALIER, *Adj.* gay, war-like, brave, polite; also proud, haughty.

CA'VALIERLY, *Adv.* bravely, politely, disdainfully.

CA'VALRY, *S.* [*cavaliere*, Fr.] soldiers who fight and march on horse back.

To **CAVA'TE**, *V. A.* [from *cavatum*, Lat.] to scoop, to bore. To make hollow.

CAUDLE, *S.* [*chaud-eau*, Fr. *chaud-eau*] a liquor used by women in their lying-in, being both diaphoretic and balsamic.

CA'VE, *S.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.] a hollow place made in a rock, or under ground. Figuratively, an hollow thing.

CA'VEAT, *S.* [Lat. let him beware] in Law, a process in the spiritual court to stop the probate of a will, or the granting letters of administration.

CA'VERN, *S.* [*caverna*, Lat.] a hollow place under ground.

CA'VERNED, *Adj.* full of caverns, hollow, under-minded: dwelling in a *cavern*. "No *cavern'd* hermit." *Pope*.

CA'VERNOUS, *Adj.* full of caverns.

CAUG'HT, Participle preterite of *CAICH*. **CA'VIARE**, **CA'VEARE**, **CA'VIER**, *S.* [*caviare*, Ital.] the hard roes of sturgeon salted, made into small cakes, and dried in the sun. They are eat with oil and lemon juice, are brought from Archangel, in Muscovy; and much used by those countries where Lent is observed with any strictness.

To **CA'VIL**, *V. N.* [*caviller*, Fr.] to raise frivolous objections. Actively, to object to, to raise impertinent and frivolous objections against: "Then *cavil* the conditions." *Par. Lost*.

CA'VIL, *S.* a groundless, impertinent, objection.

CAVILLA'TION, *S.* a disposition of raising groundless objections.

CA'VILLER, *S.* a person who makes frivolous objections.

CA'VILLING, *V. N.* now in use instead of *CAVILLATION*.

CA'VILLINGLY, *Adv.* objecting in a frivolous manner.

CAVILLOUS, *Adj.* fond of starting groundless objections.

CA'VITY, *S.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] hollowness, a hollow place.

CA'UL, *S.* [*caul*, Brit.] the hinder part of a woman's cap; the silk netting in the inside of a wig. Figuratively, a kind of net. In Anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen, which covers a great part of the guts, contains them in their place, and keeps those parts warm. Also a membrane, on the head of some children, at their birth.

CAULIFEROUS, *Adj.* bearing a stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, *S.* [generally pronounced *colliflower*, from *caulis*, Lat. a stalk and *flower*] in Botany, a species of cabbage; this plant was brought from Cyprus, and though

though not brought to such perfection as to be sold in markets till 1680, yet since 1700, they have been so improved, that we have not only enough for our own use, but export vast quantities of them to Holland, and supply most nations in Europe with the seed; even in France, though situated in a warmer climate, and priding itself in its botanical perfection, very rarely can raise any before Michaelmas, whereas we have them in May, June, and July, and far exceeding any nation in Europe, either in goodness or size.

To CA'ULK, V. A. See CAKL.

CAUSABLE, Adj. that which may be effected by the operation of some cause.

CAUSAL, Adj. [*causalis*, Lat.] that which causes; relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

CAUSALITY, S. [*causalitas*, low Lat.] the operation of a cause.

CAUSATION, S. [from *causa*, low Lat.] the power of producing an effect.

CAUSATIVE, Adj. [from *causa*, Lat.] that which expresses a cause.

CAUSE, S. [*causa*, Fr. of *causa*, Lat.] that which produces any thing; a first cause is that which operates of itself; a second cause, is that which derives its power from some other. Figuratively; the reason or motive for any undertaking. In a Law sense, the matter in dispute, or subject of a law-suit; a party or side in any dispute.

To CAUSE, V. A. to produce; to effect; to be the author of.

CAUSELESSLY, Adv. without foundation; unjustly.

CAUSELESS, Adj. derived from no cause; uncaused; without just grounds, or motives.

"My fears are *causeless*." Denham.

CAUSEUR, S. that which produces.

CAUSEY, or CAUSEWAY, S. [the first spelling is proper, the second erroneous, from *causey*, Fr.] a massive collection of stone, stakes, &c. serving as a narrow path in wet or marshy places, or as a mole to retain the waters of a pond, or prevent a river from overflowing the lower grounds.

CAUSTIC, or CAUSTICAL, Adj. [from *causis*, Gr. to burn] in Medicine, that which operates like fire.

CAUSTIC, S. a remedy which operates like fire, by destroying the part to which it is applied, and by rarifying the humours underneath, discharges the aqueous parts, and produces a kind of dry crust. It is used to eat off proud flesh, &c.

CAUTELOUS, Adj. [*cauteleux*, Fr.] wary, cautious, circumspect, including the weighing the consequences of a thing in one's mind; also cunning, treacherous.

CAUTELOUSLY, Adv. warily; cautiously; cunningly.

CAUTERIZATION, S. [from *cauterize*] the consuming flesh by hot irons, or caustic medicines.

To CAUTERIZE, V. A. [*cauteriser*, Fr.]

in Surgery, to consume by the application of a cautery.

CAUTERY, S. [from *causis*, Gr.] in Medicine, an application which destroys the texture of the parts by its violent activity, used to burn, scar, or eat through some solid part of the body.

CAUTION, S. [Fr. *cautio*, Lat.] a prudent manner of acting, wherein a person weighs the consequences of an undertaking; wariness; foresight. Provision made to prevent any particular event, or evil; warning.

CAUTIONARY, Adj. given as a security.

CAUTIOUS, Adj. [from *cautus*, Lat.] wary; opposed to rash, or thoughtless; watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, Adv. warily.

CAUTIOUSNESS, S. the guarding against any bad consequence, or preventing any danger; a prudent, wary conduct; circumspection.

To CAW, V. N. to make a noise like a crow, &c.

To CEASE, V. N. [*cesser*, Fr.] to forbear or discontinue; to rest; to be extinct or fail; to put a stop or an end to.

CEASELESS, Adj. without intermission, pause, or respite; eternally.

CECUTIENCY, S. [*cecudentia*, Lat.] a tendency to blindness, a dimness of sight, wherein a person can but just distinguish objects.

CEDAR, S. [*cedrus*, Lat.] in Botany, a tree, a native of mount Libanus, its wood is esteemed incorruptible, and was made use of by Solomon in building the temple; an oil is extracted from it which is reputed to be a great preserver of books and parchments, and is mentioned as indued with that quality by classic authors. It is an ever-green; prodigious thick, and resembles a pyramid.

CEDRINE, Adj. [*cedrinus*, Lat.] belonging to the cedar-tree.

To CEIL, V. A. [*ceci*, Lat.] to cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, S. [from *ceci*] the upper part of roof of a room, or a lay or covering of plaster over laths, nailed on the bottom of the joists, which bear the floor of an upper room.

To CELEBRATE, V. A. [*celebro*, Lat.] to make honourable mention of, including the idea of superiour excellence and veneration; to praise or commend. To perform the solemn rites of any particular day.

CELEBRATION, S. [from *celebratum*, of *celebro*, Lat.] the performance of any rite; praise, fame, renown.

CELEBRIOUS, Adj. [*celeber*, Lat.] famed, renowned, celebrated.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, S. renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, S. [*celebritas*, Lat.] renown; fame.

CELERITY, [*celeritas*, Lat.] swiftness, opposed to slowness; velocity; rapidity.

CELERY, S. in Botany, a species of parsley, used in salads.

CELES'TIAL, *Adj.* [*cælestis*, *Lat.*] in the heavenly regions, applied to situation; angelical.

CELESTIALLY, *Adv.* heavenly, angelically.

CELIBACY, *S.* [from *caelebs*, *Lat.*] the unmarried state.

CELIBATE, *S.* [from *caelibatus*, *Lat.*] a single life. See **CELIBACY**.

CELL, *S.* [*cella*, *Lat.* *καὶλα*, *Gr.* and **חֵלֶל** *Heb.*] a hollow place; a little apartment, wherein the ancient monks used to dwell; a small apartment in a prison. In Anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cavities wherein fluids are lodged. In Botany, the hollow places in the husks or pods of plants; the little divisions in beehives, in which the honey is stored: their hexagonal form gives us no inconsiderable idea of their prudence, or rather the wisdom of providence, because it is the only form in which they could have framed them to lose less room by interstices, or to have made them more capacious. The circle, triangle or square, could not have served their purpose so well, and their pitching on the only figure, which human prudence could have contrived for their benefit, shews them to be animated by a principle equal to that of human reason in this case, and reminds us that God is every where entering all things by his wisdom, as well as sustaining them by his power.

CELLAR, *S.* [*cella*, *Lat.*] a place under ground for keeping stores.

CELLARAGE, *S.* cellar-room.

CELLULAR, *Adj.* [*cellula*, *Lat.*] abounding in little cells or cavities.

CEMENT, *S.* [*cementum*, *Lat.*] any glutinous substance used to stick things together. Bacon mentions a cement made of flour, whites of eggs, and bones powdered, which, he says, becomes as hard as marble. Among Chemists, the matter used for joining their vessels together. Figuratively, that which unites.

To **CEMENT**, *V. A.* to unite; to join.
To **CEMENT**, *V. N.* to join together in such a manner as not to be easily divided.

CEMENTATION, *S.* the act of joining by cement. Among Refiners, the art of purifying metals by a cement made of bricks, crocus martis, and veneris, alum, vitriol, salt, bloodstone, nitre, sulphur, sal ammoniac, sal gem, &c.

CEMETRY, *S.* [*αἰματηριον*, *Gr.*] a church yard, or burying ground.

CENOBITICAL, *Adj.* [from *κινος*, and *βας*, *Gr.*] living in community. "Eremitical, and cenobitical nuns." *Stillborn fleet.*

CENSER, *S.* [*encensaire*, *Fr.*] the vessel in which incense is burnt.

CENSOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] a Roman magistrate employed to inspect and correct the people. Used by moderns to signify a person given to find fault and censure.

CENSORIAN, *Adj.* [from *censor*] relating to a censor.

CENSORIOUS, *Adj.* addicted to find fault.

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fault with the actions or productions of others; a word of reproach including ill-natured severity in the person guilty of it. "Censorious of his neighbours." *Watts.*

CENSORIOUSLY, *Adv.* in a severe, censorious manner.

CENSORSHIP, *S.* the office of a censor.

CENSURABLE, *Adj.* deserving censure; blameable.

CENSURE, *S.* [*cenfura*, *Lat.*] the act of blaming; a reproof, or reprimand. In Ecclesiastical Government, a punishment inflicted on a person.

To **CENSURE**, *V. A.* to reprove a person publicly; to reprimand; blame; or find fault with; to condemn.

CENSURER, *S.* a person who is fond of censuring; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

CEN T, *S.* [an abbreviation of *centum*, *Lat.*] used to express the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, the rate of commissions, &c. and signifies the proportion or sum lost, or gained, &c. in every 100, thus 5 per cent. loss, implies that the seller hath lost 5 pounds on every 100 pounds.

CEN TAUR, *S.* [*centaurus*, *Lat.*] an imaginary being, represented by ancient poets, as composed partly of the human and partly of the brute species. In Astronomy, a constellation in the south hemisphere.

CENTISMAL, *S.* [*centesimus*, *Lat.*] the hundredth place in decimal arithmetic.

CENTIPEDE, *S.* [from *centum*, *Lat.*] a venomous insect, in the West-Indies, so called from its having a prodigious number of feet.

CENTLIVRE, *Mrs.* Susan. This lady was daughter of one Mr. Freeman of Holbeach in Lincolnshire, who altho' he had been possessed of no inconsiderable estate, yet being a dissenter, and a zealous parliamentarian, was at the time of the restoration extremely persecuted, as were also the family of his wife, who was daughter of Mr. Markam, a gentleman of a good estate at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, but of the same political principles with Mr. Freeman, so that his estate was confiscated, and he himself compelled to fly to Ireland. How long he staid there I have not been able to trace, nor whether our authoress, who from a comparison of concurring circumstances, I imagine, must have been born about 1680, drew her first breath in that kingdom, or in England. These are particulars all her historians have been silent in regard to, yet I am apt to conjecture that she was born in Ireland, as I think it probable her mother might not return to her native country, till after the death of her husband, which happened when this girl was only three years old. Be this as it will, we find her left to the wide world by the death of her mother also, before she had completed her twelfth year. Whincop relates a romantic story of her in a very early period of her life, which although he seems mitta-

ken in some parts of her history, (at least either he or Jacob must have been so) having made her father survive her mother, and even to have married again before his death, yet as he seems to have taken pains in collecting many circumstances of her life which are nowhere else related, I cannot think myself authorized entirely to omit it. He tells us that after her father's death, finding herself very ill treated by her stepmother, she determined, though almost destitute of money and every other necessary, to go up to London to seek a better fortune than what she had hitherto experienced. That as she was proceeding on her journey on foot, she was met by a young gentleman from the university of Cambridge, (whose name, by the way he informs us of, and was no other than that afterwards well known Anthony Hammond, Esq;) who was so extremely struck with her youth and beauty, and so affected with the distress which her circumstances naturally declared in her countenance, that he fell instantly in love with her, and enquiring into the particulars of her story, soon prevailed on her inexperienced innocence to seize on the protection he offered her, and go with him to Cambridge, where, equipping her in boy's cloaths, he introduced her to his intimates at college as a relation who was come down to see the university, and pass some time with him there; and that they continued this intercourse for some months, till at length, fixed perhaps with possession, or perhaps afraid that the affair would be discovered at the university, he persuaded her to come to London, providing her however with a considerable sum of money, and a letter of recommendation to a gentlewoman of his acquaintance in town, sealing the whole with a promise, which however it does not appear he ever performed, of speedily following her to London, and there renewing their amorous intercourse. If this story is true, it must have happened when she was extremely young; Whincop, as well as the other writers acknowledging that she was married in her sixteenth year to a nephew of the late Sir Stephen Fox. But that gentleman not living with her above a twelve month, her wit and beauty soon procured her a second husband, whose name was Carrol, and who was an officer in the army, but he having the misfortune to be killed in a duel within about a year and half after the marriage, she became a second time a widow. This loss was a severe affliction to her, as she appears to have sincerely loved this gentleman. Partly perhaps to divert her melancholy, but chiefly it is probable for the sake of a support, she now applied to her pen, and became a votary to the muses, and it is under this name of Carrol that some of her earlier pieces were published. Her first attempt was in tragedy, in a play called the Perjured Hus-

band; yet her natural vivacity leading her afterwards more to comedy, we find but one more attempt in the buskin among eighteen dramatic pieces which she afterwards wrote.

Such an attachment she seems to have had to the theatre, that she even became herself a performer, though it is probable of no great merit, as she never rose above the station of a country actress. However, she was not long in this way of life, for in 1706, performing the part of Alexander the Great, in Lee's *Rival Queens*, at Windsor, where the court then was, she wounded the heart of one Mr. Joseph Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth, or in other words, principal cook to her majesty, who soon after married her, and after passing several years happily together, she died at his house in Spring-Garden, Charing-Cross, on the 1st of December, 1723, and was buried in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields.

Thus did she at length happily close a life, which at its first setting out was overclouded with difficulty and misfortune. She for many years enjoyed the intimacy and esteem of the most eminent wits of the time, viz. Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Rowe, Budgell, Farquhar, Dr. Sewall, &c. and very few authors received more tokens of esteem and patronage from the Great; to which however the consideration of her sex, and the power of her beauty, of which she possessed a considerable share, might, in some degree, contribute.

Her disposition was good-natured, benevolent and friendly, and her conversation if not what could be called witty, was at least sprightly and entertaining. Her family had been warm party folks, and she seemed to inherit the same disposition from them, maintaining the strictest attachment to whig principles, even in the most dangerous times, and a most zealous regard for the illustrious house of Hanover. This party spirit, however, which breathes even in many of her dramatic pieces, procured her some friends and many enemies.

As a writer, it is no very easy thing to estimate her rank. It must be allowed that her plays do not abound with wit, and that the language of them is sometimes even poor, enervate, incorrect and puerile, but then her plots are busy and well conducted, and her characters in general natural and well marked. But as plot and character are undoubtedly the body and soul of comedy; and language and wit, at best, but the cloathing and external ornaments, it is certainly less excusable to shew a deficiency in the former, than in the latter. And the success of some of Mrs. Centlivre's plays plainly evince that the first will strike the minds of an audience more powerfully than the last, since her comedy of the *Busy Body*, which all the players had decreed before its appearance, which Mr.

Wilks

Wilks had even for a time absolutely refused to play in, and which the audience came prejudiced against, roused their attention in despite of that prejudice, and forced a run of thirteen nights, while Mr. Congreve's *Way of the World*, which perhaps contains more true intrinsic wit, and unexceptionable accuracy of language than any dramatic piece ever written, brought on the stage with every advantage of recommendation, and when the author was in the height of reputation, could scarcely make its way at all. Nay, I have been confidently assured, that the very same great actor I mentioned just now, made use of this remarkable expression with regard to her *Bold Stroke for a Wife*, viz. "that not only her play would be damn'd, but she herself be damn'd for writing it." Yet we find it still standing on the list of acting plays, nor is it ever performed without meeting with the approbation of the audience, as do also her *Busy Body*, *Wonder*, and *Artifice*.

That Mrs. Centlivre was very perfectly acquainted with life, and closely read the moods and manners of mankind, no one I think can doubt who reads her comedies; but what appears to me the most extraordinary is, when we consider her history, the disadvantages she must have labour'd under by being so early left to bustle with the world, and that all the education she could have had must have been owing to her own application and assiduity, when I say we consider her as an absolutely self-cultivated genius, it is astonishing to find the traces of so much reading and learning as we meet with in many of her pieces, since for the drawing of the various characters she has presented us with, she must have perfectly well understood the *French*, *Dutch* and *Spanish* languages, all the provincial dialects of her own, and somewhat even of the *Latin*, since all these she occasionally makes use of, and whenever she does so, it is constantly with the utmost propriety and the greatest accuracy. In a word, I cannot help giving it as my opinion, that if we do not allow her to be the very first of our female writers, she has but one above her, and may justly be plac'd next to her predecessor in dramatic glory, the great Mrs. *Behn*. She wrote

1. *Artifice*. Comedy.
2. *Basset Table*. Com.
3. *Bean's Duel*. Com.
4. *Bickerstaff's Burying*. F.
5. *Bold Stroke for a Wife*. C.
6. *Busy Body*. Com.
7. *Cruel Gift*. Trag.
8. *Gamester*. Com.
9. *Gotham Election*. Farce.
10. *Love at a Venture*. Com.
11. *Love's Contrivances*. Com.
12. *Man's Bewitch'd*. Com.
13. *MARLOT*. Com.

14. *Perjur'd Husband*. Trag.
15. *Perplex'd Lovers*. Com.
16. *Platonic Lady*. Com.
17. *Stolen Heiress*. Com.
18. *Wife well managed*. Farce.
19. *Wonder*. Com.

CE'NTO, S. [Ital. and Lat. a cloak made of patches] in poetry, a piece wholly composed of verses from other authors.

CENTRAL, Adj. [from *centre*] relating to, or placed in the centre, "*Central earth*." *Pope*. Dark as at the center. "*Central night*." *Par. Lost*.

CENTRALLY, Adv. entirely; perpendicularly; relating to the centre of gravity. "Rests centrally upon it." *Dryd*.

CENTRE, S. [*centrum*, Lat.] the point or middle of a line or plain, which divides it into two equal parts. *Centre* of a bastion, is a point in the middle of the gorge. The *centre* of a battalion, is the middle of a battalion. The *centre* of a circle, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre* of gravity, is that point about which all the parts of a body balance each other. *Centre* of motion, is that point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move about it.

To CE'NTRE, V. A. to fix on; to tend to; to be collected together. "Thy joys are centred all on me alone." *Prior*. To meet, like rays in a centre.

CENTRIC, Adj. placed or situated in the centre. *Central*.

CENTRIFUGAL, Adj. flying or receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, Adj. [from *centrum*, Lat. and *peto*, Lat.] tending towards the centre.

CENTRY, S. See SENTRY, or SENTINEL.

To CENTURIATE, V. A. [*centurio*, Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

CENTURION, S. [*centurio*, Lat.] a military officer who commanded an hundred men.

CENTURY, S. [*centuria*, Lat.] a hundred years, applied to time; a hundred men applied to persons.

CEPHALIC, Adj. [from *κεφαλη*, Gr. the head] remedies for disorders in the head; and are such as attenuate the blood so, as to make it circulate through the capillary vessels of the brain.

CERA'STES, S. [Gr. from *κερας*, Gr. a horn] a serpent supposed to have horns. "*Cerastes horn'd*." *Par. Lost*.

CERATE, S. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] an ointment, made of oil, wax and other ingredients.

CERATED, Adj. [*ceratus*, Lat.] covered with wax.

CERECLOTH, S. a cloth spread with cerate or other ointment, or salve.

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CEREMENTS, S. [from *cera*, Lat., wax] cloths dipped in melted wax, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped.

CEREMONIAL, Adj. relating to a ceremony; consisting in mere external show; formal. Used substantively, an external rite.

CEREMONIOUS, Adj. [from *ceremony*] consisting in external rites; superstitious; formal. Figuratively, awful. "O the sacrifice, how *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly." *Sbak.*

CEREMONIOUSLY, Adv. in a polite and civil manner, wherein a person shews more compliment than real friendship.

CEREMONY, S. [*ceremonia*, Lat.] an outward rite, or external form in religion. Polite address, or the manner used in order to show civility in external behaviour.

CERTAIN, Adj. [*certus*, Lat.] resolved, determined; sure, clear, so as to admit no doubt.

CERTAINLY, Adv. without doubt, question, or scruple.

CERTAINTY, S. the state of being sure of a thing. A physical certainty, is that which depends on the evidence of sense; a mathematical certainty, is that which no man any ways doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A moral certainty, is that whose proof depends on clearness of testimony; and when these concur cannot be doubted of without obliquity. Figuratively, an event which must necessarily happen.

CERTIFICATE, S. [*certifico*, low Lat.] a testimony in writing to certify any truth. Also any testimony.

To **CERTIFY**, V. A. [*certifier*, Fr.] to give certain notice of a thing. To attest.

CERTIORARI, S. [Lat.] a writ for the chancery or court of King's-bench, directed to an inferior court, to demand the records of a cause there depending; and is obtained on complaint that the party who seeks it, is not like to have a fair trial in the inferior court. *Fitz. Nat. Brev.* 242. 2. *Lill. Abr.* 253. 2. *Holst's Hist. P. C.* 215.

CERTITUDE, S. [*certitudo*, Lat.] freedom from doubt. See **CERTAINTY**.

CERVICAL, Adj. [from *cerviculus*, Lat.] situated in the neck: the cervical nerves, are so called from their being situated in the neck.

CERVIX, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the hinder part of the neck.

CERUMEN, S. [Lat.] ear-wax, at its first discharge from the glands it is fluid, but grows hard afterwards; the design of providence in securing this organ, both by the consistence, and bitterness of this excrement, from the inroads of insects, cannot be sufficiently admired and adored.

CERUSSE, S. [*cerussa*, Lat.] white-lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paste. As it is used by ladies as a beautifier, it will not be

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unseasonable to inform them, that it spoils the eye-sight, and if drawn in with the breath, causes incurable asthma, and is a rank poison, if swallowed with the spittle; anticipates old age, and furrows with wrinkles "the human face divine." *Sbak.*

CESARIAN, Adj. [from *Cæsar*] in Anatomy, the *cesarian* section, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive. Those so delivered are called *cæsareans*, such were Julius Cæsar, Scipio Africanus, Manlius, and Edward VI.

To **CESS**, V. A. [of *assessare*, Ital.] to tax, to assess, to rate; or lay a rate upon.

CESS, S. [see the verb] a tax; the act of levying rates; or taxing. Proportion, conception, bounds; compute, or the power of computing, or estimating. "The poor jade is wrong in the withers out of all *cess*." *Sbak.*

CESSATION, S. [*cessatio*, Lat.] a pause, rest, or stop. Figuratively, a trace.

CESSIBLE, Adj. giving way to a stroke with ease, or without resistance.

CESSION, S. [Fr. *cessio*, Lat.] the act of yielding without resistance. In Common Law, an act whereby a person transfers his right to another. In Civil Law, a surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment, a kind of bankruptcy. In Ecclesiastic Law, the doing of some act, or assuming some charge, whereby a person's benefice becomes vacant; such as the accepting of a second living when the first is rated at more than 8 l. in the king's books.

CESSIONARY, Adj. having delivered all his effects. See **CESSION**.

CESTUS, S. [Lat.] a girdle, which the poets ascribe to Venus.

CETACEOUS, Adj. [from *cete*, Lat. a whale] of the whale kind.

C. FAUT, S. in Music, one of the notes in the gamut.

CHA'D, S. a round kind of a fish.

To **CHAFE**, V. A. [*echauffer*, Fr.] to warm by rubbing; to make sore by friction. "Like an angry boar, *chafed* with sweat." *Sbak.* To make angry; neuterly, to grow angry or fret.

CHAFE, S. [from the verb] anger, heat, or peevish warmth.

CHAFER, S. [*cafier*, Sax. *keber*, Belg. *keaffer*, Teut.] a yellow beetle, with two antennæ or horns, making a very loud buzzing noise when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are sometimes called *May-bugs*.

CHAFF, S. [*cheaf*, Sax. *kaf*, Belg.] the husks of corn, which is separated from the flour by winnowing. Figuratively, any thing worthless.

To **CHAFFER**, V. N. [*kaaffen*, Belg. to buy] to make a bargain. To haggle, to buy, to truck or exchange.

CHAFFERER, S. one who buys; or en-

deavours to purchase a thing cheap; a haggler.

CHAFFERY, S. buying, or selling. Traffic.

CHAFFINCH, S. according to *Phillips* a song bird so called from its delighting in chaff.

CHAFFY, Adj. consisting of chaff, like chaff. Light.

CHAFFING-DISH, S. an utensil to contain coals for warming; keeping any thing warm; sometimes placed on tables, and fitted with a handle.

CHAGRIN, S. [pronounced *shagreen*, from *chegrine*, Fr.] unevenness of temper, ill-humour; displeasure, peevishness.

To CHAGRIN, V. A. [*chagriner*, Fr.] to tease; vex, or make uneasy.

CHA'IN, S. [*chaîne*, Fr.] a collection of round pieces of metal linked together. An ornament used round the neck by several magistrates. Iron links, with which beasts or prisoners are secured. In Surveying, a series of iron links, used for measuring land. Figuratively, in the plural, a state of slavery. A series of things dependant on each other.

To CHA'IN, V. A. [from the noun] to secure, or confine with a chain. To enslave. "Who chained his country." *Pope*. To unite in friendship. "In this vow do chain my soul with thine." *Shak*.

CHAIN-PUMP, S. a double pump used in large English vessels, which yields a great quantity of water.

CHA'IN-SHOT, S. two half bullets fastened together by a chain, used at sea.

CHA'IN-WORK, S. work with open spaces, like the links of a chain; and not unlike philigree work. "Nets of chequer-work and wreaths of chain-work." 1 *Kings* vii. 17.

CHA'IR, S. [*chair*, Fr.] a seat for one person, with a back to it. The seat of justice, or authority. A covered carriage born by two men; a sedan. To take the chair, implies that a person presides at an assembly, or club.

CHA'IRMAN, S. one who presides at an assembly or club. One who carries a chair, or sedan.

CHA'ISE, S. [Fr.] an open carriage on two wheels drawn by a single horse. Also a chicle drawn by two horses.

CHALCOGRAPHY, S. [from *χαλκος* Gr. and *γραφω*] the art of engraving, writing on brass.

CH'ALDER; CHALDRON, CHAUDRON, S. a dry measure for coals, containing 52 sacks. The chaldron should weigh 2000 lb. On board ship, 21 chaldrons are allowed to the score.

CHA'LICE, S. [Fr. *calice*, Sax. *kelch*, Teut.] formerly used for a cup, or drinking vessel with a foot to it. "I'll have prepared him, — a calice for the ponce," *Shak*. The vases

used at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

CHA'LICED, Adj. [from *calice*] formed in the shape of a cup, or having a cup: "On caliced flow'rs." *Shak*.

CHA'LK, S. [pronounced *cheuk*, *calch*, Brit.] a white marle, for its purity, exceeding all other marles. It is of great service in the heart-burn, in the worms, and when asses milk is apt to curdle on the stomach: scraped into sour beer, it blunts its acidities, and recovers it.

To CHA'LK, V. A. to rub or mark, with chalk; to measure with chalk. To direct; point out. "Chalk'd out a way for others." *Dryd*.

CHA'LKY, Adj. abounding with chalk; white with chalk.

To CHA'LLERGE, V. A. [*challenger*, Fr.] to dare a person to fight. Figuratively, to dare a person to enter into a literary contest. To accuse. "Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness." *Shak*. To lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLERGE, S. a provocation, or summons to fight. A claim of a thing, as a right. In Law, an exception against a person.

CHA'LLERER, S. one who defies or provokes, another person to fight him. A claimant. In Law, one who objects to a juror.

CHALYBEATE, Adj. [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel] impregnated with steel.

CHAM, S. [Pers. mighty lord, Slav.] the title of the sovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMBER, S. [*chamber*, Brit. *chambre*, Fr.] any room between the ground floor, and garrets of a house. A retired room. An apartment, occupied as a public office or court of justice. Any cavity. A species of ordinance. "Cinnoons, demicanuons, chambers" *Cariden*.

To CHAMBER, V. N. to be wanton with woman.

CHAMBERER, S. [from *chamber* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man] one that is addicted to women, and intrigues.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. [*hammerling*, Teut. *chambellan*, Fr.] one who has the care of a chamber. The Lord great chamberlain, is the sixth officer of the crown, has the provision of every thing at the house of lords, disposes of the sword of state; dresses and undresses the king at his coronation, having for his fee, the king's-bed, all the furniture of his chamber, his night clothes, the silver basin in which he washes, and all the towels. Lord chamberlain of the household, has the oversight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, excepting the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues. In London, the

the *chamberlain* has the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, and makes free, &c. Sir Stephen Theodore Janstian, the present *chamberlain* of London, is an ornament and an honour to human nature.

CH'AMBERLAINSHIP, S. the office and duty of a *chamberlain*.

CHAMBER-MAID, S. a maid-servant, who attends and takes care of the chambers.

To CHAMBLET, V. N. [*schambelat*, Arab. watered cloth] to be variegated; to appear like cloth or silk, watered by the calenderer. "Some have the veins more varied or *chambled*," Bacon.

CHAME'LION, S. [*χαμαιλεων*, Gr.] See CHAMELEON, though this is the proper spelling.

CHAMOMILE, S. [*χάμαϊς*, Gr. on the ground, and *μαλον*, Gr. a fruit] in Botany, a plant so called, from its trailing along the ground. Hoffman says, that the flowers of this simple are more beneficial and kind to the intestines, than those of any other plant, and prescribes them for clysters; but experience seems to have given it a greater recommendation than his pen; since nothing is more common than clysters of this sort.

To CHAMP, V. A. [*champayer*, Fr.] to grind any thing hard with the teeth, so as to render it fit to swallow.

CHAMPAIGN, S. [*campagne*, Fr.] a flat, open country.

CHAMPARTY, or CHAMPERTY, S. [from *champ*, Fr. lands and *partir*, Fr. to divide] in Law, a contract made either with the plaintiff or defendant, for giving part of the thing sued for, to the person who undertakes to bear the charges of a suit, provided he succeeds therein. 1 Inst. 368. Those who are guilty of it, are liable to imprisonment for three years, and a fine at the king's pleasure. 28 Edw. 1. c. 11.

CHAMPIGNON, S. [Fr. pronounced *champignon*] in Botany, a plant of a roundish form like a button, the upper part and stalk of which are very white, the under when opened of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken very white, when suffered to grow they will expand till the head becomes flat, or parallel to the horizon. The seeds of this vegetable were for some time unknown, till discovered by Dr. Fothergil, an eminent physician and naturalist.

CHAMPION, S. [Fr. *champion*, Ital.] a person who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The king's champion is an officer, who, while he is at dinner on his coronation day, challenges any to contest the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and sends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee.

CH'ANCE, S. [Fr.] a word which implies that an event was unexpected, or that the

cause of a thing is unknown. A future event; an unforeseen calamity or misfortune; a thing which was not intended; the manner of deciding things, whose decision is not reducible to any rules. "A chance at cards." No chance, is used to imply no probability of succeeding, or that the number of chances against a person is so many, that those for him are comparatively none.

To CH'ANCE, V. N. to happen unexpectedly.

CH'ANCE-MEDLEY, S. the killing of a person, without design.

CH'ANCEABLE, Adj. without design, accidental. "Chanceable coming in of *Isabella*" Sidney.

CH'ANCEL, S. [*chancel*, Norman Fr. the choir of a church] the eastern part of a church, from the altar to the rail that incloses it.

CH'ANCELLOR, S. [*chancelleur*, Fr.] a word of various significations. The *lord high chancellor*, is the chief administrator of justice next the king, is invested with absolute power to mitigate the severity of the law in his decisions, has the disposition of all ecclesiastic benefices in the gift of the crown under 20 l. per ann. in the king's books, and takes place of all the nobility, excepting the royal family, and the archbishop of Canterbury. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who takes care of the interest of the crown. *Chancellor of an University*; is the chief magistrate, who seals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place. *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter, keeps the register and delivers transcripts of it under the seal of their order.

CH'ANCELLORSHIP, S. the office and duty of a chancellor.

CH'ANCERY, S. the highest court of judicature in this kingdom, except the parliament, whereof the lord chancellor is chief judge. Its jurisdiction is ordinary, or legal; and extraordinary or absolute. The ordinary court is that in which the lord chancellor observes the method of the common law; the extraordinary, that wherein he has an unlimited power, which he exercises in mitigating the rigour of the law, and giving remedy by bill and answer.

CH'ANCER, S. [Fr. pronounced *chancre*] in Surgery, a tubercle which has its seat in the mucous humour that fills the vesicular texture. An ulcer usually arising from an inordinate use of women.

CH'ANCROUS, Adj. that has the qualities of a chancre.

CH'ANDELER, S. [from *chandel*, Fr. a candle] a branch for holding candles.

CH'ANDLER, S. [*chandelier*, Fr.] a person who makes and sells candles.

To CH'ANGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr.] to give

give one thing for another; to resign one thing for another; to give a person the value of money in other coin. To alter. Figuratively, to make a thing better or worse. Applied to the moon, to increase, or decrease.

CHA'NGE, S. the act of giving any thing for another. Novelty; in ringing, the alteration of the order in which sets of bells are rung.

CH'ANGEABLE, Adj. that which may be changed; inconstant; fickle; applied to colour, that which appears different in different positions.

CH'ANGEABLENESS, S. want of consistency, fickleness; what is liable to alteration.

CH'ANGEABLY, Adv. so as to be subject to alteration; inconstantly.

CH'ANGEFUL, Adj. altering upon slight grounds; fickle; inconstant.

CH'ANGELING, S. a child taken in room of another. A fool, natural, or idiot; one apt to alter his sentiments frequently.

CHA'NNEL, S. [*canal* Fr. *canalis*, Lat.] the hollow in which running waters flow; the arm of a sea, or a narrow river. Figuratively, a hollow place worn by any running stream. "Scalding tears that wore a *chan-nel*." Dryd. In architecture, the gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NT, V. A. [*chanter*, Fr.] to sing; to celebrate in songs or hymns; to sound a chord with the voice to any musical instrument.

CHA'NT, S. [from the verb] a song; a tune; a tune used in a cathedral.

CHAN'TER, S. [from *chant* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man] a singer to a cathedral; a singer.

CHA'N'TRESS, S. a female singer.

CHA'NTRY, S. a chapel endowed for priests to say the mass in.

CHA'OS, S. [Gr.] the original confused mass of matter out of which all visible things were made, called by Moses, *Tobhu*, *Tobhu*, Heb. and which seems to have been believed by almost all nations, as may be collected from Burnet's *Archæologia Philosophica*, and the notes in Le Clerc's edition of Grotius, on the truth of the Christian religion. Any confused irregular mixture.

CHAO'TIC, Adj. resembling a chaos.

To CHAP, V. A. [*kippen*, Belg.] to break into chinks by excessive heat, applied to land; appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHAP, S. an opening or cleft in the ground, owing to excessive drought.

CHAP, S. [seldom used in the singular, unless by anatomists] the upper or under part of the mouth of a beast.

CHAP'E, S. [*chappe*, Fr. *chapa*, Span.] the hook by which a sword is fastened to the scabbard; the steel ring by which a buckle is held to the strap.

CHA'PEL, S. [Fr. *capella*, Lat.] a little church; or small building, either adjoining to, or making part of a cathedral or church, or else built at a distance from it, wherein divine service is performed; when at a distance it is called a chapel of ease. Likewise a name given to a printer's work-house, from that business being originally carried on in a chapel.

CHA'PELESS, Adj. nothing to fasten it; no *chape*.

CHAPELRY, S. the jurisdiction or limits of a chapel.

CHA'PLAIN, S. [*capellanus*, Lat.] one who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service, of some noble personage to perform divine service, and instruct the family in their duty to God. His majesty can retain as many as he pleases, who have the power of holding as many benefices as he thinks proper to give them; an archbishop may retain 8 chaplains, a duke or bishop 6, a marquis or earl 5, a viscount 4, a baron 3, and a dutches, marchioness, countess and baroness, being widows, 2; all which may purchase a licence or dispensation, and take two benefices with cure by 21 Hen. viii. c. 12.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, S. the office or revenue of a chaplain.

CHAPLESS, Adj. having no flesh.

CHAPLET, S. [*chapelet*, Fr.] a wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the romish church a string of beads. In architecture, a little moulding, cut or carved in round beads.

CHAP'MAN, S. [*coepman*, Sax.] A buyer or seller.

CHAPS, S. [plural of *chap*, *capillus*, Sax.] the mouth of a beast or prey. Used vulgarly for the mouth of a human creature.

CHAP'T, or CHAP'PED, *particip. pass.* of *chap*.

CHAP'TER, S. [*chapitre*, Fr. *capitulum*, Lat.] the division of a book; hence, to the end of the chapter, is a phrase implying throughout; to the end. In Canon Law, a congregation of clergymen, under the dean, in a cathedral church.

CHA'R, S. in Natural History, a fish, a kind of golden alpine trout, breeding in Winander mere, in Lancashire, and other northern lakes.

CHA'R, S. [pronounced *chair* from *cara*, Sax. care,] work done, by the day, by a woman.

To CHA'R, V. N. [pronounced *chair*] to do the occasional house work of a family.

CHA'RWOMAN, S. a woman, hired accidentally, or for odd days, to clean a house or do other offices of a maid-servant.

CHA'RAC'ER, S. [Lat. *character*, Gr.] a figure or mark to convey some idea to the mind. A letter of the alphabet. The peculiarities of a person's hand-writing, distinguishing

guishing it from all others. An assemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one person is distinguished from another. Office, dignity or authority.

To **CHARACTER**, V. A. to engrave. "These precepts *en* thy memory, see thou *character*," *Shaksp.*

CHARACTERISTIC, **CHARACTERISTICAL**, Adj. that which distinguishes from any thing of the same species.

CHARACTERISTIC, S. a peculiar mark, or assemblage of qualities which distinguishes a person. In Grammar, the principal letter of a word which is preserved in most of its tenses and moods, derivatives, or compounds, serving to fix its etymology, or to ascertain its conjugation. Characteristic of a logarithm, is its index or exponent.

To **CHARACTERISE**, V. A. to describe a person or thing by the properties, which distinguish it from others. To mark with a peculiar stamp or form.

CHARCOAL, S. a kind of coal made of oak half burnt. That for powder mills is made of elder wood. The prodigious number of its pores deserves remark, there being according to microscopical observations, not less than 5,724,000 in a piece of an inch diameter. It is used generally in such works as require a strong clear fire; but as it soon destroys the elasticity of the air is very dangerous, very insidious, and destroys life gradually and imperceptibly.

To **CHARGE**, V. A. [*chargere, caricare, Ital.*] to commit to a person's care, used with the particle *with*. To make a person debtor, to impute, or ascribe. To require as a duty, or impose as a task. To accuse. "His angels he charged *with* folly." *Jeb* iv. 18. To command preteritorily. "Charged with space with inscriptions." "Charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories." *Addis.* Applied to fire-arms, *to charge* is to load.

CHARGE, S. a thing delivered to another's care. A command, precept or law. A commission, or post; accusation. Figuratively, the person entrusted to the care, protection, or custody of another. The exhortation of a judge to a jury. Expence or cost, generally used in the plural number. A quantity of money a person carries with him. "He had a great *charge* of money." In war, an attack, or onset. The quantity of powder, &c. with which fire-arms are loaded. In Heraldry, any figure or thing borne or represented in an escutcheon, or coat of arms.

CHARGEABLE, Adj. requiring great sums of money; expensive; costly. Required of a person as a debt, duty or crime. "Some fault *chargeable* upon him." *South.* Liable to be blamed or accused, followed by *with*. "*Chargeable with* something worse." *Spear.* No 286.

CHARGEABLENESS, S. the quality of requiring much money to support it. Expensiveness, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, Adv. in a costly manner; at a great expence.

CHARGER, S. [*kabr, Belg.*] a large dish.

CHARILY, Adv. in a deliberate, cautious manner, opposed to *rashness*.

CHARINESS, S. a deliberate and circumspect manner of proceeding; a nicety or delicacy. Scrupulousness.

CHARIOT, S. [*char-rad, Brit.*] a covered four-wheeled carriage, having only back seats.

CHARIOTEER, S. a driver of a chariot.

CHARITABLE, Adj. [*charitable, Fr.*] inclinable to assist the afflicted and distressed with relief, do good even to enemies, and to pass the most favourable construction upon the words or actions of others.

CHARITABLY, Adv. in a kind, benevolent manner; without the least censoriousness or malignity.

CHARITY, S. [*charité, Fr. caritas, Lat.*] a benevolent principle, exerting itself in acts of kindness and affection to all persons without respect to party or nation, and including in it not only a tender and affectionate regard for their interests, and a ready application of relief in their distresses, but a generous opinion of all their words and actions, putting the most favourable construction on both, even though the persons are our most inveterate enemies.

To **CHARK**, V. A. [*chiarigare, Ital.*] to burn to a coal, or cinder.

CHARLATAN, S. [*Fr. charlatan, Ital. ciarlare, Ital.* to trifle or prate,] a quack, a mountebank. "For *charlatans* can do no good." *Hudib.*

CHARLATANICAL, Adj. pretending to a knowledge of physic. Quackish.

CHARLATANRY, S. the practice of a quack. Figuratively, an endeavour to deceive by some pompous professions.

CHARLES'S WAIN, S. in Astronomy, seven remarkable stars in the constellation of *Ursa Major*, or the greater bear.

CHARM, [*charme, Fr.*] a kind of spell, supposed by the ignorant to have an irresistible influence; also any excellence which attracts or engages the affections.

To **CHARM**, V. A. to secure against evil by some spell. To influence by some excellence or pleasure.

CHARMER, S. a dealer in spells. One whose personal perfections attract admiration and love.

CHARMING, Part. [of *charm*] possessed of great perfections of person or mind, or other excellences.

CHARMINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to influence the mind irresistibly, and to convey

convey inexpressible pleasure.

CHA'RNAL-HOUSE, S. [*charnier*, Fr.] the place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHA'RT, S. [*charta*, Lat.] an hydrographical map, for the use of navigation. A plane *chart* is that in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal. The globular *chart* invented by de la Hire, is a meridional projection, wherein the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian is supposed equal to the sine of the angle of 45 degrees. This projection is the nearest of any to the nature of the globe.

CHA'RTER, S. [*chartre*, Fr.] in Law, a written evidence of things done between two parties. The *king's charter*, is where he makes a grant to any person or body politic; also the act of bestowing any privilege or right.

CHA'RTER-PARTY, S. [*charta*, or *carte partie*, Fr.] a deed indented, made between merchants and sea-faring-men, concerning their merchandize; settling the agreement in relation to freight between the merchant and commander, the latter of which is bound thereby to deliver the goods in good condition, at the place to which they are consigned; each party has a copy of the contract.

CHA'RTERED, Adj. invested with privileges by *charter*.

CHA'RY, Adj. [from *cara*, Sax. cautious, scrupulous.

To CHA'SE, V. A. [*chasser*, Fr.] to hunt. To pursue as an enemy. To drive from, or keep off; used with *from*. To render invisible, to drive *from* sight, applied to the stars; used with *away*. "Morn had *chas'd away* the flying stars." *Dryd*.

To CHA'SE MÉTALS. See to EN-CHACE.

CHA'SE, S. hunting. The proper object of hunting. "A beast of *chase*." *Dryd*. pursuit; or the object of a person's actions. "Honour's the noblest *chase*." *Granv*. In Law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game, somewhat less than a forest. *Chase-guns*, are those which are placed in the head or stern of a ship, the former of which are used when she is in pursuit of an enemy, and the latter when she is pursued herself.

CHA'SER, S. one who pursues, and endeavours to overtake.

CHA'SM, S. [*χασμα*, Gr.] a breach, a place unfilled, a vacant space.

CHA'STE, Adj. [*chaste*, Fr.] free from lust; free from any commerce with the other sex. True to the marriage bed; free from any obscenity.

To CHA'STEN, V. A. [*chastier*, Fr.] to correct or punish, to humble, or mortify. No. VI.

"Chasten human pride." *Prior*.

To CHASTISE, V. A. to punish or afflict; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEMENT, S. correction, or punishment inflicted with a view of deterring a person from faults, any calamity.

CHA'STITY, S. [*castité*, Fr.] freedom from lust either in thought or deed. Free from immodest words.

CHASTISLR, S. one who punishes.

CHA'STLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with the most rigorous modesty.

CHA'STNESS, S. freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modesty; abstinence from immodest expressions.

To CHA'T, V. N. [probably a contraction of the verb *chatter*] to talk on indifferent subjects, without any deep attention.

CHA'T, S. trifling, and unimproving discourse. In Botany, the keys of trees. "Añ *chats*."

CHA'THAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the river Medway, it is the principal station of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 15. and September 19, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It has a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors; it has likewise about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship-building in the king's yard, and private docks.

CHA'TTELS, S. [see CATTLE, *kathbells*, Belg.] any moveable possession. At present used only in law, for all things moveable and immovable, which are divided into real and personal, of the latter sort are gold, silver, plate, jewels, furniture, cattle, &c. real, are such as concern the reality, lands and tenements, as a lease or rent for a term of years, interest in an advowson, statute merchants, &c.

To CHATTER, S. [*caqueter*, Fr.] to talk much, merrily to pass time. To make a noise by forcibly closing the teeth, from the effects of cold.

CHA'TTER, S. a noise like that of a pie. Impertinent talk.

CHA'TTERER, S. a person who spends his time in unimproving talk.

To CHAW, V. A. [*kawwen*, Belg. *kawen*, Teut.] to cut food into small pieces by the teeth. H h

teeth. Figuratively, to endeavour to surmount a difficult point. "To see a jury *chaw*, the prickles of unpalatable law." *Dryd.*

CHA'W, S. [perhaps a corruption of *jaw*] the mouth of a beast, or that part which he chaws with. "Put hooks into thy *chaws*." *Esck* xxvii. 4.

CHE'AP, Adj. of small value, or worth; not dear.

To **CHE'APEN**, V. A. [*kaupa*, Ill.] ask the price of a commodity.

CHE'APLY, Adv. at a low price or rate; for less than it is worth.

CHE'APNESS, S. a relative term implying that a thing is purchased with little money.

CHE'AR, S. See **CHEER**.

To **CHE'AT**, V. A. to deceive; to defraud, to impose upon.

CHE'AT, S. a fraud, an impostor. A person who imposes.

CHEATER, S. a trickster; an impostor.

To **CHECK**, V. A. [from *cecco*, Fr.] to stop a thing in motion, to chide, or reprove a person in such a manner as to make him decline the prosecution of a design. To compare the flourishing part of a draught or bill, with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut. To examine an account of another, by a private one kept by a person's self. To stop short by surprise; to interfere, to clash, to have a great restraint. "If love *check* once *ceit* business." *Bacon*. "It *checks* too strong upon me." *Dryd.*

CHECK, S. [*scheck*, Teut.] a restraint, disappointment, reproof, a slight. A revolt. "Would not my wife subjects *take check*?" *Shak*. A piece of paper with one end of it adorned with flourishes, which when cut out of a book, are generally divided to prevent forgery. A counter cypher of a bank bill. An account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office. A person who examines any account. Clerk of the check, has the management of the accounts relating to the pay of the yeomen of the guard, &c. A kind of linen with blue stripes crossing each other.

To **CHECKER**, or **CHEQUER**, V. A. [from *cecco*, Fr. *cheqs*] to vary with different colours. To variegate, to diversify.

CHECKER, **CHECKER-WORK**, S. any thing painted in squares, with different colours. Work whose colours change alternately, like those of the squares in a chess board.

CHEEK, S. [*ceac*, *cheet*, *cacca*, Sax.] the fleshy parts of each side of the face below the eye. Used by mechanics to express such parts of their works or tools as consist of two parts, parallel to and resembling each other. Check-tooth is the hinder tooth, or that which is situated behind the tusk or dog's tooth; the grinders. "The *check-teeth* of a great lion." *Job* i. 6.

CHE'ER, S. [*cheer*, Fr. an entertainment]

provisions for an entertainment; gaiety, or fullness of spirits, which rejoices the mind, and in a manner glitters on the face. Good *cheer* courage or fortitude of mind to sustain troubles without being dejected. "And they were all of good *cheer*." *Acts* xxvii. 36.

To **CHE'ER**, V. A. to animate, or incite. To raise the drooping hopes of one in a state of dejection. To make joyful, to gladden. "Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*." *Pope*. To grow gay, or lively.

CHE'ERER, S. that which communicates joy.

CHE'ERFUL, Adj. abounding in gaiety, life, and spirits.

CHE'ERFULNESS, S. a disposition of mind undamped by dejection. Alacrity, vigour.

CHE'ERLESS, Adj. an absence of joy; or gay; sad, dejected, comfortable.

CHE'ERLY, Adv. in a gay, cheerful manner.

CHE'ERLY, Adj. gay, joyful, cheerful.

CHEESE, S. [*cyse*, Sax. *causu*, Brit. *caseus*, Lat.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet. When new it loads the stomach, on account of its moisture and viscidinity, but when of a tolerable age, will contribute to digest other food by the salts, with which it abounds. The art of making this necessary food, was, according to Pliny, introduced into this island by the Romans. The best reputed is that of Gloucestershire and Cheshire, tho' it must be noted that Cheddar cheese, is by all judges reckoned equal to Parmesan, and that the size of the cheeses made there is generally so great that a man can but just hand one of them to table. I myself have known one so large, that a young lady, of twelve years old, could sit within the hull of it, which had been scooped out, and had been intended as a present to lord Weymouth.

CHEESE-CAKE, S. in pastry, is made of soft curds, butter, and sugar.

CHEESE MONGER, S. one who deals in cheese; in London, the selling of butter, is likewise united to it as a branch of the same trade.

CHEESY, Adj. having the nature, qualities, form or taste of cheese.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Essex, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, two days each, for cattle. It is seated on the road to Colchester between two rivers, over which there are bridges. It is a handsome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer. It is governed by a chief constable, has only one church, which is a very ancient and large Gothic structure, and three meeting-houses of the dissenters. The town consists of about 5000 houses, which are, in general, pretty good; but the streets are paved only at the doors: however, the town lying on a small descent is always clean.

clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains several inscriptions, almost worn out by time; and it has such a supply of water, that it runs a hoghead and an half, and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are chosen, and the assizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly sessions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, 27 S. E. by S. of Saffron-Walden, 23 N. E. of Gravesend, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 51. 40.

CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHEQUER, S. See CHECKER.

To CHÉRISH, V. A. [*cherir*, Fr.] to nourish a thing from an infant and infirm state, to one of strength and maturity; to help; to encourage; to protect.

CHÉRISHER, S. one who protects and encourages.

CHERRY, S. [*ceris*, Fr. *obergia*, Ital.] In Gardening a fruit tree, with shining leaves its fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundish, or heart-shaped. It is supposed to have been first brought into Europe by Lucullus from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, in the year 680 of Rome, and about 120 years afterwards, i. e. A. D. 55, was introduced into this island. In Pharmacy, there is a simple water drawn from the stones of this fruit, which is reputed astringent.

CHERRY, Adj. resembling a cherry with regard to colour, red.

CHERUB, S. [כרוב, Heb.] a celestial spirit, in the order of angels placed next to the Seraphim.

CHERUBIC, S. angelic, resembling a cherub.

CHERUBIN, Adj. heavenly, angelical. "her cherubin look." *Shak.*

CHERVIL, S. [*cærophyllum*, Lat. from *χαρπον*, Gr.] in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, its principal umbel composed of several small ones called rays, but having itself no involucre.

To CHEERUP, V. N. [from *cheer up*] to make a noise by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, to set a song bird a singing.

CHESHIRE, an English county-palatine, 50 miles in length, 33 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the W. by Flintshire and Denbighshire, on the N. by Lancashire, and on the S. by Shropshire. It contains 24054 houses 164324 inhabitants, 13 market-towns, and 86 parishes. It sends 4 members to parliament, and the chief place is Chester. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Weaver, and the Tame; but there are several small streams. The air and soil are very good, and the land is fitter for pasture than corn, for which reason they feed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good cheese, well known over all the kingdom. Besides which there are very good salt-works, which

yield fine white salt; there are also mines of coal, and many meers and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital town or city of Cheshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on the last Thursday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and October 20, for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hard-ware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity and is of a quadrangular form; the walls are near 2 miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, where all the causes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handsome water-house, and the principal streets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradesmen's shops. It contains 20 parish churches besides the cathedral. It has almost a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is a place of very considerable trade, and is 147 miles N. of Bristol, 40 N. W. of Shrewsbury, 39 W. S. W. of Manchester, 11 N. E. of Wrexham, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the Prince of Wales. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 12.

CHESS, S. [*schack*, Fr. *schack*, Belg.] a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board divided into 64 squares. The antiquity of this game is so great, that it is not possible to trace its invention. Among the Chinese, it makes a considerable part of the education of their daughters, and seems to be as necessary a qualification as dancing among Europeans.

CHEST, S. [*cyffe*, *ceffa*, Sax.] a wooden box, greater than a trunk. The cavity of a human body from the neck to the belly, called the breast or stomach.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and seven fairs, viz. on Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, and July 4, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on Sept. 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlars ware; and on Nov. 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, between two small rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handsome church, a free school, and several almshouses. The sessions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is considerable for corn, lead, and country-commodities. The houses are, for the most part, built of rough stone, and covered with slate. It is 19 miles N. of Derby, 11 S. of Sheffield, and 127 N. W. of London.

CHESNUT, CHESNUT-TREE, S. [*cisten-beam*, *cyff-beam*, Sax. *chastaigne*, Fr.] in Botany, has male and female flowers on

the same tree. It is ranged by Linnæus, in the 8th section of his 21st class. It should be propagated both on account of its beauty, shade, and timber, which is reckoned equal in value to the best oak, and in some cases superior to it; particularly in vessels for all kinds of liquor, which it gives the least taste to of any wood whatever, and when well seasoned will never shrink or increase in its bulk. It is very valuable for conveying water under ground, as it endures longer than elm or any other wood; on this account it is used for mill timber and water-works. Most of the old houses in London were built with this timber; it makes the best stakes and poles for palisades or pediments, for wine props and hops; is proper for columns, tables, chests, chairs, bedsteads, and is much coveted both by the carpenter and joiner. Figuratively, applied to colour. Used adjectively, it signifies a brown, or that which is like the colour of the shell of a *chefnut*.

CHEVALIER, S. a knight. In Heraldry, a horseman in complete armour.

CHEVAL DE FRISE, S. [pronounced *cheval de freeze*, Fr.] In Fortification, a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes pointed with iron.

CHEVERIL, S. [*chevreuil*, Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather. Adjectively, stretching like kid leather. "Your soft *cheveril* conscience." *Shak*.

CHEVRON, S. [Fr.] In Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries, representing two rafters of a house joined together, so as to form an angle.

To CHEW, [generally pronounced *chaw*, *eccecan*, Sax.] to bite into small pieces between the teeth; to meditate or ruminate. "Chewing revenge." *Prior*.

CHICANE, S. [Fr.] the use of sophisms, distinctions, and subtleties, to prolong disputes and obscure the truth; artifice.

To CHICANE, V. A. [*chicaner*, Fr.] to prolong an affair or contest by artifice.

CHICANER, S. [*chicaneur*, Fr.] one who uses quibbles or subtleties.

CHICANERY, S. [*chicanerie*, Fr.] an artful prolonging any dispute by any artifice that can obscure the truth.

CHICHESTER, a town or city of Sussex, and capital of the county, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 23, Whit-Monday, and August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle, and on October 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a plain on the banks of the river *Levant*, which surrounds the S. and W. parts, and at a small distance falls into the sea. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches built with flint-stone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a re-

corder, a deputy recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 17 commoners, and a portreeve. The buildings are very regular, and, the city being walled round, you may stand in the market-place, which is the centre, and see the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has some trade, but would have more if the harbour was not choked up. It is 33 miles S. W. of Guilford, 29 S. E. of Winchester, and 63 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 50.

CHICK, or CHICKEN, S. [*ricen*, Sax. *kicken*, Belg.] the young of a hen. The tender provision made for these animals in the egg, before they are hatched, by the white, and just as they are going to burst their confinement, by a part of the yolk's being inclosed in their belly, which serves them for nourishment till they are grown strong enough to pick meat, claims our wonder, and gives us such an instance of paternal care of the Deity, as must throw a new light on the tender title we address him by, when we call him, "Our Father which art in heaven." *Chick* is used figuratively, for a word of tenderness, implying that the person may, on account of his inability, claim our assistance. Sometimes it is used for a person void of experience. "Stella is no *chicken*." *Swift*.

CHICKEN-HEARTED, Adj. timorous; cowardly; fearful.

CHICKEN-POX, S. a species of the small-pox, but the pustules are not so large, appear to the number of five or six, or twenty at most, on the face, very few on the body; the patient is very little indisposed either before, at, or after their appearance, and, if a grown person, scarce confined within doors by them.

CHICKLING, S. a young chicken.

CHICK-WEED, S. [*ciccon meta*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of weed much used by bird-breeders, and of service in hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk.

To CHIDE, V. A. [*Preter, clide*, Part. Pass. *chid* or *chidden*, *ciden*, Sax.] to reprove. Used with *for*. "Chide him for faults." *Shak*. To drive away by rebukes or reproof. "Chide me from the battle." *Shak*. To blame. "Fountains, o'er the pebbles, chide your stay." *Dryd*. To quarrel or be angry. "He does *chide* with you." *Shak*.

CHIDER, S. one who is addicted to reproof.

CHIEF, Adj. [pronounced *cheef*, from *chef*, Fr.] the major part or greatest member. Main, applied to any end, or design. Extraordinary, applied by way of distinction or comparison. "Our *chiefest* courtier." *Shak*.

CHIEFF, S. a commander. In *chief*, in Law, without any superiors. In Heraldry, the upper part of an escutcheon from side to side.

CHIEFLY,

CHIEFLY, Adv. generally, principally, commonly.

CHIEFTAIN, S. one who commands an army; the chief or head of a clan.

CHILBLAIN, S. [from *chill*, of *ede*, Sax. and *blain*, of *bleyn*, Belg.] small tumours on the fingers, toes, and heels, and when breaking out on the heels called kibes; arising from a contraction of the vessels wherein the blood circulates, by cold, which continuing, are, by the accession of fresh blood, greatly distended, and at length burst. Sharp recommends warm Hungary water, or spirits of wine camphorated, as a certain remedy, if applied before they break.

CHILD, S. [Plural, *children*, agreeable to the *Dutch-Child*, Sax.] in its primary signification, an infant; the offspring of a person; the descendant of a man of any age. "The children of Ephraim." 2 Cor. xxv. 7. Figuratively, one who knows only the first rudiments of any doctrine. In the Old Testament, those who are worshippers of any being, and own his paternal power. "The children of Belial." 2 Chron. xiii. 7. In the New Testament, believers, or those who by adoption may call God their father, and transcribe his perfections into their lives. "Children of God." 1 John iii. 10. The produce or effect. "Child of integrity." *Shak.* Joined to *with*, it implies one that is pregnant or breeding. "Let wives *with* child." *Shak.*

To **CHILD**, V. N. to bring children. Figuratively, to be prolific or fruitful. "The *childing* autumn." *Shak.*

CHILD-BEARING, Participial Noun, pregnancy, breeding.

CHILD-BED, S. a lying-in.

CHILD-BIRTH, S. labour; travail; delivery.

CHILD-HOOD, S. [*child-had*; Sax.] the interval between infancy and youth; adolescence.

CHILDISH, Adj. resembling a child, only becoming a child. "I put away *childish* things." 1 Cor. xiii. 11.

CHILDISHLY, Adv. in a trifling childish, indiscreet manner.

CHILDISHNESS, S. want of discretion, knowledge, or experience; in a good sense, artless simplicity, innocency.

CHILDLESS, Adj. having no children.

CHILDLIKE, Adj. that which is expected from a child.

CHILIFACTIVE, Adj. producing or forming chyle.

CHILIFACTORY, Adj. that which produces chyle.

CHILIFACTION, S. the act of turning or converting any food or substance into chyle.

CHILL, Adj. [*chilg*, Belg.] that which stops circulation by its coldness. Figuratively, shivering; depressed, dejected or discouraged.

CHILL, S. a sensation of cold; coldness or chilliness.

To **CHILL**, V. A. to reduce to a state of coldness. Figuratively, to stop or repress; to discourage, deject, blatt, or destroy by cold.

CHILLINESS, S. cold; a sensation of shivering.

CHILLY, Adj. that which proceeds from or produces the sensation of cold. "A *chilly* sweet." *Fairfax.*

CHILNESS, S. the quality of producing the sensation of cold or shivering.

CHIME, S. in Ringing, the sounding all the bells of a steeple, with all the variations in their order, that can produce music or an agreeable harmony. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations.

To **CHIME**, V. N. to be musical; to answer each other; to wrest a thing to a particular purpose, or to put such a construction on a sentiment, as to make it agree with our own. "Any sect—will make all *chime* that way." To acquiesce in; to agree with. Applied to Poetry, to make the concluding syllables of two verses end with the same sound. Actively, to make an agreeable sound or harmony.

CHIME'RA, S. [*chimera*] a poetical fiction of a monster of the parts of different animals. Figuratively, a groundless imagination.

CHIMERICAL, Adj. imaginary, fantastic, not real.

CHIMERICALLY, Adj. in a wild, fantastic, vain manner, existing only in the imagination.

CHIMNEY, S. [*cheminée*, Fr.] the passage through which the smoke ascends in a house; the hearth or fire-place. As a remedy for smoky chimneys, it is advised to make the funnel narrower at bottom than at top, because the fire and internal air will then impell it with greater force and more ease; and, as it will be spread into a larger space when mounting, its gravity will be less, and its tendency to return into the room very little. *Chimney-corner*, is the fire-side, or, in country places, a seat at each end of the fire-grate; used, in familiar language, as a place for idle and slothful persons. *Chimney-piece* is a composition of certain mouldings over the mantle-tree.

CHIN, S. [*chine*, Sax.] that part of the face below the under-lip.

CHINA, the empire of, in Asia, is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above 1000 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and deserts, and on the S. by the ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Laos. It is included between 112 and 152 degrees of Longitude, and between 21 and 55 of Latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Russia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tastery, though it is now in the

the Chinese dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 26 provinces, which contains 155 towns of the first rank, 1312 of the second, besides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain champaign country, and they scarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into several stages, or stories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quick-silver, gold, and silver. There are corn and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and there are a great number of simples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces pease, very little different from those of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; and a third bears white berries, of the size of a hazel nut, whose pulp is nothing but a sort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white shining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The Bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water in, boxes, baskets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of pulp. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair, and those are thought to be most handsome who are most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are but mean and low, consisting only of a ground-floor. They are addicted to all sorts of learning, particularly to arts and sciences; and they were the first inventors of printing, gun-powder, and the mariners compass, they all having been known here for a considerable number of years before the knowledge of them in any other part of the globe. The government of this empire is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his successors; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There

is no country in the world where the inhabitants are so ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithstanding their seeming sincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the most uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is a very ancient, and they themselves pretend it has existed many thousand years before our era of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 without interruption, though they have had twenty two different families on the throne. The last family now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganism, and the sect of Fo is the principal.

CHIN-COUGH, S. [from *kichess*, or *kich-hess*, Belg.] a violent dry cough, affecting children.

CHINE, S. [*cein*, Arm.] the part of the back, containing the spine or back bone. In Butchery, the back bones of a beast cut out so, as to contain some flesh, which is in great esteem with epicures.

To CHINE, V. A. to split along the back bone.

CHINK, S. [*cine*, Sax.] a narrow opening lengthwise.

To CHINK, V. A. to make pieces of any metal found by shaking them together. To break in clefts, or gape.

CHFNKY, Adj. full of narrow holes, or clefts.

CHINTZ, S. a fine cloth made of cotton in the East Indies.

To CHIP, V. A. [from *cuiper*, or *chapler*, Fr.] to cut wood, &c. into small pieces.

CHIP, S. [*cyp*, Sax.] a small piece of wood, &c. separated from a larger, by a cutting tool.

CHIROGRAPHIST, S. one who delineates or describes the lines of a person's hands, and thence pretends to foretell his fortune. "Let the *chirographist* behold his palms." *Martin Scrib.* Johnson imagines this to be an improper expression, and used instead of *chiromancer*, but the etymology and definition assigned above, seem to vindicate its propriety.

CHIROGRAPHY, S. [from *χρη*, Gr. and *γραφή*] a person's hand-writing. Palmistry.

CHIROMANCER, S. [from *χρη*, Gr. and *μαντις*] one who foretells future events by observing the lines of a person's hand.

CHIROMANCY, S. the art of foretelling by inspecting the lines of his hand. Palmistry.

To CHIRP, V. N. to make a noise like birds, which call to one another. To make gay, or cheerful. "He takes his *chirping* pint." *Pope.*

CHIRPER, S. a bird that chirps. A person that is cheerful; or merry.

CHIRURGEON, S. [corruptly pronounced *surgeon*, from *χρη*, Gr. a hand, and

appt., Gr. a work] one who cures such disorders, as require the operations of the hand.

CHIRURGERY, S. See **CHIRURGEON**. The art of curing wounds and various diseases, by external applications. In the infancy of physic, this was the only branch that was practised; and after internal medicines were invented, we find them joined in the same person, and even the great Hippocrates, exercising both the office of physician and a surgeon.

CHIRURGIC, CHIRURGICAL, Adj. belonging to external or manual operation, or applications in healing.

CHISEL, S. [*ciseau*, Fr. *cifello*, Ital.] a tool made of iron, used in carpentry, joining, masonry, sculpture, &c.

To **CHISEL, V. A.** to cut or work with a chisel.

CHIT, S. [from *cito*, Ital.] a little child; a meek baby; a word expressive of contempt. A shoot, which sprouts from the end of barley or other grain. "Barley—will shew the *chit* or *spirit*." *Morim*.

To **CHIT, V. N.** to sprout; to shoot at the end, applied to grain. "I have known barley *chit* in seven days." *Morim*.

CHIT-CHAT, S. idle and unimproving discourse. "A member of the *chit-chat* club." *Spect.* No. 560. Seldom used unless in conversation.

CHITTLINGS, S. [from *schysterling*, Belg.] the guts or bowels. Likewise the border sewed on the bosom of a man's shirt; in this sense it is used in the singular number.

CHIVALRY, S. [*chevalerie*, Fr. knight-hood] knight-hood, or military dignity. "Degrees and orders of *chivalry*." *Bacon*. This sense is obsolete. The qualification of a knight. The profession, or rules to be observed by a knight. An adventure, or exploit. In Law, a tenure of land by knights service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military act to the lord.

CHIVES, S. [*cive, cève*, Fr.] in Botany, the stamina which support the summits in the center of flowers.

CHLOROSIS, S. [*χλωρος*, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder incident to maids, wives, or widows, vulgarly called the green sickness, attended with a whitish, pale, or somewhat greenish colour; a full habit of body; a weakness of the legs, a difficulty of breathing; a swelling of the feet, an inactivity of mind, an oppression during sleep, a swelling of the eye-lids, and a slow and soft pulse.

CHOCOLATE, S. [Spanish] sometimes used for the nut of cacao-tree, which in botany, has an empalement of five spear-shaped leaves. Chocolate, when applied to signify the cake from whence the liquor is made, is a composition of the nut, sugar, and vanilla. Its nutritive quality, when

diluted with water is great, and if used moderately, will not overload the stomach. The less aromatics are mixed with it the better, because they both render it hot and lessen its nutritious quality.

CHOICE, S. [*choix*, Fr.] the preferring of a thing on reasonable motives. The thing chosen. That which merits a preference. A variety of things offered, to select from thence those which are best. *To make choice of*, is to prefer or select one or more things.

CHOICE, Adj. [comparative *choicer*, superlative *choicest*, *choisi*, Fr.] that which ought to be preferred. In the superlative, the best. "My *choicest* hours of life are lost." *Careful*, frugal, "*choice* of his time." *Taylor*.

CHOICE-LESS, Adj. without a choice; not free. Under necessity.

CHOICENESS, S. that quality which gives a preference. Value, superior excellence.

CHOIR, S. [pronounced *quire*, *chorus*, Lat.] a band of singers. "The *choir* of angels." *Walter*. That part of a church where the choristers sit.

To **CHOKE, V. A.** [*acocan*, Sax.] to stop up the passage of the throat so as to prevent breathing. To kill, by stopping the breath. To intercept the motion of any thing: to smother. To hinder from growing; applied to vegetables, used with the particle *with*, "*Choked with* cares." *Luke* viii. 14.

CHOKE-PEAR, S. in Gardening, a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Figuratively, a reproof, or check by which a person is put to silence. "Giving *choke-pears*." *Clarissa*. A low expression.

CHOKY, Adj. not easily swallowed, but apt to stick in the passage.

CHO'LER, S. [*cholera*, Lat. *colere*, Fr.] in Anatomy, the bile; used figuratively, for anger.

CHO'LERIC, or CHO'LERICK, Adj. angry, passionate.

To **CHO'OSE, V. A.** [preter *I chose*, *I have chosen*, or *chose*, from *coosan*, Sax. *choiser*, Fr.] to prefer, to give the preference to; to will; to select, or pick out of a number.

CHO'OSER, S. one who chooses or has the power of choosing. An elector.

To **CHOP, V. A.** [preter *chopt*, or *I have chopt*, *happen*, Belg.] to cut with a cleaver, &c. by a sudden stroke. To eat quickly. Neuterly, to change. "The wind *chopt about*." To *choop upon*, to meet with a thing suddenly, to appear as if cut. "*Chopt hands*."

To **CHOP, V. A.** [*hopen*, Belg.] to exchange one thing for another. To be fickle in one's choice; to bandy; to perplex with nice distinction. "Leave off your *chopping* of Logic." *L'Estr*.

CHOP, S. a piece cut off by a quick sudden blow. A piece of meat cut from off a joint

a joint. A chink, cleft or hole. *Chop-house*, a kind of a cook's shop, where meat is ready dressed, so called from their dealing, at first, mostly in mutton *chops*, in some places referred to by people of no small fortune, and remarkable both for the elegance of the cooking, and the costliness of the provisions.

CHOPPING, Adj. [from *chopping*] large, applied to infants. "A *chopping* boy." *Chopping-block*, a thick block of wood used by butchers.

CHOPPY, Adj. [from *chop*] full of holes, or clefts; appearing as if cut, or *chopped*.

CHOPS, S. [a corruption of *CHAPS*] the mouth of a beast. Used also in contempt, for the mouth of a human creature. The mouth of any thing. As "the *chops* of the channel."

CHORAL, [from *chorus*, Lat.] belonging or relating to choir.

CHORD, S. [pronounced hard, as if the *b* was dropped; when it implies a string or rope, it is spelt *cord*, but in its primitive sense the *b* is retained] the string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which all sounds are excited. In Geometry, a right line, terminating at each of its extremities in the circumference of a circle. In Anatomy, a small nerve extended over the drum of the ear.

CHORION, S. [Gr. from *χρῆσις*] in Anatomy, a thick, strong, whitish membrane, which wraps the fetus.

CHORISTER, S. [generally pronounced *quarister*] one who sings in a choir, one who sings in a chorus, beautifully applied to birds. "The *serial choristers*." *Rev.*

CHOROGRAPHER, S. [from *χώρα*, Gr. a region, and *γραφω*, Gr. to describe] a person that describes particular kingdoms, regions, or countries.

CHOROGRAPHY, S. the art of describing countries.

CHORUS, S. [Lat.] several fingers joining in the same tune. That part of a song in which a whole company join. In ancient drama, one or more persons present on the stage during a dramatic performance, serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident.

CHOOSE, the preter. of *CHISE*.

CHOSEN, the Participle passive of **CHOOSE**.

TO CHOUSE, V. A. to deprive a person of any thing by false pretences; used with *of*.

CHOUSE, S. a fit object for fraud; a bubble, a trick.

CHRIST, [*christus*, Lat. of *χρῆστις*, Gr. anointed] one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, and importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed.

TO CHRISTEN, V. A. [*christian*, Sax.] to initiate into the church by the Sacrament

of baptism. Figuratively, to give a name. "Christen the ship."

CHRISTENDOM, S. [*christendome*, Sax.] those parts wherein christianity is known and professed.

CHRISTENING, S. [from *christene*, Sax.] the ceremony of baptism, whereby persons are entered and received as members of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, S. [*christianus*, Lat. *χριστιανος*, Gr.] a person who professes the principles of his religion.

CHRISTIAN, Adj. [*christianus*, Lat.] professing or exercising the Christian religion. The *most Christian* king is a title assumed by the king of France.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, S. [from *christene* *naman*, Sax.] that which is given a person at his baptism. The quakers who do not baptize, have generally a meeting, in which the name is given to the infant, and inserted in a certificate.

CHRISTIANISM, S. [*christianismus*, Lat.] the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion; those nations who profess themselves Christians.

CHRISTIANITY, S. [*christienté*, Fr.] the doctrines professed by Christians.

TO CHRISTIANIZE, V. A. [from *christian*, Sax.] to convert a person to the doctrines of Christianity.

CHRISTMAS, S. [from *christ* and *masse*, of *mass*, or *messe*, Sax. a public service, or ceremony, the Lord's supper, an offering; used in a sermon on Easter-day 996, and in divers Saxon epistles, before the doctrine of Transubstantiation was ever heard of] the day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected by servants, at Christmas, is kept; also the collections made at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, see **HELLI-BORE**.

CHROMATIC, Adj. [from *chroma*] in Painting, that parts which consist in colouring. In ancient Music, the second of the three kinds, consisting of semi-tones, varying and embellishing the *diatonic*.

CHRONIC, **CHRONICAL**, S. [from *χρονος*, Gr.] that which endures a long time. In Medicine, applied to those diseases which soon come to a crisis; they are owing to some natural defect in the constitution, or irregular manner of living; Dr. Cheyne imputes them mostly to repetition.

CHRONICLE, S. [*chronique*, Fr.] a regular and chronological account of transactions; a history.

TO CHRONICLE, V. A. to insert in an history; to record; to be rendered famous. "I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty." *Cong.*

CHRONICLER, S. an historian; one who transmits any fact to posterity, or preserves the memory of any transaction.

CHRO-

CHRONOGRAM, *S.* [from *χρονος* and *γραμμα*, *Gr.*] an inscription whose numeral letters compose some particular date: thus the capital letters in *SixCLOrVM* in *facVLt*, make up the sum 1660.

CHRONOGRAMMAST, *S.* one who composes chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, *S.* [from *χρονος*, and *λογος*, *Gr.*] one who indicates the settling or adjusting the dates of former transactions.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *Adj.* relating to *chronology*, the series of time, in which any transactions happened.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, *Adv.* consistent with the rules of *chronology*, or the regular series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, *S.* [See **CHRONOLOGER**] one who from particular data traces out and fixes the periods in which any remarkable transaction has happened.

CHRONOLOGY, *S.* [See **CHRONOLOGER**] the art of tracing the times wherein any remarkable transaction is performed, or memorable events happened.

CHRONOMETER, *S.* [from *χρονος*, *Gr.* time, and *μετρος*, *G.* measure] an instrument to measure time.

CHRYSALIS, *S.* [of *χρυσος*, *Gr.* gold from the general colour of its pellicle] in *Natural History*, a caterpillar, in its second state wherein it continues without eating, or any motion except in its tail, till it bursts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butterfly; the curious anatomical observations which have been made by Swammerdam, on this dormant state of insects, are well worth the perusal of the curious.

CHRYSOLITE, [from *χρυσος*, *Gr.* and *λίθος*, *Gr.*] anciently a general term, given for all precious stones, that had a cast of gold or yellow in their composition. At present a precious stone of a greenish colour, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, *S.* [from *cyp*, *Sax.*] in *Natural History*, a non spinous fish, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back; it is full of small bones, and is in prime from Midway to Candlemas, but best in winter.

To **CHUCK**, *V. N.* [perhaps from the sound, or a corruption of *chick*. *Chaucheter*, *Fr.* to whisper] to make a noise like a hen calling her chickens.

To **CHUCK**, *V. A.* [*clac*, *Fr.*] to give a gentle stroke under the chin, so as to make the teeth touch each other, to endeavour to toss money into a hole.

CHUCK, *S.* the noise of a hen. An expression of kindness or endearment, corrupted from *chick*. An endeavour to toss money into a hole in the ground. *Chuck-farting*, a play wherein money is *chucked* or tossed into a hole.

To **CHUCKLE**, *V. A.* [*schacken*, *Belg.*] to call like a hen, to fondle, to grind.

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CHUFF, *S.* [*cyf*, *cyfe*, *Sax.*] a coarse, blunt, surly clown.

CHUFFLY, *Adv.* in a surly motose manner. "John answered *chuffly*." *Clarissa*. Not used in any author of esteemed learning.

CHUFFINESS, *S.* surliness, moroseness.

CHUFFY, *Adj.* void of condescension, good-nature, and politeness. Surly; morose.

CHUMP, *S.* a large thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH, *S.* [*cyric*, *circe*, *Sax.*] the collective body of Christians. "The holy catholic church." A body of Christians, united by the same doctrines and making use of the mode of worship. Any number of persons professing Christianity, even in a private house. Figuratively, the religion of England as by law established, opposed to the modes of worship adhered to by dissenters. A place of worship. In Architecture, a large oblong building, consisting of a steeple, belfry, nave, choir, isles, pulpit, &c.

To **CHURCH**, *V. A.* to read the service, of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the person who is recovered from child-bed.

CHURCH-MAN, *S.* one who professes the religion by law established. A minister, or clergyman.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *S.* [*cyrican*-*Ealder*, *Sax.*] an officer elected yearly, in Easter-week, by the minister and parishioners of every parish, to look after the church, churchyard, &c. and likewise to observe the behaviour of the parishioners in such particulars, as appertain to the censure or jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, &c. they are sworn into their office by the archdeacon, and, as if a kind of corporation, can sue or be sued for the church-goods.

CHURCH-YARD, *S.* the ground belonging or adjoining to a church wherein the dead are interred.

CHURL, *S.* [*earl*, *Brit.*] a clown a morose ill-bred person. A nigardly, penurious, or miserly man.

CHURLISH, *Adj.* rude, ignorant, ill-bred, surly, uncivil, selfish, avaricious. Figuratively, applied to things, harsh, not to be bent, stiff. "The metal will be hard, and *churlish*." *Bacon*.

CHURLISHLY, *Adv.* rudely, uncivilly, unkindly. "The olive did *churlishly* put over the son." *L'Estrange*.

CHURLISHNESS, *S.* the rude obstinate and surly behaviour of a clown.

CHURME, *S.* [*cyrme*, *Sax.*] a confused sound, murmur, or noise. "With the *churme* of a thousand taunts." *Bacon*.

To **CHURN**, *V. A.* [*cerne*, *Sax.*] a vessel used to make cream into butter.

To **CHURN**, *V. A.* [*kerren*, *Belg.*] to turn a thing often in the mouth, "*churn'd* in his teeth." To make butter, by a continual motion.

TO'CHU'SE, V. A. see CHOOSE.
CHYLA'CEOUS, Adj. consisting of or resembling chyle.

CHY'LE, S. [*χυλος*] in the animal economy, a milky liquor, extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTION, S. [from *chylus*, Lat. and *factum*] the converting the juice of aliments into chyle.

CHILYFACTIVE, Adj. endued with the quality of making chyle.

CHYLO'US, Adj. consisting, or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or CHYMICAL, Adj. [*chymicus*, Lat.] made by or relating to chymistry. Perhaps more properly spelt *chemic* or *chemical*.

CHY'MICALLY, Adv. in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, S. [pronounced *himmist*, see CHYMISTRY] a professor of chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY, S. [from *χυμος*, Gr. or *χυσ*, Gr.] an art by which sensible bodies are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different ingredients.

CIBA'RIOUS, Adj. [*cibarius*, Lat.] proper for, or partaking of the qualities of food; edible.

CICATRICE, CICATRIX, S. [Lat.] a little seam, remaining on the skin, after the healing of a wound. Figuratively, a mark or impressure. "The cicatrix and capable impressure." *Shak.*

CICATRIZA'TION, S. in Surgery, the act of healing a wound. The state of being skinned over.

To CICATRIZE, V. A. to heal and skin a wound over.

To CIRCURATE, V. A. [*circare*, Lat.] to tame. Figuratively, to render or make mild or harmless. "So circurated, and subdued." *Erasm.*

CYDER, S. [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital.] a brisk, cool liquor prepared from the juice of apples made vinous by fermentation. Used with moderation it is good and wholesome, preferable to wine, because its spirits are less vehement, and detained by a viscid phlegm, which likewise contributes to render it cooling. That those who drink this liquor look more healthily, and are both more vigorous and sprightly, than those who drink wine, seems evident from the observation of Lord Bacon. "Of eight old people, says he, some were near, and others above 100; who during their whole lives, drank nothing but Cider, and were so vigorous, that they danced and jumped about like young men."

CYDERKIN, S. the liquor made of the gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of boiled wa-

TERLING, see CEILING.

CILIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the palisades of stiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded; their use is to keep out flies and moats, to break the impetuosity of the rays of light, and at the same time to leave space enough for the discernment of objects. They grow but to a certain length, need no cutting like the other hairs, and are sensible. Their points are bent with great art; those in the upper eyelids turning upwards, and those in the lower towards the earth, that nothing might obstruct our sight. And from hence we may learn how critical the great author of nature hath been, in forming even the least and most minute conveniences, that belong to animal bodies.

CFLIARY, Adj. [*cilium*, Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging or relating to the eyelids.

CILICEOUS, Adj. [*cilicium*, Lat.] made of hair. "A cilicious or sackcloth habit." *Bacon.*

CIMETER, S. [*cimetarra*, Span.] a sort of a sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy, flat, and with but one edge.

CIN'CTURE, S. [from *cinctura*, Lat.] a girdle, or clothing worn round the body. An inclosure. In Architecture, a ring, list, or orlo, at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

CYNDER, S. [*cinde*, Fr. *finder*, Sax.] coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, and reduced to a porous cake.

CYNGLE, S. [*cingulum*, Lat.] a girt or belt for a horse.

CYNNABAR, S. [*cinnaabar*, Lat.] a mineral substance; the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, consisting partly of a sulphureous, and partly of a mercurial nature, and divided into native and factitious: the native is that which is just described; the factitious is made of flours of sulphur and quicksilver, first incorporated by fire and afterwards sublimated.

CYNNAMON, S. [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] the bark of an aromatic growing in the island of Ceylon. It is an astringent in the prima viæ, or first passages, and in the remote seats of action, an aperient and alexipharmic. It strengthens the viscera, assists concoction, expels wind, and is a very present cardiac.

CIN'QUE-FOIL, S. [*cinque*, Fr. *feuille*, Fr.] a kind of five-leaved clover.

CYNQUE-PORTS, S. [Fr. the five ports or havens] the following havens, *viz.* Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Romney, and Huish; formerly applied only to five, which laying opposite to France, were thought by our monarchs to deserve more than ordinary care to prevent an invasion. On this account Camden says, that William the Conqueror, appointed a warden, and king John granted them certain privileges, on condition of their supplying him with a fleet to invade France; they are all franchises,

chises, and the constable of Dover-castle, is lord-warden of all these cinque-ports.

CIN'QUE-SPOTTED, Adj. having five spots. "A mole cinque-spotted." *Shakesp.*

C'PON, S. [*pon*, or *scion*, Fr.] in Botany, a young twig, or sprout of a tree.

CIPHER, S. [*chifre*, *cifra*, Ital.] an arithmetical character marked thus (0), though of no value itself, in integers it encreases the value of figures when set on the right-hand. An assemblage of letters, consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together. *A mæcypher*, a person of no importance, interest, or importance.

To CIPHER, V. N. to calculate or perform the operation of arithmetic.

CIRCLE, S. [*circulus*, Lat. *circle*, Fr.] Figuratively, a curve line, which being continued, ends in the point from whence it began, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the center. The circumference of any round body. An assembly of people forming a kind of ring. A company. A series of things following one another alternately. "The circling years." Circles of the empire, are ten in number, which have a right to be present at the diets.

To CIRCLE, V. A. to move round a thing. To surround, or encompass; to confine. *Aslively*, to move in a circle.

CIRCLED, Part. that is in the form of a circle.

CIRCLET, S. a circle; an orb.

CIRCLING, Adj. surrounding like a circle.

CIRCUIT, S. [*circuit*, Fr.] the moving round. A space inclosed with a circle. The circumference of any thing. The journeys taken by the judges to hold assizes or administer justice in those places that are distant from London.

CIRCUM'TION, S. [*circuito*, Lat.] the going round about. Circumlocution.

CIRCULAR, Adj. [*circularis*, Fr.] round, resembling a circle. Figuratively, succession. *Vulgar*, mean, common. "Had Virgil been a circular poet." *Dennis*. Circular-letter, a letter addressed to several persons, who have the same interest or concern in some common affair.

CIRCULARLY, Adv. in the form or motion of a circle.

To CIRCULATE, V. N. [from *circulus*, Lat.] to move in a circle; To be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner, opposed to be hoarded, applied to money. *Actively*, to put about, or hand from one to another, used of a cup or glass in drinking. "Let the glass circulate."

CIRCULATION, S. motion in a circle. A series in which things preserve the same order, and return the same state. The circulation of the blood, was discovered in England in 1628, by Harvey our country-

man, and may be evinced from all the blood's being evacuated on wounding one of the greater arteries. The circulation of the nervous juice is concluded from the same principles as that of the blood.

CIRCUM'AMBIENCY, S. [*circum*, Lat. and *ambis*, Lat.] the act of encompassing, surrounding, or inclosing.

CIRCUM'AMBIENT, Part. [*circumambiens*, Lat.] encircling; inclosing; surrounding, encompassing.

To CIRCUM'AMBULATE, V. A. [from *circum*, Lat. and *ambulo*, Lat.] to walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, V. A. [from *circum*, Lat. and *scindo*, Lat.] to cut off the foreskin. Figuratively, to reduce the mind to such a state as was typified by circumcision, to renounce every pleasure and incentive inconsistent with true religion, and to act as a person admitted into the kingdom of God.

CIRCUM'CISION, S. [from *circumcise*] the act of cutting off the foreskin. Figuratively, Judaism, or a Jew. "Cometh this blessedness on the circumcision only." *Rom. iv. 9*. One who is of the spiritual seed of Abraham, and possesses those qualifications signified by circumcision. "Circumcision is that of the heart in the spirit." *Rom. ii. 29*. "Circumcision is the keeping of the Commandments." *1 Cor. vii. 19*.

To CIRCUMDU'CT, V. A. [*circumducere*, Lat.] in Law, to supersede, nullify, or render of no effect.

CIRCUM'FERENCE, S. [*circumferentia*, Lat.] the line surrounding any thing. The space inclosed in a circle. Any thing of a round form. "The broad circumference hung on his shoulders like a moon." *Par. Lost*.

CIRCUMFERENCE'NTOR, S. [from *circumfero*, Lat.] an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles.

CIRCUM'FLEX, S. [*circumflexus*, Lat.] an accent, marked thus (´) used to regulate the pronunciation.

CIRCUM'FLUENT, Part. inclosing any thing with water.

To CIRCUMFUSE, V. A. [*circumfundere*, Lat.] to pour round; diffuse, or spread.

To CIRCUMGYRATE, V. A. [from *circum*, and *gyrus*, Lat.] to roll round. "Vessels, curled, circumgyrated and complicated together." *Ray*.

CIRCUMJACENT, Part. [*circumjacens*, Lat.] bordering on every side, contiguous.

CIRCUMINCE'SION, S. [from *circum*, Lat. and *incedere*,] in theology, a term used by the schoolmen, to express the consubstantiality of the three divine persons in the trinity. *Damasenus* has made use of it in his explication of the text. "I am in my father, and my father in me." *John xiv. 11*.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, S. [from *circum*, Lat.

Lat. and *locutum*] a paraphrase; a round-about, or indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments in order to guard against disgust.

CIRCUMMURED, Adj. [from *circum*, Lat. and *muris*, Lat. a wall] encompassed, or surrounded with a wall. "Circumwalled with bricks." *Shak.*

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, Adj. [*circumnavigare*, Lat. to sail round] that which may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, S. [*circumnavigatum*, Lat.] the act of sailing round. "The circumnavigation of Africa." *Arbuth.*

CIRCUMPOLAR, Adj. [from *circum*, Lat. and *polaris*] in Astronomy, those stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting.

CIRCUMROTATION, S. [from *circum*, and *rotare*, Lat.] the act of whirling a thing round; the state of a thing whirled round.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE**, V. A. [*circumscribere*] to inclose in certain limits; to bound, limit, or restrain.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, S. [*circumscription*, Lat.] limitation, restraint, boundary.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, Adj. determining the shape or figure of a thing.

CIRCUMSPECT, Adj. [*circumspectum*, supine, of *circumspicio*, Lat.] cautious with respect to conduct; wary.

CIRCUMSPECTION, S. in its primary sense, the act of looking round about one. "With fly *circumspection*." *Par. Lost.* Figuratively, a cautious, circumspect, or wary conduct.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, Adj. [*circumspectum*] in its primary sense, looking round about; wary.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, Adv. in a cautious, wary, discreet, and prudent manner.

CIRCUMSTANCE, S. [Lat.] a particular incident; an event. In the plural, the state or condition of a person, *bad circumstances*, signifying poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches.

To **CIRCUMSTANCE**, V. N. to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CIRCUMSTANT, Part. [*circumstant*, Lat.] standing round, or surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, Adj. [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.] accidental; minute; containing every particular.

To **CIRCUMVALLATE**, V. A. [*circumvallatum*] to surround with fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, S. [*circumvallare*, Lat.] the art of entrenching or fortifying. In Fortification, a line or trench with a parapet, thrown up by besiegers, encompassing their camp, to defend it.

To **CIRCUMVENT**, V. A. [*circumvenire*] to over-reach; to deceive, or impose upon.

CIRCUMVENTION, S. [*circumventio*,

Lat.] the imposing upon, or over-reaching a person.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, [*circumvolutum*, Lat.] the act of rolling a thing round; the thing rolled round.

CIRCUS, CIRQUE, S. [*circus*, Lat.] in Antiquity, a large building, furnished with rows of seats rising above each other, and used for the exhibiting shows to the people.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, July 18, and November 3, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, oil, and leather. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and provisions. It is seated on the river Churn, over which it has a bridge. It was a place of great account in the time of the Romans, being then 2 miles in circumference, and the ruins of the walls are yet to be seen. A great many Roman antiquities have been found here; and here the Roman roads met and crossed each other. It had also a castle and an abbey, long since demolished. It is now a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 18 S. E. of Gloucester, and 85 W. by N. of London. Long. 15. 15. lat. 51. 42.

CISCID, S. an algebraical curve of the second order, invented by Diocles, an ancient Greek geometrician, in order to find two mean proportionals between two given right lines.

CIST, S. [*cista*, Lat. *ciste*, Sax.] a case, or covering; the coat of a tumour.

CISTED, Adj. [from *cist*] inclosed in a bag, case, or membrane.

CISTERNE, S. [*cisterna*, Lat.] a leaden receptacle for water or rain, for family use; a large reservoir or repository of water.

CIT, S. [a contraction of citizen] one who resides in the city; generally used as a word of contempt.

CITADEL, S. [*citadella*, Fr. *citadella*, Ital. a diminutive of *citra*, a city] a fort, or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions; built sometimes in the most eminent part of a city, and sometimes near it, in order to defend it against enemies.

CITAL, S. a reproach, or impeachment; a summons to appear in a court; a quotation.

CITATION, S. [from *citare*, supine of *cito*, Lat.] in Law, a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge; the act of quoting an author's name; as eloping the sentiment a person would establish; the passage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, or enumeration. "A citation of such as may produce it in any other." *Harvey.*

CITATORY, Adj. having the power or nature of a summons.

To **CITE**, V. A. [*cite*, Lat.] to summon a person to appear in a court of justice; to conjoin, or call authoritatively on a person;

to quote. "That passage which I cited before." *Bacon*.

CIT'ER, *S.* one who summons another; one who quotes from an author.

CIT'ESS, *S.* a female, or woman, who lives in a city. Used only by Dryden. "Cits and citesses." *Dryd.*

CITIZEN, *S.* [*citoyen*, *Fr.*] in its primary sense, an inhabitant or dweller at any place; a person who is free of a city: one who carries on trade in a city. "When he speaks not like a citizen, you find him a soldier." *Shak.* Used by Shakespeare, as an adjective, to express the milder virtues of peace, and that timorousness a person is subject to, who has never been conversant in camps. "Not to citizen a wanton as to seem to die p'er sick." *Cymbel.*

CITRINE, *Adj.* [*citrinus*, *Lat.*] lemon-coloured; of a dark yellow. "The butterfly has its wings painted citrine and black."

CITRINE, *S.* [*citrinus*, *Lat.* *citrine*, *Fr.* and *Ital.*] a species of chrysol of a beautiful yellow.

CITRON, *S.* [*citrus*, *Lat.*] a fruit, which comes from a hot country, and is in smell, taste, and shape, somewhat like alemon, from which however it is distinguished by its dimension, the fineness of its pulp, the briskness of its smell, and deepness of its colour.

CITY, *S.* [*civitas*, *Fr.* *citta*, *Ital.*] a large town inclosed with a wall. Also in Law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church; the inhabitants of a city; the heart or middle of a place, opposed to the extremities. "The city and borough."

CITY, *Adj.* living in a city; resembling a citizen.

CIVET, *S.* [*civet*, *Fr.* *ziberra*, *Arab.*] in Natural History, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not unlike our cat, excepting that its snout is more pointed; its claws are less dangerous, and its cry is different. Ray thinks it rather of the fox or wolf kind. Under its tail is a bag, wherein the perfume of civet is formed, which is originally like grease, or a kind of gum.

CIVIC, *Adj.* [*civicus*, *Lat.*] relating to civil matters, opposed to military.

CIVIL, *Adj.* [*civilis*, *Lat.*] belonging to a city, or its government; polished, well regulated, opposed to rude and barbarous. *Civil war*, is that which people of the same nation wage with one another. *Civil death*, that which is inflicted by the laws. *Civil power*, or *civil magistrate*, that which is exercised on the principles of government, opposed to military. Figuratively, polished, civilized, humane, well-bred, and complaisant; gentle; opposed to wild, rude, and barbarous; beautifully applied to inanimate things. *Civil law*, implies the Roman law contained in the institutes, digests, and code.

CIVILIAN, *S.* [*civilis*, *Lat.*] one who professes the civil law.

CIVILITY, *S.* the state of politeness, opposed to uncultivated barbarity; a polite address; a kindness bestowed with politeness.

To **CIVILIZE**, *V. A.* to instruct in such sciences as tend to reclaim man from savageness.

CIVILLY, *Adv.* in a kind, good-natured and genteel manner, opposed to rudeness or brutality; in a genteel but not gaudy manner. "The chambers were furnished civilly." *Bacon.* This sense is now obsolete.

CLACK, *S.* [*clac*, *Brit.* *clac*, *Fr.*] any thing which makes a continued noise, like that of a mill. Figuratively, incessant tattle; the tongue. "He knows not when my clack will lie." *Prior.* From *klafsch*, *Belg.*

To **CLACK**, *V. N.* [*claccian*, *Brit.*] to let the tongue run apace, to talk much.

CLAD, *Part.* *Preter.* from *cladbe*.

To **CLAIM**, *V. A.* [*clamer*, *Fr.*] to demand as a right, opposed to asking as a favour.

CLAIM, *S.* a demand, or right of demanding a thing, as a due. In Law, a title to, or demand of any thing in the possession of another. This word is generally joined with the verb *lay*.

CLAIMABLE, *Adj.* that which may be demanded or claimed.

CLAIMANT, *S.* he that demands a thing as his property.

CLAIMER, *S.* one who claims or demands a thing as his property.

To **CLAMBER**, *V. N.* [*klammen*, *Belg.*] to ascend, or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to be forced to use both the knees and hands.

To **CLAM**, to clog with any glewish matter.

CLAMMINESS, *S.* viciidity, ropiness, thickness.

CLAMMY, *Adj.* viscous, ropy, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, *Adj.* speaking loud; turbulent; vociferous.

CLAMOUR, *S.* [*clamor*, *Lat.*] a noise, or outcry; applied with no small elegance to inanimate things. "The loud Arno's boisterous clamours." *Addis.*

To **CLAMOUR**, *V. N.* to make a turbulent noise.

CLAMP, *S.* [*klamm*, *Belg.*] a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it; a little piece of wood like a wheel, used in a mortice instead of a pulley.

To **CLAMP**, *V. A.* to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain; to prevent warping.

CLAN, *S.* [*klan*, *Scot.*] a family, race, or tribe; used as a word of contempt.

CLANCULAR, *Adj.* [*clancularius*, *Lat.*] underhand, private, secret, clandestine.

CLANDESTINE, *Adj.* [*clandestinus*, *Lat.*] underhand; secret; private.

CLANDESTINELY, *Adv.* in a secret

or private manner; always used in a bad sense.

To **CLANG**, V. A. [*clang*, Lat.] to make a loud shrill noise resembling that of a trumpet; or like words beat together. Actively, to clash or strike together, so as to cause a noise.

CLANGOUR, S. [*clanger*, Lat.] a loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, Adj. making a loud shrill noise.

CLANK, S. [from *clank*, perhaps a corruption from *clang*] a loud, shrill, or harsh noise.

To **CLAP**, V. A. [*clappaz*, Sax.] to strike together suddenly, so as to make a noise; to do any thing in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud, commend, or praise a person by striking the hands together; to infect with the venereal disease. Used with *up*, to do, perform, or finish any thing suddenly, or without much precaution: "A peace may be clapped up with that suddenness." Howell. Neuterly, to shut with a quick or sudden motion, "clap is the door." To strike the hands together by way of applause.

CLAP, S. [*clap*, Brit. *klapp*, Teut.] a loud noise, made by the striking two things together, or by explosion applied to thunder; applause, or approbation, testified by striking the hands together; the first state of the venereal disease.

CLAPPER, S. one who applauds by striking his hands together; the tongue which hangs in the inside of a bell; a piece of wood in a mill for shaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a talkative person.

CLARENCEUX, or **CLARENCEUX**, S. the second king of arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, son of Edward III. who first bore this office.

CLARE OBSCURE, [*chiaro scuro*, Ital.] the lights and shades in a picture; the art of distributing the lights and shades to the best advantage; a design consisting only of two colours.

CLARET, S. [*vin clair*, Fr.] French wine of a clear, pale, red colour.

CLARIFICATION, the clearing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To **CLARIFY**, V. A. [*clarifier*, Fr.] to fine or make any liquor clear. Figuratively, to free the understanding or mind from any impurities which might obstruct its view of things.

CLARION, S. [*clarion*, Fr.] a trumpet; with a shriller sound than the common sort. In Heraldry, a bearing thought by Gwylim to be one of the ancient trumpets, but by others to be the rudder of a ship, or a test for a lance.

CLARITY, S. [*clarté*, Fr.] brightness, splendour, intelligence.

To **CLASH**, V. N. [*clatsen*, Belg.] to make a noise, applied to two things struck together. Figuratively, to act with opposite

views, used with the particle *with*; to contradict, oppose or disagree. "Clashing metaphors are put together." *Spelt*, No. 395. Actively, to make a noise by striking two things together.

CLASH, S. a noise made by collision; opposition of sentiments or interests.

CLASP, S. [*gheste* or *cheste*, Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, used to fasten together the two covers of a book, the two fore parts of a garment, &c. Also an embrace.

CLASPER, S. in Botany, tendrils, ligaments, or threads, whereby shrubs and other plants lay hold on trees. Given by the wise Author of nature to such plants whose branches being long, fragile, and slender, would fall by their own weight, or that of their fruit; in some plants they serve not only for support, but likewise supply, as in the trunk roots of ivy, wherein they assist the root in conveying sap to the branches; in the cucumber they serve for stabiliment, propagation, and shade.

CLASP-KNIFE, S. a knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, S. [*classis*, Lat.] a collection of things ranged in order; a rank or order; in schools, a number of boys seated according to their attainments.

CLASSIC, **CLASSICAL**, Adj. [*classicus*, Lat.] in ancient literature, the authors of the Augustan age, who were of received note, and acknowledged abilities.

CLASSIC, S. an author of the first rank, and esteemed a standard for style, &c.

To **CLATTER**, V. N. [*clattrung*, *claudur*, Sax.] to make a noise by being struck often together; also to make a noise by talking aloud, fast, and little to the purpose. Actively, to strike any thing so, as to make it sound and rattle; to dispute, or wrangle.

CLATTER, S. a rattling noise; a tumultuous noise.

CLAVATED, Part. [*clavatus*, Lat.] knobbed; or having plenty of knobs.

CLAVE, the plecter of CLEAVE.

CLAVICLE, S. [*clavicula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the collar bone, of which there are two situated between the scapula and sternum.

CLAUSE, S. [*clausula*, Lat.] a sentence; a single article.

CLAUSURAL, Adj. [from *claustrum*, Belg.] belonging to a cloister. "Claustral priors." *Asht*.

CLAW, S. [*clawen*, Sax.] the foot of a bird or beast, armed with a sharp horny substance. Figuratively, the hand, especially of a rapacious person; a term of reproach.

To **CLAW**, V. A. [*clawen*, Sax.] to scratch with the nails.

CLAWED, Adj. having claws, seized, or scratched with a claw.

CLAY, S. [*clai*, Brit. *ky*, Belg.] weighty, stiff

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stiff, and ductile earth, smooth to the touch, and easily dissolving in water.

To CLAY, V. A. to cover with clay; to manure with clay.

CLAY-COLD, Adj. [a compound word] as cold as clay, lifeless. "His clay-cold corpse." *Rome*.

CLAYEY, Adj. consisting of clay.

CLAYISH, Adj. of the nature of clay; resembling clay.

CLEAN, Adj. [pronounced *cleen*, *cleans*, Sax.] free from dirt, pure. Free from wickedness, or impurity. Elegant, neat; opposed to unweidly or encumbered. In a scripture sense; free from any disease which rendered a person unfit for public attendance in places of worship, or the society of others, applied to persons; not fit to be eaten; or offered in sacrifice, applied to beasts. Entirely, perfectly, quite, fully, or completely. "Domestic broils *clean* overblown." *Shak*.

To CLEAN, V. A. to free from dirt, filth, or soil.

CLEANLY, Adj. free from dirt or filth. Figuratively, that which cleanses or clears a thing from filth. Free from moral impurity; innocent, chaste.

CLEANLY, Adv. in a clean, neat, decent manner.

CLEANNES, S. [pronounced *cleennes*] chastity, freed from dirt or filth, applied to things or clothes. Elegance, exactness, and freedom from foreign mixture, or unchasteness; applied to language. Freedom from guilt, or any immoral impurity, applied to actions.

To CLEANSE, V. A. [pronounced *cleans*, *cleansom*, Sax.] to free from dirt or filth. To free from bad humours by medicine.

CLEANSE, S. in Medicine, that which removes any noxious humours from the body; a detergent.

CLEAR, Adj. [pronounced *cleer*, from *clair*] transparent; that which may be seen through; free from filth, applied to streams. Free from clouds, mists or rain; applied to the weather. Without adulteration. Positive, plain, or free from any doubtful expressions. "A *clear* account is manifest, evident, or that which cannot be disputed. Figuratively, void of guilt. Free from any undue bias, applied to the judgment. Free from deductions, applied to gain. Applied to persons, judicious, or possessed of all the lights, which can secure from error; used in familiar conversation. Used adverbially, for entirely, totally, or quite. "But it *clear* off." *L'Estrange*.

To CLEAR, V. A. to remove any filth or obstruction. Figuratively, to free from obscurity, perplexity, or difficulty. To remove any charge of guilt. To cleanse. To clarify or cleanse from filth. To gain, without any deduction. To brighten, to

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remove any thing which intercepts the light. To clear a ship, is to obtain permission for sailing or selling the cargo, by paying the customs.

CLEARANCE, S. a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARER, S. that which removes any filth or obstruction.

CLEARLY, Adj. free from darkness, obscurity, or ambiguity. Plainly, opposed to *confusedly*. Without any undue influence, "Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves." *Titus*. Without deduction or diminution applied to gains. Without evasion, plainly.

CLEARNESS, S. transparency; freedom from dregs, or filth. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, Adj. [a compound word] judicious; penetrating; seeing into the consequences of things.

To CLEAR-STARCH, V. A. to starch linen in such a manner, that it may appear transparent and clear.

To CLEAVE, V. A. [Preter I *cleave* Part. *cleaved* *cleawan*, Sax.] used with the particle *to*, to stick, to adhere to, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite one's self to a person; to attend, or accompany. "His grace doth *cleave* to the one." *Hooker*.

To CLEAVE, V. A. [Preter I *cleave*, *cleave*, or *cleft*, Participle *cleven*, or *cleft*, from *clifon* Sax.] to divide a thing with a chopper, axe, &c. To divide, or separate. Neuterly, to part asunder. To suffer division, or separate.

CLEAVER, S. a large flat instrument of metal with a handle, used by butchers to separate the joints of meat. One who chops or cleaves any thing.

CLEF, [from *clif*, Fr.] in Music, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music, which determines the name of each line, according to the scale.

CLEFT, Participle Passive, from *cleave*.

CLEFT, S. [from *cliff*, Teut.] a space made by the separation or division of the parts of any thing. A crack.

CLEMENCY, S. [from *clementia*, Lat. *clemente*, Fr.] willingness to forgive, unwillingness to punish, and tenderness in the inflicting punishment.

CLEMENT, Adj. [from *clement*, Lat.] tender and humane in executing or limiting punishment.

CLERGY, S. [from *clerus*, Lat. *clero*, Gr.] a body of men officiating in the public service of the church.

CLERGYMAN, S. [from *clergy* and *man*] a person dedicated by ordination to the service of the church. One in holy orders.

CLERICAL, Adj. [from *clericus*, Lat.] belonging or relating to the clergy.

CLERK, S. [*clerc*, Fr. *cleric*, Sax.] in Law, a title given to the clergy. A writer in a public office. In Commerce, a person employed in a merchant's counting-house to transact the business that is performed by the pen. As this is an honourable employ, so likewise the qualifications required to discharge it properly are such as demand application, and deserves esteem. In the church service a layman, who pronounces the responses with an audible voice; gives out the singing psalms, &c.

CLERKSHIP, S. the office or employment of a clerk.

CLEVER, Adj. [its etymology is uncertain] dextrous, quick, skillful, well-pleasing, convenient, well. "Twon'd sound more clever." *Pope*. Well-made, handsome; any thing which a person likes, in low and familiar discourse; but should never make its way into books.

CLEVERLY, Adv. in an ingenious, skillful and proper manner.

CLEVERNESS, S. a proper, skillful, ingenious, and dextrous performance.

CLEW, S. [*clwt*, Sax.] a bale of thread. Any guide or direction, by means of which a person may be led to surmount any difficulty.

TO CLICK, V. A. [*clicken*, Belg.] to make a sharp, and successive noise, like the beats of a watch.

CLIENT, S. [*cliens*, Lat.] in Law, one who employs a lawyer for advice, or to sue or defend.

CLIENTSHIP, S. the office or state of a client.

CLIFF, S. [*clif*, Sax.] a steep or craggy rock. In Music, improperly used for Clet.

CLIMACTER, S. [Or. *κλιμακτης*] a certain period of life supposed to be attended with some great danger.

CLIMACTERIC, CLIMACTERICAL, Adj. [from *κλιμαξ*] containing a number of years. The climacteric year is a critical year in a person's life, wherein he is supposed to stand in great danger of death.

CLIMATE, S. [*κλιμα*, Gr. an inclination] in Geography, a space on the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles. In a common or popular sense, any country differing from another, in respect of its seasons, the quality of the soil, or the manners of its inhabitants.

TO CLIMATE, V. N. to inhabit. "Whilst you do climate here." *Shak*. Perhaps it has no other authority.

CLIMAX, S. [*κλιμαξ*, Gr. a ladder] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the sense of a period increases every sentence, till it concludes.

TO CLIMB, V. A. [Preter, and Participle Passive, *climbed*, from *climan*, Sax.] to ascend, including the idea of difficulty. To ascend,

by their specific levity, &c. applied to vapours. Actively, to mount, or ascend.

CLIMBER, S. one who ascends, any high or steep place.

CLIME, S. [from *κλιμα* Gr.] the same as Climate, generally used in poetry instead of Climate.

TO CLINCH, V. A. [Preter *clinched*, and Participle Passive; from *clyniga*, Sax.] to shut the hand that fingers and thumb may reach over each other. To bend or turn the point of a nail, when driven through any thing. To confirm, settle, or establish, applied to argument.

CLINCH, S. a pun. In Navigation, that part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.

CLINCHER, S. a cramp or hold-fast, made of iron bent, used to fasten planks.

TO CLING, V. A. [Preter, I *clung*, or have *clung*, Part. *clung*, *clung*, Dan.] to stick close to or hang upon.

CLINGY, Adv. apt to stick, cling, or adhere to.

CLINIC, or **CLINICAL**, Adj. [from *κλινω*, Gr. to lie down in a bed] those who keep their beds on account of any disorder. In Church Historians, applied to a person converted on his death-bed.

TO CLINK, V. A. to strike metals together so as to make them sound. Neuterly, to make a noise like the sound made by two pieces of metal struck together.

CLINK, S. a noise made by striking two pieces of metal together.

CLIPQUANT, S. [Fr.] embroidery; gaudy dress; or tinsel finery.

TO CLIP, V. A. [*clippan*, Sax.] to unfold in the arms; to hug. To cut with sheers, or scissors; to diminish, applied to coin. To cut short, not to pronounce fully, applied to language. "To clip the king's English." Confined or surrounded, used with the participle *with*. "Clipped in with the sea." *Shak*.

CLIPPER, S. one that debases the coin, by filing, or otherwise diminishing its size.

CLIPPING, S. [See **CLIP**] that which is cut off from a thing.

CLOAK, S. [pronounced, *clack*] a loose outer garment without sleeves. Also, a pretext or pretence.

TO CLOAK, V. A. to cover with a cloak. To conceal any design by some specious pretext.

CLOAK-BAG, S. a kind of pormanteau.

CLOCK, S. [*clock*, Brit. from *clach*, Brit.] a machine, going by a pendulum, serving to measure time, and shew the hour by striking on a bell. Hugen was the first person who brought the ingenious art of clock-making to any perfection, and the first pendulum clock made in England, was in the year 1622, by Fromantil, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock*, is a phrase, signifying what hour is it? *It's five o'clock*.

o'clock, implies, it is the sixth hour. Applied to stockings, *clot* signifies the work with which the ankles were adorned, and as this was a means of making the female leg appear taperer than it otherwise does, it is wonderful this embellishment should now be laid aside.

CLOD, [*clod*, Sax.] a lump of earth or clay; a turf; the ground; a dull, ignorant, stupid person.

To **CLO'D**, V. N. to unite into a mass; to curdle; also to pelt with clods.

CLODDY, Adj. consisting of little heaps or clods of earth.

To **CLO'G**, V. A. to overload; to burden; to embarrass. Neuterly, to gather into a mass, used instead of *clot*. To be filled with any thing that may stop its operation.

CLO'G, S. any weight or thing which impedes or hinders; a restraint; an incumbence, obstruction, or impediment. A composition of leather, worn by women over their shoes, to keep themselves clean or warm. A shoe. "In France—the middle sort make use of wooden *clogs*."

CLO'GGINESS, S. the being hindered from motion; obstruction; impediment.

CLO'GGY, Adj. that which stops up the passages or hinders motion.

CLO'ISTER, S. [*clau*, Brit. *cloister*, Sax. *claustrum*, Fr.] a monastery for the religious of either sex. In a more limited sense, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square, built on each of its sides.

To **CLO'ISTER**, V. A. to shut up or confine in a monastery.

CLO'ISTERAL, Adj. solitary; retired; reclusive; like a cloister.

CLO'ISTERED, Part. solitary; inhabiting a cloister or a monastery or religious house. In Architecture, built round, or surrounded with a piazza or peristyle.

CLO'ISTR'ESS, S. a nun, or female inhabiting a religious house.

CLO'KE, S. See **CLOAK**.

To **CLO'SE**, V. A. [*cluse*, Arm. *cluse*, Sax.] to shut any thing; to conclude or finish. To confine, used with *in*. To join any thing broken. To *close up*, is to heal. Neuterly, to join two parts together, after being separated, used with *upon*. "The earth *closed upon* them." Figuratively, applied to measure, to agree to. To *close in* with, to join with a party. In Wrestling, to run up to a person and seize fast hold on him.

CLO'SE, S. any thing shut; a small inclosed field. Applied to time, the end of any period. "The *close* of night." Dryd. In Wrestling, a grapple or violent hug. A conclusion.

CLO'SE, Adj. so as nothing can come in or out. Stagnating, sultry, applied to the air. Having but few pores, applied to me-

als. "That very *close* metal." Locke. Dense; concise; short. Applied to situation, contiguous or touching. Figuratively, applied to designs, to *keep close*, is to be secret or without discovery. Home; to the point. Retired, without going abroad. "*Close*ly confined." Narrow.

CLOSE-BODIED, Adj. that which comes tight or close round the body.

CLOSE-HANDED, Adj. covetous; illiberal; ungenerous.

CLO'SELY, Adv. without vent or passage. Applied to pursuit, very near or without any great distance between. Literal. "I have translated *close*ly."

CLO'SEN'ESS, S. narrowness; want of air; denseness; compactness; without many pores; recluseness; solitude; reserve; avarice, or connection.

CLO'SER, S. a finisher; a concluder; a terminator.

CLOSET, S. [from *close*] a small room for retirement. A shallow place, furnished with shelves, &c. for curiosities, &c.

To **CLOSET**, V. A. [from the noun] to shut up, or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet, for the sake of privacy. "Lord Mansfield was *closeted* with the King."

CLO'SURE, S. the act of stopping up; confinement; conclusion; termination.

CLO'T, S. [*clot*, Belg.] a mass formed by thickening of fluids.

To **CLOT**, V. N. [*klotten*, Belg.] to grow into small masses; to gather into clods.

CLOTH, S. any thing woven for garments. The linen wherewith a table is covered at meals. The canvass on which pictures are painted. In the plural *clothes*, any thing with which a person is dressed to cover his nakedness, or embellish his person; wrote *clothes*, and pronounced *clo's*. Applied by way of eminence to woollen cloth, the great staple commodity, glory, and support of this nation; but as there is a manifest decay in the goodness of this manufacture of late years, it were to be wished that those at the helm would turn their thoughts on this article, and, by giving it all the national encouragement in their power, revive its character, and render it as reputable as they have the honour of the British arms.

CLO'THIER, S. one who carries on the manufactory of cloth. Camden observes in his Britannia, that most of the greatest scholars and eminent personages of this kingdom, have been descended from persons of this profession.

CLO'THING, S. dress, garments, or that which a person wears to cover and defend his body from the weather.

CLOT-POLL, S. a stupid person, a block-head.

CLO'TTY, Adj. abounding with clots or lumps.

CLOUD, *S.* [*cloude*, Belg. a spot] condensed vapours, suspended in the atmosphere. *Clouds* are the most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth, mitigating the excessive heats of the torrid zone, and screening it from the beams of the sun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they suffer in their passage thro' them, thereby prolonging the stay of light after the sun is descended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming some time before it has ascended above it; without their medium, the heavens would be one uniform sable substance, the rays of light would be scattered abroad in the immense regions of space without reaching our eyes, and the ravishing prospect of nature would become a large blot. Figuratively, the veins in precious stones. Any thing which obscures; a state of darkness; a crowd.

To **CLOUD**, *V. A.* to darken; to obscure; to be variegated or diversified with dark veins. Neuterly, to grow cloudy, dark, or overcast.

CLOUD-CAPT, *Adj.* covered by or touching the clouds. "The cloud-capt towers," *Shak.*

CLOUDILY, *Adv.* in a cloudy or dark manner. Figuratively, confusedly or obscurely.

CLOUDINESS, *S.* want of brightness or lustre; foulness, applied to diamonds or other precious stones.

CLOUDLESS, *Adj.* without clouds, clear, without spots.

CLOUDY, *Adj.* dark, obscured, or overcast with clouds. Figuratively, obscure, dark, imperfect, applied to ideas or notions. Sullen, gloomy, dejected, applied to the looks. Variegated with spots or veins, applied to marbles, agates, &c.

CLOVE, the *Præter* of *claw*.

CLOVE, *S.* [*clow*, Fr. a nail, from its resembling the head of a nail] an aromatic fruit, growing on a tree twenty feet high, whose leaves resemble those of the bay tree, and a native of the Molucca islands; but has been extirpated thence by the Dutch, who have transplanted it to Ternate, in order to monopolize it entirely. The fruit is gathered when unripe; somewhat resembles a nail in figure, of a rough surface, dusky brown colour, and has on the top a round body of the size of a pepper-corn. It is used in foods, makes an ingredient in most family cordials. In Medicine, is esteemed catmuntive, good in all cephalic disorders arising from cold causes, in eructies, apoplexies, &c. and is a very good alexipharmic.

CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER, *S.* in Botany, the *dianthus* or *caryophyllus*. It is ranged by Linnaeus, in the 2d section of his 16th class.

CLOVEN, *Part.* from *cleave*.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, *Adj.* having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, *S.* [*from clefter*, Sax.] in Botany, a species of trefoil. To *live in clover*, is a phrase for living luxuriously, clover being reckoned a delicious food for cattle.

CLOVERED, *Adj.* covered with clover. "The *clovered vale*."

CLOUT, *S.* [*clut*, Sax.] a piece of cloth generally made doubl, serving to keep infants clean; a patch on a shoe or garment.

To **CLOUT**, *V. A.* to patch or mend clumsily.

CLOWN, *S.* [*clown*, Isl. coarse or clumsy] a rustic or country fellow; one whose manners are unpolished.

CLOWNISH, *Adj.* like a clown; rude, awkward, ill-bred.

CLOWNISHLY, *Adj.* in a clumsy, coarse, clownish manner.

CLOWNISHNESS, *S.* unpolished rudeness; rustic simplicity; awkward address, like a clown.

To **CLOY**, *V. A.* [*enclouer*, Fr.] to fill with too much food; to surfeit almost to loathing; to nail up guns.

CLOYLESS, *Adj.* that which will never satisfy or surfeit.

CLUB, *S.* [*clappa*, Brit.] a heavy, strong, thick stick. In Gaming, the name of one of the suits of cards, called in French *trèfle*, from its resembling the trefoil leaf. The money every member is to pay at a drinking society. An assembly meeting at a public-house to pass the evening. Concurrence, contribution.

To **CLUB**, *V. A.* to contribute towards a public expence. To join and unite. To lend assistance. To pay one's proportion to a common expence.

To **CLUCK**, *V. N.* [*cluck*, Brit.] to make a noise resembling that of a hen calling her chickens.

CLUMP, *S.* [*clump*, Teut.] a shapeless thick piece of wood.

CLUMSILY, *Adv.* [implying manner] in an awkward, graceless manner.

CLUMSINESS, *S.* awkward, proceeding from want of breeding, parts, or experience; ungainliness.

CLUMSY, *Adj.* [from *clump*, Belg.] awkward, unhandy, and without grace. Heavy, thick, and coarse, with respect to shape and appearance.

CLUNG, the *Præter* and Participle of *clung*.

CLUNG, *Part.* wasted away, shrunk.

CLUSTER, [*clyster*, *clyster*, Sax.] a bunch, growing close together and on one stalk. A number of insects together. Several people collected together.

To **CLUSTER**, *V. N.* to grow in bunches. To gather together in bodies, applied to bees. Actively, to collect into bunches.

To **CLUTCH**, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to gripe or grasp; to shut the hand close, so as to seize a thing.

CLUTCH, S. a gripe, grasp, or seizure, with the hand shut very close. In the Plural, the talons of a bird or wild beast. Possession.

CLUTTER, S. a noise made about some trifling affair; a hurry or clamour.

To **CLUTTER**, V. N. to make a bustle about some trivial affair.

CLYSTER, S. [*κλύστρον*, Gr.] in Medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the anus.

To **COACERVATE**, V. A. [*coacervatum*, Lat.] to heap up or together.

COACERVATION, S. the act of heaping together.

COACH, S. [*coache*, Fr. *coache*, Boh.] a carriage of pleasure and state, hung upon straps or springs, running on four wheels, and distinguished from a chariot, because it has two seats fronting each other. This carriage was originally intended for the country, and when first introduced into cities, there were but two even at Paris. The first courier who set up this equipage, was John de Laval de Bois Dauphin, who could not travel on horseback on account of his enormous bulk. We find even in England, that as low as Queen Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both sexes attended her in processions on horseback; so that this vehicle seemed to be reserved for an age, when every petty tradesman scorned to preserve his health by the salutary exercise of walking, and chose rather to entail debility on his posterity by aping nobility, and rivaling his superiors in the sum total of his expenses.

COACH-BOX, S. the seat on which the person sits to drive a coach.

COACH-HIRE, S. money paid for the use of a hired coach.

To **COACT**, V. to act together or in concert.

COACTION, S. [*coactus*, Lat.] force, compulsion, obligation.

COADJUTANT, Part. [from *con* and *adjutus*, Lat.] helping or assisting a person in any action; cooperating. Substantively used for an accomplice; a cooperator.

COADJUTOR, S. [from *con* and *adjutor*, Lat.] an assistant, associate, or partner.

COADJUVANCY, S. [from *con* and *adjuvans*, Lat.] assistance, help, concurrence in any process or operation.

COAGMENTATION, S. [*coagmentatio*, Lat.] a joining, uniting, or heaping several particles together. The joining several syllables or words together, so as to form one word, or sentence. "Cementing and coagmentation of words." *Johnson*.

COAGULABLE, Adj. [from *coagulo*, Lat.] that which may thicken, curdle, or coagulate.

To **COAGULATE**, V. A. [*coagulo*, Lat.] to make a thing curdle, or turn into clots; to form concretions; to coagel.

COAGULATION, S. [*coagulatio*, Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation. The state of a thing coagulated, or curdled.

COAGULATIVE, Adj. having the power of causing coagulations; curdling.

COAGULATOR, S. that which causes condensations, or concretions. In Medicine, those substances which expel the most fluid parts of the humours, thereby thickening and incrassating them; or else by imbibing some of the aqueous or fluid parts, these are called absorbents.

COAL, S. [*col*, Sax. *kul*, *kohl*] a solid, dry, inflammable substance, found in large strata, of a black glossy hue, soft and friable, and leaving when burnt, a great quantity of ashes. Used sometimes for charcoal.

COAL-BLACK, S. of the colour of coal; quite black.

To **COALESCE**, V. N. [pronounced *coalisi*, from *coalesco*, Lat.] to unite together, applied to the union of different particles: As when the particles of vapours run together, and form globules, and by that means cause rain.

COALESCENCE, S. [*coalescentia*, Lat.] the act of coalescing or uniting of several particles.

COALITION, S. [*coativium*, Lat.] the uniting of different particles, so as to compose one common mass.

COARCTATION, S. [*coarctatio*, Lat.] confinement, or restraint to a narrow space. The lessening any space. Restraint of liberty.

COARSE, Adj. [*coars*, Sax.] not refined, applied to metals. Rough, or having large threads, applied to cloth or silk. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, applied to behaviour; not elegant, applied to language. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value, applied to the worth of any thing, or the manner in which it is wrought.

COARSELY, Adv. in a rude, rough, indecent or inelegant manner.

COARSENESS, S. want of purity, and refining; abounding in dross, applied to metals. Consisting of large threads or wrought without any nicety, applied to manufactures. Want of elegance, or delicacy, applied to expressions. Want of politeness or breeding; clownishness, rudeness. A composition of mean and cheap materials; that which may be bought at a low price, and is worth but little, applied to provisions.

COAST, S. [*costa*, Fr. *costa*, Ital.] land which is washed by the sea.

To **COAST**, V. N. to sail near a coast, or within sight of land. Actively, to sail by a place.

COASTER, S. one who makes a voyage from port to port, keeping within sight of the shore. One who sails near the shore.

CO'AT, *S.* [*cotta*, *Fr.* *cotta*, *Ital.*] the outward garment of a man. The lower part of a woman's dress fastened round the waist, and covering the legs. Any covering, or tegument. The hair or fur of a beast. In heraldry, the escutcheon, &c. on which a person's arms are portrayed.

To **CO'AX**, *V. A.* to endeavour to persuade by flattery, to wheedle.

COA'XER, *S.* one who endeavours to persuade by flattery; a wheedler.

To **CO'BLE**, *V. A.* [*kobler*, *Belg.*] to mend any thing clumsily, applied generally to shoes. To do or make any thing in a coarse, unhandy, awkward, or rough manner.

COBBLER, *S.* a mender of shoes. Figuratively, a very clumsy bad workman.

COB'IRONS, *S.* irons with a knob at the upper end, used in country fire-places where wood is burned.

CO'BWEB, *S.* the web of a spider. The manner of spinning this toil, the geometrical proportion between its threads, their minuteness and slenderness, and the matter of which they are formed, are particulars worthy the consideration of a naturalist, and fill the curious mind with admiration. Figuratively, any snare or trap. Sometimes used for a restraint which may be easily removed.

COCHINE'AL, *S.* [*cochinilla*, *Span.*] a wood-louse, from the similitude it bears to it; an insect found upon the opuntia, originally of a white colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried affording a beautiful purple colour used by dyers.

CO'CHLEARY, *Adj.* [from *cochlea*, *Lat.*] made in the form of or resembling a screw.

CO'CHLEATED, *Adj.* [from *cochlea*, *Lat.*] twisted in form of a screw; turbinated.

COCK, *S.* [*coec*, *Sax.* *keck*, *Belg.* *egg*, *Fr.*] the male of the species of domestic fowls, remarkable for its courage, pride and gallantry. Also the male of any birds. An instrument turning round a pivot, to shew the point from which the wind blows. An instrument used in drawing liquors from casks. The notch of an arrow. That part of the lock of a gun, which strikes the flint. Figuratively, a courageous person, or one who possesses a great fund of spirit. In Marine Affairs, a small boat, called a cock-boat. A small heap of hay. The form in which the brims of a hat are placed. The style or gnomon of a dial. The needle of a balance.

To **COCK**, *V. A.* to erect. "Cocks his ears." *Gay.* To mould the shape of a hat. To wear the hat with an air of smartness. To fix the cock of a gun ready for discharging. To place hay in small heaps. To look with an air of triumph and contempt, joined to the word *cock*. Neuterly, to strut, or look big. To train cocks for fighting.

COCKADE, *S.* a ribband formed in the shape of a rose, worn in a man's hat.

COCKATRICE, *S.* a serpent said to be formed from a cock's egg. Figuratively, a person of an insidious, venomous disposition.

To **COCK'ER**, *V. A.* [*coqueliner*, *Fr.*] to indulge too much; to fondle.

COCK'ER, *S.* one who keeps or trains cocks for fighting.

COCKEREL, *S.* [a diminutive noun from *cock*] a young cock.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, the first Monday in May for horned cattle, and on October 10 for horses and horned cattle. The situation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two stone bridges. It is between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church, and on the other a stately castle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited; has good trade in coarse broad cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles S. E. by S. of Kendal, 25 S. W. by W. of Carlisle, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 54. 35.

COCKET, *S.* [of uncertain etymology] a seal belonging to the custom-house. An instrument delivered to merchants as a certificate that they have paid the customs for their goods.

COCKLE, *S.* [*coquille*, *Fr.*] a small shell-fish.

To **COCKLE**, *V. N.* to contract into wrinkles by wet or rain.

COCKLED, *Part.* shelled; wrinkled by wet.

COCKNEY, *S.* [*pois de oseille*, in *Boileau*, is a country of dainties; one born in London, and as a word of contempt. Figuratively, any effeminate, luxurious, inexperienced person living in a city.

COCKPIT, *S.* a place wherein cocks generally fight.

COCKSURE, *Adj.* confident, certain, quite sure.

COCKSWAIN, *S.* [*cogswaine*, *Sax.*] the officer who has the command of the cock-boat.

CO'COA, *S.* See **CACAO**, or **CHOCOLATE-NUT**.

COD, or **CODFISH**, *S.* a sea-fish, caught in great plenty on the banks of Newfoundland.

COD, *S.* [*codde*, *Sax.*] in Botany, any husk in which seeds are lodged.

To **COD**, *V. N.* to inclose in a husk, or cod.

CODE, *S.* [from *codex*, *Lat.*] a book. A book of civil laws.

CODICIL, *S.* [a diminutive of *codex*, *Lat.*] a writing made as of a supplement to a will to supply something omitted.

To CO'DLE, V. A. [of *co'dale*, Lat.] to parboil. To soften by hot water.

CO'DLING, S. an early kind of apple.

COEFFICACY, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *efficientia*, Lat.] the united power of several things to produce an effect.

COEFFICIENCY, S. [from *con*, and *efficientia*, Lat.] the joint act of several things to produce any effect.

COEFFICIENT, Part. [from *con* and *efficientia*, Lat.] that which acts jointly with another. Coefficients in Algebra, numbers or uneven quantities prefixed to letters, into which they are supposed to be multiplied. Thus, in $3a$, b ; or ex , 3 is the coefficient of $3a$; b , of b ; and e , of ex . In fluxions, applied to any generating term, it is the quantity arising from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

COEMPION, S. [from *comptio*, Lat.] the act of buying up or engrossing any commodity. "Monopolies and coempions of wares." *Bac.*

COEQUAL, Adj. [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] being in the same condition, and circumstance as another.

COEQUALITY, S. the state of two persons or things which are equal.

To COERCE, V. A. [from *coerceo*, Lat.] to restrain by force, or punishments.

COERCIBLE, Adj. that which may be restrained.

COERCION, S. [from *coerceo*, Lat.] a check, or restraint.

COERCIVE, Adj. that which has the power of restraining. Forcible.

COESSENTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *essentia*, Lat.] having or partaking of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, S. the partaking of the same essence with another.

COETANEOUS, Adj. [from *con* and *ætas*, æg.] of the same age with another. Used with *re*, or *inter*.

COETERNAL, Adj. [from *con* and *æternus*, Lat.] equally eternal with another.

COETERNITY, S. [from *con* and *æternitas*, Lat.] having an eternity of existence equal with another.

COEVAL, Adj. [from *con* and *ævus*, Lat.] born at the same time; of the same age, followed by *with*, or *to*. "Coeval with eternity." *Pope*.

"Coeval to mankind." *Hale*. Used substantively, for a person of the same age, or living at the same time as another. A contemporary.

COEVOUS, Adj. [from *con* and *ævus*, Lat.] of the same age.

To COEXIST, V. N. [from *con* and *existo*, Lat.] to exist, at the same time or place; joined to the particle *with*.

COEXISTENCE, S. having existence at the same time, or place with another; followed by *with*.

COEXISTENT, Adj. having existence at

the same time with another. "Coexistent with the motions." *Locke*.

To COEXTEND, V. A. [from *con* and *extendo*, Lat.] to extend to the same space or duration.

COEXTENSION, S. the act of extending to the same space or duration with another, followed by *with*.

COFFEE, S. [*caubé*, Turk. *caffé*, Fr.] the berry of a tree, propagated in most of our colonies; especially in Jamaica, where it is little inferior to the best Turkey. Its leaves resemble the common laurel. The liquor made from the berry roasted, was introduced into England, first by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey-merchant, in 1652, bringing with him one Pasquet, a Greek servant, to make coffee for him; who was the first person that ever set up a coffee-house in this kingdom.

COFFEE-HOUSE, S. a house where coffee is sold, and the daily and evening papers are taken in for the accommodation of customers.

COFFEE-MAN, S. one who keeps a coffee house.

COFFER, S. [*coffra*, Sax.] a chest to keep money in. Figuratively, treasure. In Architecture, a small linking, or depression between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, generally filled up with a rose. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment, across a dry moat.

To COFFER, V. A. to put into chests or coffers. "Might coffer up." *Rowe*.

COFFIN, S. [*cofin*, Fr. *cofano*, Ital. *cofs*, It.] a little house; the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed. In Paltry, a mould of paste for a pye. A round piece of paper with edges bent up perpendicularly, used by the apothecaries to drop their bolusses in, to keep the outward paper clean. In Faricry, the whole hoof of a horse's foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone.

To COFFIN, V. A. to place, or put in a coffin.

To CO'G, V. A. [*cog*, Brit.] to persuade, wheedle, or flatter. "I'll cog their hearts from them." *Shak*. To foist, used with *in*. "Cogging in the word." *Tillot*. To obtrude falsehoods. To cog a die, is to secure it so, as to direct it in its fall.

CO'G, S. the tooth of a wheel by which it acts or operates upon another wheel.

To CO'G, V. A. to place *cogs* in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, S. [*cogens*, Lat.] the power of compelling; the power of extorting or forcing assent, or obedience.

CO'GENT, Part. [*cogens*, Lat.] powerful, restless, forcible.

CO'GENTLY, Adj. forcibly extorting conviction and assent.

CO'GGER, S. a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GITABLE, Adj. *cogitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be the subject of thought or meditation.

TO CO'GITATE, V. N. [*cogitatum*, Lat.] to think; to meditate.

COGITATION, S. [*cogitatio*, Lat.] the act of thinking. Thought, intention, design. Meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, Adj. [*cogitatus*, Lat.] given to thought, study, or reflection.

COGNATION, S. [*cognatio*, Lat.] relation; a partaking of the same nature.

COGNISEE, S. in Law, the person to whom a fine in lands is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, S. in Law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands to another.

CO'GNIZABLE, Adj. [*cognoscibile*, Fr.] proper for the consideration or inspection subject to examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, S. [pronounced *cognosance*, from *cognoscere*, Fr.] the hearing of a matter judicially, used with the word *rate*; the particular jurisdiction of a magistrate. A badge by which any person may be distinguished.

COGNO'MINAL, Adj. [*cognomen*, Lat.] having the same name. "His cognominal, or name-fake." *Erasm.*

COGNOS'SCENCE, S. [from *cognoscere*, Port.] knowledge; the state or act of knowing.

COGNOS'CIBLE, Adj. [*cognoscere*, Lat.] that which may be known; that which is possible to be known.

TO COHA'BIT, V. N. to dwell with another. To live together like man and wife.

COHA'BITANT, S. [*con* and *habitans*] one who dwells with another.

COHABITATION, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *habitare*] the act of dwelling with another. The living together as man and wife.

COHE'IR, S. [*coheres*, Lat.] a man who enjoys an inheritance jointly with another.

COHE'PRESS, S. a female, who is entitled to an inheritance with another.

TO COHE'RE, V. N. from [*coherere*, Lat.] to stick together; to be connected; to depend on what has preceded, and connect with what follows. To suit, fit, agree, or be fitted to.

COHE'RENCE, **COHE'RENCY**, S. [*coherencia*, Lat.] in physics, the state of bodies in which their parts are joined together. Relation, dependency, or the connection of the parts of a discourse with one another. Consistency.

COHE'RINT, Part. [*coherens*, Lat.] sticking together. Suitable, adapted to each other; consistent.

COHESION, S. [from *cohere*] the action whereby atoms are connected together, so as to form particles, and the particles are kept together, so as to form sensible masses. The secondary cause of this cohesion is acknowledged, by Sir Isaac Newton, to be unknown; who likewise informs us, that the different forms and properties of bodies, arise from the different cohesions. Figuratively, *cohesion* signifies the state of union, connection,

COHESIVE, Adj. having the power of sticking fast.

TO CO'HORALE, V. A. to pour any distilled liquor upon its remaining matter, and distill it again.

CO'FF, S. [*coffe*, Fr. *coffie*, Span.] a head-dress. A lady's cap. A sergeant's cap.

CO'FFED, Adj. having or wearing a cap.

CO'IFFURE, S. [from *coiffure*, Fr.] a head dress. "I am highly pleased with your coiffure." *Spec.* N^o. 68.

TO CO'IL, V. A. [*coiler*, Fr.] to reduce into a narrow compass. To coil a rope, is to wind it in a ring.

COIL, S. [*collere*, Teut.] a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle. A firing or rope wound into a ring.

COIN, S. [*coin* Fr. *caiso*, Ital.] money or metal stamped with a lawful impression. Payment or compensation of any kind. As the rewards of merit do not consist so much in the intrinsic value, as their possibility of immortalizing the exploit, for which they are bestowed; and as medals are universally acknowledged the best comments on past actions, and the truest preservers of noble exploits, it were to be wished that monarchs, would for the sake of encouraging either those who are eminent for their parts, or their warlike achievements, permit their effigies, and the circumstances for which they deserve immortality, to be stamped on a certain number of their annual coins, in order to transmit the names of heroes, to posterity, and to encourage others to tread in their steps.

TO COIN, V. A. to stamp metals for money. To make, imitate, or forge any thing.

COINAGE, S. the stamping metals for money. The English coinage by adding the letters on the edges, contributed greatly to its perfection. This word is also used for coin or money. The charges or expence of coining. Forgery.

TO COINCIDE, V. N. [*coincide*, Lat.] to be consistent with. To concur, used with the particle *with*.

COINCIDENCE, S. concurrence, consistency, or uniting to effect the same purpose.

COINCIDENT, Adj. [*coincident*, Lat.] concurring, consisting, and agreeing, to the support of any point.

COINER, S. a person who makes money. A maker of counterfeit money. An inventor.

CO'STRIL, S. a coward, a poltroon. "He's a coward and a co'stril." *Shak.*

CO'IT, S. [*late*, Belg.] a thing thrown at a mark. See **QUOIT**.

COIT'ION, S. [from *coire*, Lat.] the act of producing or propagating the species. The act of uniting two bodies together.

COLAND'ER, S. [pronounced *collander*, from *colander*, Lat.] a sieve of hair, metal, &c. through which any mixture is strained.

COLATION, S. [from *colatum*, Lat.] the act

act of straining, or separating, any fluid from its dregs.

COLATURE, *S.* [*colatus*, Lat.] the act of separating the dregs of any fluid by filtering it through a sieve.

COLCHESTER, *S.* a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday; for wholesale tailors, on June 24; for horses, on July 23 for cattle and horses; and on October 20 for cheese, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, and is pleasantly and commodiously seated on the S. side of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill, and extends from E. to W. It was surrounded by a wall which had six gates, and three post-ras, besides nine watch-towers; but now these are, in a great measure, demolished. It had 16 parish churches, but now only 12 are used, these are not very large, and most of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here also five meeting houses. The town consists of about 3000 dwelling-houses, most of them old built, with some few good brick ones; the streets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of the inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town suffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of bags, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oysters and cringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has lost its charter for some misdemeanour; however it still sends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old castle, with a fence round it about two acres in circumference. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford.

COLD, *Adj.* [*calid*, Sax. *cool*, Belg.] without warmth, having a sensation of cold, or shivering. That which is not volatile, or easily put into motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected, indifferent. Not able to excite the passions. Reserved, chaste, temperate, not easily provoked to anger. Deliberate, calm, opposed to hasty. In Hunting, not scenting, or not affecting the scent.

COLD, that which is void of heat or motion. That which produces the sensation of cold. A disease occasioned by stopping perspiration.

COLDLY, *Adv.* without heat; with great indifference and unconcern.

COLDNESS, *S.* that quality which is opposite to heat. That quality which deprives a person of his natural warmth and heat. Want of kindness, love, or affection; coyness, étiabity.

COLF, *S.* [*colf*, Sax.] a name for all kinds of cabbage.

COLESEED, *S.* in Botany, the rape, from whence rapeseed oil is drawn.

COLIC, *S.* [*colicus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a severe pain in the lower venter. A bilious

colic, proceeds from bilious, sharp and stimulating humours, which irritate the bowels so as to cause continual gripes, attended with looseness; this is usually after a violent fit of anger, and relieved by lenitives and emollients. A flatulent colic is a pain in the bowels, which distends them prodigiously, is owing to dry faeces contained in the intestines, and managed with carminatives, and moderate openness. A nervous colic is from convulsive spasms, or contortions of the guts; this is remedied by brisk cathartics, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. The stone colic, proceeds, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone, or gravel in the bladder or kidneys, is treated by nephretics, oily diuretics, and greatly assisted by carminative and turpentine clysters.

COLIC, *Adj.* affecting the bowels.

COLLAPSION, *S.* the state of vessels closing of themselves. The act of closing together.

COLLAR, *S.* [*colare*, Lat. of *calum* Lat.] an ornament of metal worn by knights of several military orders, and having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. That of the order of the garter consists of SS, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. Also that part of the harness, which is round a horse's neck. The part of the dress which surrounds the neck. A *collar of brass*, is a quantity of brass rolled up.

To **COLLAR**, *V. A.* to seize by the collar. To *collar brass*, is to roll it up and bind it tight.

COLLAR-BONE, *S.* the clavicle; one of the bones on each side of the neck.

To **COLLATE**, *V. A.* [*collatum*, Lat.] to compare one thing with another; applied to books, to compare and examine them. To place in benefice.

COLLATERAL, *Adj.* [from *con* and *lateralis*] side to side, running parallel; mutual. In Geography, situated by the side of another; lying between the cardinal points. In genealogy, applied to relations of the same stock, but not in the same line of ascendants and descendants; such are uncles, aunts, nephews, cousins. *Collateral descent*, in Law, is what passes to brothers' children. *Collateral security*, is an additional security.

COLLATERALLY, *Adj.* side by side, parallel. In an indirect manner, without design. Not in the same line of descendants.

COLLATION, *S.* [*collatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing favours. The comparing one copy or thing with another. In canon Law, the bestowing of a benefice by a bishop. A public entertainment.

COLLATOR, *S.* one who compares copies or manuscripts. One who presents to a living or benefice.

COLLEAGUE, *S.* a partner or associate.

To

To COLLEAGUE, V. N. to unite or join with; followed by *with*.

To COLLECT, V. A. [*collectum*, Lat.] to gather several things together. To add into a sum. To attain the knowledge of from observation. To infer, or deduce from arguments; used with *from*.

COLLECT, S. [*collectum*, Lat.] a short comprehensive prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, Adj. [*collectaneus*, Lat.] gathered or collected together.

COLLECTIBLE, Adj. that which may be deduced from any premises; used with *from*.

COLLECTION, S. [*collectio*, Lat.] the act of gathering several pieces together. An assemblage of things in the same place. A consequence, or deduction from some preceding argument or proposition.

COLLECTIVE, Adj. [*collectivus*, Lat. *collectif*, Fr.] gathered together; consisting of several parts forming a whole. In Grammar, a collective noun, is a noun which expresses a multitude, though used in the singular number; as an assembly, an army.

COLLECTIVELY, Adv. taken together, opposed to singly. In general; or generally.

COLLECTOR, S. [Lat.] one who collects or gathers scattered things together.

COLLEGE, S. [Fr. *collegium*] a collection of animals. "Thick as the college of the bees." *Dryd.* An unusual sense. A society of men dedicating themselves to the study or learning. A public place endowed with certain revenues, where the several branches of learning are taught; several colleges form an university. Not to mention any other colleges, that of the physicians in London deserves particular notice, and as the health and lives of his majesty's subjects are the sacred depositum entrusted to their care, it were to be wished, that the genuineness of drugs, and the qualities of medicinal compositions were inspected by them with a scrupulous exactness, that no ingredient should be omitted in any composition, because it would cost the apothecaries much in the purchase, or hinder their making a show in the quantity they sell by retail, when the only thing for which a medicine ought to be valued, is its quality.

COLLEGIAL, Adj. relating to, or possessed by a college.

COLLEGIAN, S. a member of a college.

COLLEGIATE, Adj. consisting of colleges, regulated after the manner of a college. Collegiate church, is that which is endowed for a body corporate, consisting of a dean and secular priests, without a bishop.

COLLEGIATE, S. a member of a college, or university.

COLLET, S. [Fr. from *collum*, Lat.] the neck. That part of a ring in which the stone or jewel is set.

To COLLIDE, V. A. [*collide*, Lat.] to strike, or beat, two things against each other.

COLLIER, S. a person who digs for coals. A dealer in coals; a vessel to convey coals by water.

COLLIFLOWER, S. See CAULIFLOWER.

COLLIGATION, S. [*colligatio*, Lat.] the binding things together. "The colligation of vessels." *Brown.*

COLLIQUATABLE, Adj. that which is easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, S. the substance any thing is reduced to by dissolution, or melting.

COLLIQUANT, Part. [*colligans*, Lat.] having the power of melting.

To COLLIGATE, V. A. [*colligere*, Lat.] to melt, dissolve, or reduce a fluid by heat, &c.

COLLIQUATION, S. [from *colligare*] the melting or dissolving any thing by heat.

COLLIQUATIVE, Adj. [from *colligare*] melting or dissolvent. A *colligative* fever, is attended with a diarrhoea, or profuse sweats, from too lax a habit of body.

COLLQUEFACTION, S. [from *colligere*, and *factum*, the reducing different metals to one mass by melting.

COLLISION, S. [*collisio*, Lat.] the act of striking two things together.

To COLLOCATE, V. A. [*collocatum*, supine, of *coloco*, Lat.] to place; to station; to reside. "Wherein that virtue is chiefly collocate." *Bac.*

COLLOCATION, S. [*collocatio*, Lat.] the act of placing; disposition; residence.

COLLOCUTION, S. [*collocutio*, Lat.] the talking with another. Conference.

To COLLOGUE, V. A. to wheedle, flatter, or impose upon.

COLLOP, S. a piece or slice of any meat or animal.

COLLOQUY, S. [*colloquium*, Lat.] a conference, or conversation; wherein two or more are speaking together.

COLLUCTANCY, S. [*colluctor*, Lat.] a tendency to resist, struggle with, or contest.

To COLLUDE, V. N. [*colludo*, Lat.] to join in a fraud or imposition.

COLLUSION, S. [*collusio*, Lat.] an agreement between two or more persons, to defraud or cheat another of his right.

COLLUSIVE, Adj. fraudulently agreed upon between two or more persons, in order to cheat.

COLLUSIVELY, Adv. contrived with a fraudulent design.

COLLUSORY, Adj. carrying on a fraud by collusion.

To COLLY, to smut, or black with coal.

COLON, S. [from *colon*, Gr. a member] in Grammar, a point or stop marked thus (:) used

used to make a pause greater than that of the semicolon, and less than that of a period or full point; at present it is used in a period where the sense seems complete, but is lengthened by some supernumerary sentence, likewise in a very long period to give ease and respite to the breath, and a pause may be made at a colon, while a person may count three, without confusing or interrupting the sense of the rest of the period. In Anatomy, the greatest and widest of all the intestines, which is a continuation of the cæcum, begins under the right kidney near the haunch, and after several convolutions, terminates near the left kidney, to which it is joined, by a double incurvature like a Roman S.

COLONEL, S. [pronounced *kulnel*, Fr. *colonel*, Ital.] an officer in the army who commands a regiment. Lieutenant colonel, is the second officer of a regiment.

COLONELSHIP, S. the office or duty of a colonel.

TO COLONISE, V. A. [from *colony*] to plant with inhabitants, brought from some other place; to plant with colonies.

COLONNADE, S. [*colonna*, Ital.] a series of pillars placed in a circle, and insulated with-inside. A polytyle colonnade, is that which is too immense for the eye to take in at a single view, such as that of the place of St. Peter, in Rome, consisting of 284 columns of the Doric order. Figuratively, any range of pillars.

COLONY, S. [*colonia*, Lat.] a body of people going from the mother country, to cultivate and settle some other place. Figuratively, the country settled in by a body of people from some other place. If we consider the sudden alteration made in the circumstances of this kingdom on the first planting of our colonies, the increase made in the marine, the number of souls with which it has peopled the metropolis; the reduction it has made in the interest of money; the several commodities, now furnished from thence, which we are obliged to buy at any rate from foreigners; and which we now export to foreign markets; if we consider the possibility of raising those commodities in our colonies, which, now being purchased from other estates, turn the balance of trade against us; if we consider how great a proportion of our exports are carried to these colonies, what a number of hands are employed at home in their manufacture, and consequently how much the value of lands are increased in this island by that means, I say if we consider these particulars only, it is to be hoped that the government will not lay any burthen, by new taxes on our colonies.

COLOQUINTIDA, S. [*colobintidis*, Lat.] the fruit of a plant in the Levant about the bigness of a large orange, of a golden colour, its inside is full of kernels which are taken out, before it is used. Both the pulp and

seed are intollerably bitter, on which account it is called *bitter apple*. As it is one of the most violent purgatives, it is seldom used in extemporaneous prescriptions, and therefore should be entirely laid aside by ignorant women, who sometimes rub their nipples with it, in order to wean their children.

COLORATE, Adj. [*coloratus*, Lat.] coloured; died; or stained.

COLORATION, S. [*coloratum* of *color*, Lat.] the art of colouring or painting, colour or hue.

COLOUR, S. [*coleur*, Fr. *colore*, Lat.] the different sensations excited by the refracted rays of light. In a popular or general sense, the different hue in which any thing appears to the eye. The tints or hues produced by painting joined with *true* or *false*, description, representation, or appellation. In the plural, an ensign or flag. In Law, the probable plea of a defendant to an action brought, which in fact, is false.

TO COLOUR, V. A. [*colore*, Lat.] to mark, or die with some hue, tint, or colour. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuse; to assign some specious reason. Neuterly, to blush; a word used only in conversation.

COLOURABLE, Adj. specious, plausible, probable.

COLOURABLY, Adv. in a specious manner.

COLOURED, Part. diversified with different hues or colours.

COLOURING, S. that branch of painting which teaches the laying of colours with propriety and beauty.

COLOURIST, S. a painter excellent in the manner in which he disposes his lights and shades.

COLOURLESS, Adj. void of colour, not any white, transparent.

COLT, S. [Sax.] a young horse that has never been broken. A raw unexperienced ignorant person.

TO COLT, V. N. to frisk; riot; run about in a strange or behave in a wonton manner. Actively, to play tricks, or play the fool with a person.

COLTS-TOOTH, S. a superfluous tooth, in the mouth of a young horse; an inclination to wantonness, pleasure, or gaiety.

COLTER, S. [*colter*, Sax. *kwuter*, Belg.] the sharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground.

COLTISH, Adj. like a colt; wanton.

COLUMBARY, S. [*colubarium*, Lat.] a dove-cot; or pigeon-house.

COLOMBINE, S. [*columbina*, Lat.] In Botany the aquilegia. It is ranged by Linnaeus in the fifth division of his thirtieth class, and has four species.

COLOMBINE, S. [*columbinus*, Lat.] a pale violet dove colour. Also the chief female character in pantomime entertainments.

COLUMIN, S. [*columna*, Lat.] in Architecture,

ture, a round pillar to support or adorn a building; it should always be less at top than at bottom, decreasing in the proportion of a truncated cone or pyramid. In War, a deep file, or row of troops. In Printing, half a page, when the lines terminate in the middle of it, and begin again at the left hand margin.

CO'LNAR, CO'LNARIAN, Adj. formed in the shape, or resembling a column.

CO'LURES, S. [from *colori*, Lat.] in Geography and Astronomy, two great circles imagined to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of which passes through aries, and libra; the other through cancer and capricorn.

COMA, S. [from *μαλα*, Gr.] a kind of lethargy, wherein a person has a violent propensity to sleep, whether it ensue or no.

CO'MART, S. a contract, or stipulation "By the fume comart and carriage of the articles." *Shak.*

CO'MATE, S. [from *com* and *mate*, Lat.] a companion; or a comrade. "My comates and brothers." *Shak.*

COMATO'SE, Adj. lethargic, sleepy.

CO'MB, S. [the B is seldom pronounced, serving only to lengthen the pronunciation of the O from *comb*, Sax.] an instrument made of horn, box, &c. through which the hair is passed to cleanse or adjust it; there is a sort made of black lead used by the ladies to colour curvety hair, or to conceal those of a grey colour; which time has invidiously produced. Likewise an instrument made of iron wires through which flax, wool, or hemp is passed; the crest of a cock; the hollow places in a bee-hive, wherein the honey is stored, from *μαλα*, Gr. a hollow place.

TO COMB, V. A. [*comb*, North. Brit.] to pass a comb through the hair; to pass flax, &c. through a comb.

TO COMBAT, V. N. [pronounced *combair*, from *combatre*, Fr.] to fight. Figuratively, to engage. "I love combated by pride."

COMBAT, S. [Fr.] a contest; a battle; a duel. Figuratively, to struggle. "The noble combat 'twixt joy and sorrow." *Shak.*

COMBATANT, S. [combattant, Fr.] one that fights with another; a stickler for any opinion; used with *for* before the thing defended.

COMBINATION, S. an union of private persons for some unjust or illegal purpose; union of qualities or bodies; mixture; association, applied to ideas. In Mathematics, the variation in which any number of things may be disposed.

TO COMBINE, V. A. to join together in any purpose; to link together in affection or content; neuterly, to join together, applied to things; to unite in one body; to unite in friendship.

CO'MBLESS, Adj. [from *comb* and *less*, of *loose*, Sax. want, negation, absence] not having a comb, applied to a cock.

COMBU'STIBLE, A. J. that which may be burnt, or which soon catches fire.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, S. the quality of easily catching fire.

COMBU'STION, S. [from *combustum*, Lat.] the act of burning several things together; conflagration; destruction by fire. Figuratively, confusion, noise, commotion, bustle.

TO COME, V. N. [pronounced *cam*, præter. I came, or have come, participle come, from *comen*, Sax.] to move nearer to a thing or person; to approach, or advance towards, used with *from* before the place from whence the motion is made, and to before the thing or place where it ends or tends towards; to come to, is to arrive at, or attain; applied to knowledge. Used with *forth* and *from*, to proceed, or issue from; to come about, to happen, fall out, or chance to be, to change to any expected or wished for point, applied to the wind; to come again, to come a second time, to return; to come after, to follow, in scripture language, to become a disciple, or proselyte. "If any man will come after me." *Matt. xvi. 24.* Used with *at*, to reach to get within the reach of, to come by, to obtain, acquire; to come in for, to be duly enough to obtain a share of any thing; joined with *near*, to approach, to resemble; used with *of*, to proceed, or descend from; applied to effects, to be produced by, or flow from; to come off, to escape, generally joined with *well* or *safe*, to quit, or fall from, or leave. "His hat came off." To come on, to advance, to make a progress, to thrive, or grow, to advance to combat; to come over, to get the better of by artifice, to revolt, to rise, or descend into the worm, in distillation, to amount to, as the result of an arithmetical operation and process; used with *is*, to agree, or consent; joined with the pronouns, *himself*, &c. to recover from a fright, or, a fit; to come to pass, to happen, to fall out; used with *up*, to grow out of the ground; applied to vegetables, to become public, or adopted by a majority, applied to fashions; joined to *twixt*, to overtake. "He came up twixt them at Exeter." To come upon, to invade, or attack; with *to* before it, something future.

CO'ME, Interj. implies an exhortation to attention, dispatch, or courage.

CO'ME, Part. of the verb COME.

COMEDIAN, [*comedian*, Fr.] a performer on the stage; in a limited sense, one who appears in comedy; but in a more general sense; any actor. "His majesty's company of comedians."

CO'MEDY, S. [*comedia*, Fr. *comedia*, Lat.] a dramatic piece representing some entertaining transaction.

CO'MELINESS, S. grace, handsomeness, elegance of figure.

CO'MELY, Adj. handsome, graceful, applied to exciting reverence, suitable to a person's age, or condition; consistent with virtue.

CO'MELY,

COMELY, Adv. in a graceful, becoming, agreeable manner.

COMER, S. a visitor; a person who comes to, or settles in a place.

COMET, S. [*cometa*, or *cometes*, Lat.] in Astronomy, an opaque heavenly body, moving in its proper orbit, which is very eccentric, having one of its foci in the center of the sun. It is distinguished not only by its orbit, but likewise by its appearance from the planets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; bearded when eastward of the sun, and its light marches before; tailed when westward of the sun, and the train follows it; and haired when diametrically opposite to the sun, having the earth between it, and all its tail hid excepting a few scattered rays.

COMETARIUM, S. [Lat.] a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comet's revolution. Mr. Martin has obliged the world with an instrument of this kind, which renders the doctrine of comets easy to the meanest capacity.

COMETARY, **COMETIC**, Adj. that which relates to a comet.

COMFIT, S. [*confit*, Fr.] a dry sweetmeat.

To **COMFIT**, V. A. to preserve with sugar.

COMFITURE, S. [from *confit*, or *confiture*] a sweetmeat.

To **COMFORT**, V. A. [pronounced *comfort*, *conforter*, Fr.] to strengthen, excite, or enliven a person; to make a person cheerful.

COMFORT, S. support, assistance; consolation; that which causes a person to be cheerful.

COMFORTABLE, Adj. receiving relief in distress; having the power of lessening grief and distress.

COMFORTABLY, Adv. in a cheerful, comfortable manner.

COMFORTER, S. one who lessens the degree of a person's sorrow. In Scripture, applied as a title to the Holy Ghost, wherein it signifies not only a *comforter*, but likewise an instructor, or adviser, as may be gathered not only from the context wherein he is mentioned as another *comforter*. John xiv. 26. but likewise from his office, which was to *teach his disciples all things*. v. 26, and chap. xv. 26. "To testify of Christ." and from the usual acceptance of the original word. "As in *Ishraë*." "οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ λόγῳ μόνον παρακαλοῦσιν." "Οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ λόγῳ μόνον παρακαλοῦσιν," where the word *para-kalosin*, from whence the original word translated *comforter* is derived, signifies to exhort, persuade, or advise.

COMFORTLESS, Adj. without comfort, without any thing to allay the sensation of misfortunes.

COMIC; **COMICAL**, Adj. [*comicus*, Lat.] relating to comedy. Ridiculous or

causing mirth from antic gestures, railery, &c.

COMICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise mirth, after the manner of comedy.

COMICALNESS, S. that quality by which a thing appears odd, or ridiculous, and creates mirth.

COMING, S. the act of moving towards. Approach. Presence, or arrival. joined with *in*, the products of a person's estate, pension, &c. "What are thy rents? What are thy *comings* in?" *Shak.*

COMING, Part. *soud*; forward; easily complying. Applied to time, something future.

COMMA, S. [*comma*, Gr.] in Grammar, a pause, or stop, marked thus, (,) used to distinguish such members of a discourse from each other wherein the sense is not complete. In Music, the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tune. In Natural History, a very beautiful moth.

To **COMMA'ND**, V. A. [*commander*, Fr.] to order; to keep in subjection. To force or oblige a person to perform any thing. Applied to situation, to overlook, to be situated above any place, so as to be able to look into, or annoy it. Neuterly, to possess power and authority sufficient to enforce any action.

COMMAND, S. authority or power; sway. Figuratively, the exercise of authority, or enforcing obedience.

COMMANDER, S. he that has authority over others; in a military sense, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving beetle, or rammer.

COMMA'NDMENT, S. [*commandement*, Fr.] an express order to do or abstain from any thing, including the idea of authority and obligation. Figuratively, the authority of commanding, or enforcing obedience. The *Commandments* are the precepts of the decalogue, so called by way of eminence, and containing the whole of our duty to God and man.

COMMA'NDRESS, S. a female who commands.

COMME'MORABLE, Adj. [*commemorable*, Lat.] deserving to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORATION, S. the doing something to preserve the remembrance of a person or thing.

COMME'MORATIVE, Adj. tending to preserve the remembrance of any thing.

To **COMME'NCE**, V. N. [*commencer*, Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning. Actively, to begin a thing; in Law, "to *commence* a suit."

To **COMME'ND**, V. A. [*commend*, Lat.] to praise; to praise any production on account of its good qualities or perfections. To deliver with full assurance of protection.

Used with *to*, "To thee I do commend my watchful soul," *Shak.* To desire to be mentioned in a respectful manner. "Commend me to your brother."

COMME'ND, S. profession of esteem and respect. "I send to her my kind commends," *Shak.*

COMMENDABLE, Adj. worthy or deserving of praise.

COMMENDABLY, Adv. worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, S. [*commenda*, low Lat.] In Canons, a vacant benefice given to a person to supply till some other person is presented to it.

COMMENDATARY, S. one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, S. praise. Recommendation. A message of kindness. Approbation.

COMMENDATORY, Adj. that which commends or engages notice.

COMMENDER, S. one who praises, or commends another.

COMMENSALITY, S. [*commensalis*, Lat.] the act of eating at the same table with another.

COMMENSURABILITY, S. [*from commensurable*] the capability of being measured.

COMMENSURABLE, Adj. [*from com and mensura*, Lat.] in Geometry, having some common aliquot part; or that which may be measured by some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, V. A. to reduce to a common measure.

COMMENSURATE, Part. equal, proportionate; as extensive, used with *to*, or *with*.

COMMENSURATION, S. the measuring a thing by some common measure. Proportion.

TO COMMENT, V. N. [*commentor*, Lat.] to write notes; to explain, or expound; used with *upon* before the thing explained.

COMMENT, S. [*from the verb*] notes or annotations. Exposition, explanation, remark.

COMMENTARY, S. [*commentarius*, Lat.] a critical explanation of the sense of an author. A memoir, or plain narrative of some historical transaction.

COMMENTATOR, S. one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations.

COMMENTITIOUS, Adj. [*commentitium*, Lat.] invented, forged, fictitious; imagined purely to impose upon.

COMMERCE, S. [not used in the plural; *commercium*, Lat.] the exchange, or the buying and selling of merchandize both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit. If we consider it is, owing to this that the number of our people, shipping, colonies, and riches, the value of our landed estates, the

strength of our island, and the respectable figure it makes in the eye of all the world; we must acknowledge that those who shall form any plan to render our trade more extensive and profitable, deserve to be celebrated as true patriots, the ornament and bulwark of their country, and worthy immortal fame. *Commerce* is used figuratively, for intercourse, or connection of any kind.

COMMERCIAL, Adj. relating to trade or commerce.

COMME'RE, S. [*Fr.* pronounced *commair*] a common mother. "Stand a commere between their amities," *Shak.*

TO COMMIGRATE, V. A. [*from com*, Lat. and *migre*, Lat.] to move with others from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, S. [*commigrate*] the removal of several persons from one country to another.

COMMINATION, S. [*comminatio*, Lat.] a threat, a declaration of punishment, or vengeance. An office of the church; containing the threatenings denounced against any breach of the divine laws and recited only on Ash-Wednesday.

COMMINGATORY, Adj. importing a punishment for the breach or violation of it.

COMMINUATION, S. [*comminatio*, Lat.] the act of reducing into small particles, either by grinding, powdering, &c.

COMMISERABLE, Adj. [*from commiseratio*, Lat.] that which deserves pity and relief in distress. Shewing pity and compassion, by sympathizing with others in their afflictions.

TO COMMISERATE, V. A. [*commiseratus*, Lat.] to pity, to sympathize with, and feel the misfortunes of others, as if they were our own, including the ideas of assistance and relief.

COMMISERATION, S. [*from commiseratus*, Lat.] a tender, sympathizing, and affectionate regard for those in distress, whereby a person feels their sorrows, and endeavours to lighten their burthen.

COMMISSARY, S. an officer commissioned occasionally, a delegate or deputy. In the army, a *commissary general* of the musters, is one who takes a view of the numbers or strength of every regiment, sees that the horse be well mounted, and that the men be well clothed, and accounted. *Commissary general* of provisions, furnishes the army with food.

COMMISSION, S. [*commissum*, Lat.] the act of employing another, to transact a thing for one's self. An authority by which a person is entrusted with the care of transacting business for another. Figuratively, the sum allowed, or demanded for selling or buying, &c. for another. In Law, the warrant or patent for exercising any jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary. Charge, office, or employment. A commission of bank-

bankruptcy, is made out under the great seal, and directed to several persons to act according to particular laws made in that case.

To COMMISSION, V. A. to authorize, empower, or appoint.

COMMISSIONER, S. one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent, or warrant.

COMMISSURE, S. [*commiffura*, Lat.] a joint; or a place where two parts of an animal body are joined together.

To COMMIT, V. A. [*committa*, Lat.] to intrust a person, used with *to*; to commit to memory, to learn by heart, to treasure any ideas in the mind, so as to be able to recall them, when warranted. To send a person to prison. To perform, act, or perpetrate some crime, or fault. Figuratively, to bury, or lay as a deposit or a charge in any place.

COMMITMENT, S. the act of sending to prison. The state of a person in prison.

COMMITTEE, S. persons to whom the consideration of an affair is referred.

COMMITTABLE, Adj. [from *commit*] liable to be committed. An object worthy of imprisonment.

To COMMIT, V. A. [*commixtus*, Lat.] to mix, blend, or join several things together.

COMMIXION, S. [*commixtum*, Lat.] the act of joining several things together, most generally applied to the mixing of liquors together; that which is made by such a mixture.

COMMIXTURE, S. the act of mingling several things together.

COMMUNE, S. a woman's head dress.

COMMODOUS, Adj. [*commodus*, Lat. *commode*, Fr.] a relative term, implying the suitableness of a thing to any particular purpose. Convenient; reasonable; spacious; well contrived. "A commodious room."

COMMODOUSLY, Adv. conveniently. Enjoying the necessities and comforts of life, applied to condition, suited to any particular end or view.

COMMODOUSNESS, S. advantage, convenience.

COMMODITY, S. [*commodité*, Fr.] convenience, profit, or advantage. Convenience of time or place. In Commerce, merchandise, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODORE, S. [*commodor*, Span.] in the Navy, a person commissioned by an admiral to command a squadron of ships.

COMMON, Adj. [*commun*, Fr. *communis*, Lat.] belonging equally to more than one. Without a proprietor or possessor. Vulgar, mean, trifling; frequently seen, usual, easy to be had, or little value; intended for the uses of every one; joined with the word *woman*, not confined to one person. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as signify

both action and passion; in Latin they generally end in *er*, as *aspurner*, I despise, or am despised. Applied to nouns, those which signify both sexes, as *parent*, signifies both father and mother.

COMMON, S. a free open field for persons to graze their cattle in.

In COMMON, S. an adverbial expression, implying equally; enjoined by several. Without distinction, or difference, used with the particle *with*.

To COMMON, V. N. to enjoy a right of pasture in a common.

COMMONABLE, Adj. that which may become open and free, applied to ground.

COMMONAGE, S. [from *common*] in Law, the right of pasture in a common; of taking wood out of another person's grounds for house-bote, plough-bote, and hay-bote; of fishing in another person's water, or of digging turf, in the ground of another. The joint right of using any thing equally with others.

COMMONALTY, S. [*communauté*, Fr.] the people of the lower rank. Figuratively, the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, S. one of low rank, A person without titles. One who has a seat in the house of commons. In Law, one who has a joint right to pasture, &c. in an open field. In the university, one who wears a square cap with a tassel when undergraduate. Applied to women, a lewd person.

COMMONLY, Adv. generally, frequently, usually, according to repeated experience, opposed to *seldom* or *rarely*.

COMMONNESS, S. frequency.

To COMMON-PLACE, V. A. to reduce to general heads.

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK, S. a book wherein things are recorded alphabetically, in order to assist a person's memory.

COMMON-PLEAS, S. the king's court, now held at Westminster, but was formerly moveable; it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter: all civil causes, both real and personal, were formerly tried in it, and Fortescue mentions it as the only court where real causes were tried. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the King's-Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the chief judge is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, who is assisted by three other judges, who by a late regulation, are chosen for life, and consequently rendered more independent of their sovereign and the ministry, than they formerly were.

COMMONS, S. the lower sort of people; the lower house of parliament, consisting of members chosen by the people, who act as their representatives, pass all money bills, are a check upon the other branches of the constitution, and ought to be the great

great bulwark of English liberty and property. A portion of food usually eaten at one meal, so called at the universities, because it generally consists of a certain usual and common quantity.

COMMON-WEAL, or **COMMON-WEALTH**, *S.* in its primary sense, the common good. A form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people. A republic; a democracy.

COMMORANT, *Adj.* [*commorans*, *Lat.*] residing, dwelling, or inhabiting in a place.

COMMOTION, *S.* [*commotio*, *Lat.*] tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder, or confusion. Figuratively, disorder of mind; perturbation. A violent motion or agitation. "The commotion of the sea."

TO COMMUNE, *V. A.* [*communio*, *Lat.*] to converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually to each other.

COMMUNICABLE, *Adj.* [*Fr.*] that which may be related or imparted to another.

TO COMMUNICATE, *V. A.* [*communicatio*, *Lat.*] to impart to another; to confer or bestow a possession; to discover one's sentiments to another. In Theology, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. To be connected or joined. "The houses communicate."

COMMUNICATION, *S.* [*Lat.* and *Fr.*] the act of discovering or revealing. A common inlet or passage from one place to another. The mutual intelligence between persons. A conversation, a conference.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, *S.* a readiness of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMUNION, *S.* [*communio*, *Lat.*] intercourse, fellowship, common possession. In Divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the public receiving that sacrament. A joining or adherence in the mode of worship established in any church.

COMMUNITY, *S.* [*communitas*, *Lat.*] a government; a body of people united together; common possession, or enjoyment; frequency or commonness. "Sick and blunted with community." *Shak.*

COMMUTABILITY, *S.* [see **COMMUTABLE**] the quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, *Adj.* an alteration or change of disposition; a change of form or quality; the act of giving one thing in exchange for another; the act of substituting a pecuniary for a corporal punishment.

TO COMMUTE, *V. A.* [*commutare*, *Lat.*] to exchange; to give one thing for another; to buy off or ransom.

COMMUTUAL, *Adj.* reciprocal; mutual.

COMPACT, *S.* [from *con* and *pacisci*, *Lat.*] a bargain; a contract; an agreement.

TO COMPACT, *V. A.* [*compactus*, *Lat.*] to unite together closely; to consolidate, or render solid by pressing the particles of a body close together, and thereby diminishing the number and dimensions of its pores; to league or enter into a bargain, joined to with.

COMPACT, *Adj.* [from the verb] close, dense, and heavy, not porous. Applied to tile, concife.

COMPACTEDNESS, firmness, hardness, density, owing to their having few and small pores.

COMPACTLY, *Adv.* in a close neat manner, applied to the joining two things together.

COMPACTURE, *S.* a joint or joining.

COMPANION, *S.* [*compagno*, *Fr.* *compagno*, *Ital.*] one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen; distinguished from a friend because not including the idea of affection, or mutual strife to exceed in benevolent offices.

COMPANIONABLE, *Adj.* agreeable, sociable.

COMPANIONABLY, *Adv.* in a sociable, agreeable manner.

COMPANY, *S.* [*compagnie*, *Fr.*] several persons assembled for conversation, or mutual entertainment. Several persons united to carry on one common design. A number of persons united or incorporated by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation. In War, a small body of infantry under one captain, the number of which is uncertain, but in the ordinary regiments consists of fifty centinels, three sergeants, three corporals; and in the guards it consists of eighty private men. *To bear or keep company*, is to go with a person, or to visit him often. Applied to females, to court, to be frequently with, in the quality of sweetheart.

TO COMPANY, *V. A.* to go or walk with a person. *To attend, to associate with.*

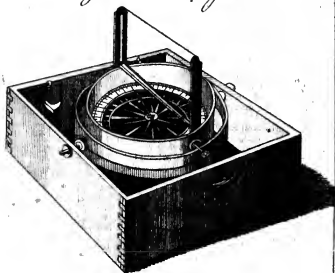
COMPARABLE, *Adj.* worthy to be compared; equal to, or resembling. Containing qualities resembling those of another thing.

COMPARABLY, *Adv.* in a comparative manner.

COMPARATIVE, *Adj.* [*comparatif*, or *comparative*, *Fr.* *comparativus*, *Lat.*] that which results merely from a comparison with another, sometimes opposed to positive or absolute. In Grammar, the comparative degree, wherein two or more ideas are compared together, and the difference either in excess or diminution is expressed. In English, it is formed by adding *er* to the positive, if it end in a consonant; but only an *r*, if it end with an *e*, as *soft* positive, *softer* the comparative, and this is borrowed from the Saxon, where the comparative ends in *ir*, *ere*, *er*, *are*, *ir*, *er*, *yr*, thus *rightwise*, *Sax.* makes *right-wisere*, in the comparative; but words ending in *al*, *ab e*, excepting *able* itself, in *ing*, *ish*, *off*, *out*, *om*, *ent*, *ible*, *ed*, *id*, *some*, excepting *hand-*



Azimuth Compass.



some, in *a*, *ive*, *cal*, *en*, *ly*, *less*, *ry*, and those which are derived from the Latin, generally make the comparative degree, by putting the word *more* before them; thus *general* makes *more general* in the comparative; some adjectives, indeed, are compared by prefixing the word *better* for the comparative, especially the words *learned* and *natured*, which seems borrowed from the French; and the words *big*, *hot*, and *fit*, double the last syllable of their positive; thus *big*, makes *bigger*, &c. the reason for which seems to be, to secure the same quick sound to the comparative, which is in the positive, that they may not be founded *later*, &c. Those adjectives whose comparison is not formed according to these rules, are called irregular.

COMPARATIVELY, Adv. in a comparative manner. In a state of a comparison.

TO COMPA'RE, V. A. [*comparo*, Lat.] to bring two or more things together, to find in what they agree or differ. To estimate the qualities of a thing, by placing it near another, and observing in what they differ or agree. To liken. Figuratively, to equal.

COMPA'RE, S. [from the verb] likeness; estimate or judgment. The possibility of being compared. *Beyond compare*, in Milton, seems to mean beyond conception, formed on the principles of analogy, or similitude.

COMPARISON, S. [*comparaison*, Fr.] the act of comparing, or judging of the difference of two persons or things, by examining, or comparing them together. The relation of two persons or things, considered as opposed or set against each other, in order to find wherein they agree or differ. The state of a thing compared. *Comparison*, in Rhetoric, is a figure not much unlike a simile, but rather more sprightly, though it is used promiscuously for it. In Grammar, the formation of an adjective, as *mild*, *milder*, *mildest*.

TO COMPA'RT, V. A. [*compartir*, Fr.] to lay down a general plan, in all its different parts, or divisions.

COMPA'RTIMENT, S. [Fr.] a design composed of different figures. A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, S. [from *compart*] the act of laying down the several parts of any plan. Also, the part of any plan.

COMPA'RTMENT, S. a division, or separate part of a plan or design.

TO COM'PASS, V. A. [*compasser*, Fr.] to surround; to inclose. To walk round any thing. To draw lines of circumvallation round a place. To grasp or inclose in the arms. To obtain, attain, secure, or have. In Law, to contrive, or do any thing that tends towards a particular action. "To compass the king's death."

COMPA'SS, S. [pronounced *compass*] orbit, revolution, extent. Inclosure, within *compass*, without exaggerating, without hyperbole, without stretching. In Music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument to sound any particular note. An instrument consisting of a box, including a magnetic needle, which points towards the north, used by mariners. The invention of this instrument is claimed by the Neapolitans, Venetians, French, and English, but to whom it ought to be ascribed, it is not easy to determine. In the plural, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two branches; used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPA'SSION, S. [Fr. from *con* and *passum*, part of *patior*, Lat. to suffer] an humane disposition of mind which inclines us to feel the miseries of others.

TO COMPA'SSION, V. A. to pity, or feel the sorrows and distresses of another.

COMPA'SSIONATE, Adj. easily affected with sorrow or pain, on beholding the calamities of others.

TO COMPA'SSIONATE, V. A. to pity others; to be affected with grief, on seeing the failings of another, and moved to make allowance for them.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, Adv. in a pitying, tender, humane manner.

COMPATIBLE, Adj. [corrupted by a vicious pronunciation from *compatible*, derived from *compto*, Lat.] consistent with; suitable to; becoming or agreeable to; used with the particle *with*.

COMPATIBLENESS, S. the quality of agreeing or suiting with.

COMPATIBLY, Adv. fitly; suitably applicable to the same subject.

COMP'EER, S. [*compere*, Fr.] an equal, an associate, a companion.

TO COMP'EER, V. A. [from the noun] to be equal with. To match, to suit.

TO COMP'E'L, V. A. [*compello*, Lat.] to extort by force; to oblige.

COMPEL'LABLE, Adj. that which may be compelled or forced.

COMPE'LLER, S. he that makes a person do or refrain from a thing by force.

COMP'END, S. [*compendium*, Lat.] an abridgment of a discourse; a book containing the substance or chief heads of a science in few words, and in a concise manner.

COMP'ENDIOUS, Adj. concise, brief, applied to style; near or short, applied to travelling.

COMP'ENDIOUSLY, Adv. in a short, brief, or concise manner.

COMP'ENDIOSITY, S. shortness or brevity, applied to writings.

COMP'ENDIOUSNESS, S. brevity, or shortness.

COMP'ENDIUM, S. [Lat.] See **COMP'END**.

COMPEN'SABLE, Adj. [from *compensare*, Lat.] that which may be recompensed.

To COMPE'NSATE, V. A. [*compensare*, Lat.] to make amends for; to countervail; to counterbalance, to atone for.

COMPENSA'TION, S. [see COMPEN-SATE] amends; recompense; an equivalent.

COMPEN'SATIVE, Adj. that which can equal something else in worth. That which compensates.

To COMPE'NSE, V. A. [*compensare*, Lat.] to tare or be of equal weight in a scale. To counterbalance. To *compensate*, which is most in use.

COM'PETENCE, COM'PETENCY, S. [*competens*, Lat.] a sufficiency, without superfluity. Such a fortune as is amply sufficient to supply the necessities of life. In Law, the power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

COM'PETENT, Adj. [*competens*, Lat.] suitable, proportionable. Moderate; qualified or fit for; consistent with; applicable to; in Logic, to be predicated of.

COM'PETENTLY, Adv. properly, sufficiently, without either excess or defect.

COMPE'TIBLE, Adj. [*competere*, Lat.] consistent with; agreeable or suitable to; joined to *with*.

COMPE'TIBLENESS, S. the quality of existing in or affirmed of a subject; consistence; suitability.

COMPETITION, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *petitio*, Lat.] the endeavouring to gain something in opposition to another; rivalry, contest, opposition; double claim, or the claim of more than one person to one thing, at the same time.

COMPE'TITOR, S. [from *con* and *petitor*, Lat.] one who endeavours to gain a thing in opposition to another. A rival. Used with *for* before the thing claimed; but formerly with *of* "Competitor of the kingdom." *Knolles*. An enemy, or one of an adverse or opposite party. "More competitors flock to the enemy." *Shak.*

COMPILA'TION, S. [from *compilatum*, Lat.] a collection of various authors. An assemblage.

To COMPILE, V. A. [*compilo*, Lat.] to collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write, compose; to form from an assemblage of various incidents.

COMPI'LEMENT, S. the collecting several materials together. The act of piling together.

COMPI'LER, S. [from *compilo*, and *er* of *ver*, Sax. a man] a collector; one who collects from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, COMPLA'CENCY, S. [*complacens*, Lat.] a satisfaction arising on contemplating something, which, on account of its amiableness, produces joy. The cause of joy, of rational pleasure and satisfaction.

A genteel address. Civility. Complaisance; politeness.

COMPLA'CENT, Adj. [*complacens*, Lat.] affable, kind; civil; polite, genteel.

To COMPLA'IN, V. N. [*complaindre*, Fr.] to find fault with, including the ideas of grief, and wrong. To charge a person with having been guilty of some fault or crime. "Wherefore doth a man complain; a man for the punishment of his sins." *Lament.* iii. 39. Actively, to weep, lament or bewail. "In thine *complain*--the death of Richard," *Dryd.*

COMPLA'INT, S. [*complainte*, Fr.] a representation of injuries or pain, including the ideas of dissatisfaction and wrong. Grief. The act of finding fault, the cause of complaining. A disease; a distemper.

COMPLAISANCE, S. [Fr.] a civil polite behaviour.

COMPLAISANT, Adj. [Fr.] civil, polite; endeavouring to please, by complying or yielding to a person's humours.

COMPLAISANTLY, Adv. in a civil, kind, polite manner.

COMPLEAT, see COMPLETE.

COMPLIMENT, S. [*complimentum*, Lat.] that completes any thing. A full, complete and requisite quantity or number. Accidents, or things, which are not necessary.

COMPLETE, Adj. [*completus*, Lat.] finished, perfect. Without defects, or imperfections. Ended, concluded.

To COMPLETE, V. A. to perfect, to finish. To answer fully. "Completes the nation's hopes." *Pope.*

COMPLETELY, Adv. perfect; fully; in a perfect or complete manner.

COMPLETENESS, S. perfection; that which is without defect.

COMPLETION, S. [*completus*, Lat.] accomplishment, conclusion. The greatest height, or perfect state.

COMPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] compounded, consisting of several parts.

COMPLEX, S. a collection, summary, or a collection of the whole or a thing, consisting of several parts. "The whole complex of all the blessings, &c." *Saurb.*

COMPLEXION, S. [*complexio*, Lat.] the colour of the external parts of the body, particularly the countenance. In Physic, the temperature, habit, or disposition of the body, arising from the predominancy of either of the four medical humours; blood, phlegm, bile, or colour.

COMPLEXIONAL, Adj. depending on the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXLY, in a compound manner, not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, S. the state of being composed of several particulars.

COMPLEXURE, S. the compounding one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE, S. [from *comply*] the allowing

allowing a thing demanded; the ready performance of a thing requested. Condescension, opposed to *obstinacy*.

COMPLIANT, *i*, Part. [from *comply*] yielding to the touch. "The *compliant* boughs." *Par. Lost*. Yielding, condescending, opposed to *obstinate*.

TO COMPLICATE, *V. A.* [*complicatum*, Lat.] to add one thing or action to another. To compose, a whole by the uniting of several things that are different from each other.

COMPLICATE, *Adj.* compounded of a variety of parts.

COMPLICATENESS, *S.* intricateness, difficulty.

COMPLICATION, *S.* the mixing or blending several things. A whole consisting of several things united. In Medicine, when two or more diseases affect a patient.

COMPLIANT, *S.* a man of an easy temper; opposed to an *obstinate* person.

COMPLIMENT, *S.* [Fr.] a profession of great esteem, merely from ceremony and politeness, including the idea of preference and temporary or mere apparent submission. A mere ceremonious expression, opposed to truth or sincerity.

TO COMPLIMENT, *V. A.* to make use of respectful expressions from a bare principle of ceremony. To praise a thing or person contrary to one's real opinion.

COMPLIMENTAL, *Adj.* ceremonious.

COMPLIMENTALLY, *Adv.* in a mere ceremonious manner, opposed to *true* and *sincere*.

COMPLIMENTER, *S.* a person abounding in ceremony and compliments.

COMPLLOT, *S.* [Fr.] a plot; a conspiracy or confederacy.

TO COMPLLOT, *V. A.* [*comploter*] to join together, to bring about any ill design.

COMPLLOTTER, *S.* a conspirator; a confederate.

TO COMPLY, *V. N.* [from *com* and *plere*, Fr.] to consent to any request, to yield to.

COMPOSE, or COMPOSED, *Adj.* [*compos*, Fr.] in Heraldry, composed of a row of angular parts, or chequers of two colours. Generally, a bordure, pale, or fess, composed of different colours, disposed alternately, and separated by fillets.

COMPO-NENT, Part. [*compositis*, Genitive, of *compositus*, Lat.] that which contributes to the forming of a compound body.

TO COMPORT, *V. N.* [*comporter*, Fr.] to suit, to agree with, to act suitable to; used with the particle *with*. Actively, to bear, or tolerate. "That never can the present state *comport*." *Daniel*.

COMPORT, *S.* behaviour, conduct, deportment.

COMPORTMENT, *S.* behaviour, conduct or deportment.

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TO COMPOSE, *V. A.* [*composere*, Fr.] to form, or consist of, followed by *with*. To dispose, or put into a state proper for attaining any particular end. To join words together in a discourse. To contribute to the forming of a thing by being one of the particulars, or things of which it consists. To reduce to a state of calmness, rest and quiet. To make the mind fit for any undertaking, by freeing it from its disorder or perturbation. To reconcile. In Printing, to place letters or types in proper order. In Music to set any thing to tune.

COMPOSED, Part. calm, mild, serious, sedate, undisturbed.

COMPOSEDLY, *Adv.* [from *composed*, and *ly*, of *esse*, Sax. implying manner] in a calm, serious or serene manner.

COMPOSEDNESS, *S.* sedateness, calmness, tranquillity.

COMPOSER, *S.* an author or writer, one that sets words to music.

COMPOSITE, *Adj.* [Fr. from *compositus*, Lat.] in Architecture, the last of the five orders.

COMPOSITION, *S.* [from *compositis*, Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts. The act of combining simple ideas together. The distribution of the several parts of a plan, design or picture. A work formed from several authors. The work or production of an author. Terms on which differences or quarrels are settled. In Music, the art of disposing notes so as to form tunes or airs, to be played on instruments, or sung by the voice. In Logic, a method of reasoning wherein we proceed from some general self-evident, truth, to other particular or single ones. In Pharmacy, the art of mixing several ingredients together to form a medicine. In Printing, the ranging several types or letters together in the composing-galley. In commerce, a contract between a debtor and his creditors, wherein they agree to accept a part of the debt for the whole.

COMPOSITIVE, *Adj.* formed of several qualities.

COMPOSITOR, *S.* [*compositore*, Fr.] in Printing, the person who prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein for printing. A *case-man*.

COMPOST, *S.* [*compositum*, Lat.] in Agriculture, a mixture of different soils to make a manure for assisting the natural earth.

TO COMPOST, *V. A.* to manure or enrich ground by a mixture of different soils.

COMPOSTURE, *S.* a compost or mixture of different soils.

COMPOSURE, *S.* composition, or a production, applied to writings. Arrangement, mixture or order. The form produced by the various combination of the particles of a body; frame; make; temperament. Sedateness,

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ness, freedom from any disturbance or perturbation. Adjustment, or reconciliation.

COMPOTATION, S. [from *com* and *potio*, Lat.] the act of drinking with another.

TO COMPOUND, V. A. [from *compono*, Lat.] to form by uniting several things together. To produce by being united. To reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel by compliance with the demands of an adversary. To pay a part of a debt, for the whole. To bargain in the lump, to contract.

COMPOUND, Adj. [from the verb] produced from several ingredients. In Grammar, formed by joining two or more words. In Botany, applied to flowers, such as consist of many flowers, semi-flowers, or both. In Mechanics, applied to motion, that which is caused by several conspiring powers, moving in the same direction.

COMPOUNDABLE, Adj. that which may be united.

COMPOUNDER, S. a reconciler; one who mingles, or mixes.

TO COMPREHEND, V. A. [from *comprehendo*, Lat.] to comprise, include, or imply. To have an adequate, clear, and determinate idea of any thing.

COMPREHENSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which we can attain an adequate or determinate idea of.

COMPREHENSIBLY, Adv. in a large extent or latitude.

COMPREHENSION, S. [Fr. *comprehension*, Lat.] the act of comprising or containing. In Metaphysics, the knowledge or adequate idea of all the essential modes or properties of a thing. A summary, compendium, or abstract. Capacity, or the power of the mind to admit several ideas at once.

COMPREHENSIVE, Adj. comprising much in a narrow compass; extensive.

COMPREHENSIVELY, Adv. in a compendious, or concise manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, S. the quality of including much in few words.

TO COMPRESS, V. A. [from *compresso*, Lat.] to bring into a narrower compass; to squeeze closer together; to embrace.

COMPRESSIBILITY, S. [from *compressibile*] the capability of being reduced into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced into a smaller compass.

COMPRESSION, S. [from *compressio*, Lat.] the action of bringing the particles of a thing nearer together by force. The act of pressing together.

COMPRESSURE, S. [from *compressio*] the act or force of a thing pressing upon another.

TO COMPRISE, V. A. [from *compris*, part.] to contain, to include, to comprehend or contain.

COMPROBATION, S. [from *comprobatio*, Lat.] a confirming by two or more persons.

COMPROMISE, S. [from *compromissum*, Lat.] a compact or bargain, in which some concessions, or compliances are made on both sides.

TO COMPROMISE, V. A. to settle a dispute by mutual concessions. To make a bargain, or contract, to bind to certain conditions. "Laban and himself were compromised." *Shakef.*

COMPROVINCIAL, Adj. [from *com* and *provincial*] belonging to the same province.

COMPTIBLE, Adj. ready to give an account; submissive; subject. "I am very comptible, even to the least sinister usage." *Shakef.*

TO COMPTROLL, V. A. [Johnson contends for this as the true spelling, and that the other is owing to a neglect of its derivation; though no modern authors or lexicons supply us with any other word than controller, Fr. for the verb, and *contrôleur*, for the noun.] See **CONTROL**.

COMPULSATIVELY, Adv. in a violent manner; by compulsion, or restraint.

COMPULSATORY, Adj. [from *compulsatus*, Lat.] having the power of forcing a person.

COMPULSION, S. [from *compulsio*, Lat.] the act of forcing. A violence or force. The state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, Adj. [from *compulsus*, Fr. *compulsus*, Lat.] having the power to force. *Forcible*.

COMPULSIVELY, Adv. forcibly; by compulsion.

COMPULSIVENESS, S. the quality of obliging a person to do any act.

COMPULSORY, Adj. [from *compulsaire*, Fr.] having the power of commanding or forcing.

COMPUNCTION, S. [Fr. *compunction*, Lat.] irritation. Sorrow, anxiety, contrition, or repentance, arising from a consciousness of guilt.

COMPUNCTIOUS, Adv. sorrowful. Repentant; full of remorse.

COMPUNCTIVE, Adj. [from *compunctus*, Lat.] causing remorse or sorrow.

COMPURGATION, S. [from *compurgatio*, Lat.] the justifying the veracity of one person by the testimony of others.

COMPURGATOR, S. [Lat.] one who by oath justifies another, or asserts his innocence.

COMPUTABLE, Adj. capable of being computed or estimated.

COMPUTATION, S. the act of estimating the value of things. A calculation. An arithmetical process.

TO COMPUTE, V. A. [from *computo*, Lat.] to estimate; to reckon; to count, to calculate.

COMPUTER, S. one who calculates. An accountant.

COMRADE, S. [from *camarade*, Fr.] one who lives with another; this sense is somewhat obsolete; the most common acceptation is that of a person who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

To **CON**, V. A. [*connare*, Sax.] in its primary sense to know; in its secondary, to learn perfectly.

To **CONCATENATE**, V. A. [from *con* and *catena*, Lat.] to link together; to join or connect like the links of a chain.

CONCATENATION, S. a series of links; a connexion of things, which mutually depend on each other.

CONCAVATION, S. the act of making a thing of a hollow, or concave form.

CONCAVE, Adj. [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, applied to the inner surface of a circular body, such as that of an egg-shell, a ball, &c. opposed to convex. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity.

CONCAVENESS, S. the state or quality of being hollow.

CONCAVITY, S. the inner surface of a circular thing.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, Adj. hollow or concave on one side, and convex or protuberant on the other.

CONCAVOUS, Adj. hollow.

To **CONCEAL**, V. A. [*con* and *celo*, Lat.] to hide from the sight or knowledge of others. To cover, to keep secret, opposed to *discover*.

CONCEALABLE, Adj. capable of being kept secret.

CONCEALEDNESS, S. the state of being hid from others.

CONCEALMENT, S. [from *conceal*] the act of hiding from others. The state of being kept secret. A place of retirement.

To **CONCEDE**, V. A. [*concedo*, Lat.] to grant, or admit an opinion, as true.

CONCEIT, S. [*concept*, Fr.] a conception, thought, or idea. Understanding. Strength of imagination, meer fancy, used in contempt. A pleasant thought. An high opinion of a person's judgment, which exposes him to ridicule.

To **CONCEIT**, V. A. to fancy, imagine, conceive or think.

CONCETTED, Part. Proud of one's abilities; used with *of* before the object of conceit. "Concettred of their own wit." *Bentl.*

CONCETTEDLY, Adv. in a scornful, proud, or whimsical manner.

CONCEITEDNESS, a high opinion of a person's own abilities; a word of reproach.

CONCEITLESS, Adj. stupid, void of understanding. Dull.

CONCEIVABLE, Adj. that which may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABLY, Adv. in an intelligible manner; so as to be apprehended.

To **CONCEIVE**, V. A. [*conceive*, Fr.] to be formed in the womb. To imagine. To think; to apprehend.

CONCEIVER, S. one who apprehends, or conceives.

To **CONCENTRATE**, V. A. [from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] to drive towards the center, or into a narrow compass. To condense.

CONCENTRATION, S. forcing into a narrow compass, or toward the center.

To **CONCENTRATE**, V. N. [*concentrer*, Fr.] to tend towards the same centre.

CONCENTRIC, **CONCENTRICAL**, Adj. having one common centre.

CONCEPTIBLE, Adj. that may be understood. Intelligible.

CONCEPTION, S. [*conceptio*, Lat.] the act of becoming pregnant. Notion, apprehension, idea. Sentiment; purpose.

CONCEPTUOUS, Adj. [*conceptivus*, Lat.] apt to conceive; fruitful.

To **CONCERN**, V. A. [*concerner*, Fr.] to relate to. To make uneasy, or sorrowful. To be of importance to. To be commissioned to act for another.

CONCERN, S. business; circumstances. Interest. Importance. Regard. Affection.

CONCERNING, prep. about; of; or relating to.

CONCERNMENT, S. the thing in which a person is interested. Importance. The engaging or taking part in an affair.

To **CONCERT**, V. A. [*concerte*, Fr.] to contrive or take measures; to bring or design to pass.

CONCERT, S. a communication of designs. In Music, a performance of a number of musicians and singers.

CONCERTATION, S. [*concertatio*, Lat.] strife, contest, contention, quarrel.

CONCERTATIVE, Adj. [*concertativus*, Lat.] quarrelsome, contentious, wrangling.

CONCESSION, S. [*concessio*, Lat.] a yielding, including the idea of compiance. The thing yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, Adj. given by indulgence, purely to terminate a dispute.

CONCESSIVELY, Adv. by way of concession.

CONCH, [*concha*, Lat.] a shell; a sea-shell. "Adds Orient pearls, which from the conchs he drew." *Dryd.*

To **CONCILIATE**, V. A. [*conciliatio*, supine of *concilio*, Lat.] to gain; to procure affection; to reconcile; to adjust.

CONCILIATION, S. [from *conciliatum*, Lat.] the act of procuring esteem or affection, or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, S. [Lat.] one who settles variances between two parties. A reconciler.

CONCILIATORY, Adj. relating to reconciliation, or making peace between parties at variance.

CONCINITY, S. [*concinitas*, Lat.] decency, fitness, propriety.

CONCINNOUS, Adj. [*concinuus*, Lat.] closely, pleasant, agreeable. In Music, continuous intervals, are such as are next to, and in combination with concords.

CONCISE, Adj. [*concisus*, Lat. cut] short, brief, pertinent.

CONCISELY, Adv. [from *concise* and *ly*, implying manner] briefly, shortly, in a few words.

CONCISENESS, S. brevity, shortness, pertinence.

CONCLAVE, S. [*conclave*, Lat.] in its primary sense, a private or inner apartment. An assembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome, for the election of a pope; the place where they assemble.

TO CONCLUDE, V. A. [*concludo*, Lat.] in its primary sense, to inclose or shut up; but now out of use. Figuratively, to include, or comprehend. To draw as a conclusion, or inference; to infer. To judge. To end, or finish, or complement. To acknowledge as a truth. "It is concluded that you are guilty."

CONCLUDENT, Part. [*concludentis*, Lat.] decisive; consequential.

CONCLUSIBLE, Adj. [*conclusus*, Lat.] happening as a consequence; to be inferred.

CONCLUSION, S. [*conclusio*, Lat.] determination, or period to an affair. An opinion formed from experience. In Logic, the last part of an argument, or the consequence of something either assumed or proved before.

CONCLUSIVE, Adj. [*conclusum*, Lat.] decisive; final.

CONCLUSIVELY, Adv. in a determinate, peremptory manner.

CONCOAGULATION, S. a coagulation, or curdling.

TO CONCOCT, V. A. [*concoctum*, Lat.] to digest in the stomach, so as to form into chyle. To purify.

CONCOCTION, S. [from *concoctio*, Lat.] the change which the food undergoes in the stomach. Maturation.

CONCOMITANCE, CONCOMITANCY, S. [*concomitans*, Lat.] united to; inseparable from; accompanying.

CONCOMITANT, S. a companion. An attendant. An associate.

CONCOMITANTLY, Adj. in the manner of an attendant, or companion.

TO CONCOMITATE, V. A. [*concomitatus*, Lat.] to attend on, or to be joined with another.

CONCORD, S. [*concordia*, Lat.] the suitableness of one thing to another. Peace; union; a compact, or mutual agreement. In Grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, person, and gender, &c. In Music, the relation of two sounds, that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in succession or consonance.

CONCORDANCE, S. [*concordantia*, Lat.] an agreement. A dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places, where they occur, are referred to; that by Cruden

in English is a very accurate and elaborate work.

CONCORDANT, Part. [*concordantis*, Lat.] agreeing with; consistent with; in Music consisting of concords or harmonies, opposed to discordant.

TO CONCORPORATE, V. A. [from *con* and *corporis*] to unite, blend, or mix several things together.

CONCORPORATION, S. the mixing several things together. The state of several things joined together.

CONCOURSE, S. [from *con* and *cursum*, Lat.] the assembling of several persons. A crowd. The point wherein two things meet together.

CONCREMENT, S. [from *concreta*, Lat.] a mass formed by concretion. A collection of matter.

CONCRESCENCE, S. [*concresecere*, Lat.] the quality of growing by the union of several particles.

TO CONCRETE, V. A. to form from an union of several particles. To unite several masses. Neuterly, to coalesce, cohere, or join together.

CONCRETE, Adj. formed by the cohesion of several particles.

CONCRETE, S. an assemblage or mixture. A mass composed of different particles.

CONCRETELY, Adv. so as to conclude the substance together with the quality; not abstractly.

CONCRETENESS, S. curdling, conglutination.

CONCRETION, S. the act whereby any thing soft becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid become fixed, so as not to yield to the touch. The uniting of several particles of bodies, so as to form one mass. Figuratively, the mass formed by a cohesion.

CONCRETIVE, Adj. having the power of uniting several particles together. That which has the power of turning a fluid into a solid. That which has the power of producing coagulation, or curdling.

CONCRETURE, S. a mass formed by the union or cohesion of several particles.

CONCUBINAGE, S. [*Per. concubitus*, Lat.] the act of cohabiting with a woman, as a wife, without being married.

CONCUBINE, [*concubina*, Lat. from *con*, together, and *cumbo*, to lie] a woman who lives with a man, though not married to him. A kept mistress.

TO CONCUPLICATE, V. A. [*concupiscere*, Lat.] to trample under foot. Wants authority.

CONCUPISCENCE, S. [*concupiscencia*, Lat.] an immoderate desire of women. Lechery; lust. Among divines, an irregular desire, or appetite after carnal things, and supposed to be inherent in our nature ever since the fall.

CONCUPISCENT, Part. [*concupiscens*, Lat.] lecherous; lustful.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, Adj. having an immoderate desire either after women, or carnal things.

CONCUPISCIBLE, Adj. [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] that which may be desired; that which excites, or creates desire.

To **CONCUR**, V. N. [from *concurro*, Lat.] to meet together. To join in one design. To unite with; to be conjoined with; to assist in the effecting one common event.

CONCURRENCE, **CONCURRENCEY**, S. union, conjunction, united effort to promote any design. Agreement. In Law, a common claim.

CONCURRENT, Part. [*concurrent*, Lat.] promoting the same end or design.

CONCURRENT, S. that which assists, or contributes to the performance of any design.

CONCUSSION, S. [*concussio*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion; shaking; agitation.

CONCUSSIVE, Adj. [*concussus*, Lat.] having the power or quality of shaking.

To **CONDEMN**, V. A. [*condemno*, Lat.] to pass sentence, used with *to*, before the punishment. To censure, blame, or find fault with; opposed to approve. To deem a person or thing worthy of blame, by comparing them with others.

CONDEMNABLE, Adj. that which may be found fault with, or is subject to condemnation.

CONDEMNATION, S. [*condemnatio*, Lat.] the act of pronouncing sentence against a person. Figuratively, the blaming a person. The state of a person on whom sentence has been passed.

CONDEMNER, S. one who condemns, censures, or blames.

CONDENSABLE, Adj. capable of being more solid, or pressed into a smaller compass.

To **CONDENSATE**, V. A. [*condensare*, Lat.] to make more solid, by compression or force.

CONDENSATE, Adj. made thicker or more solid by compression.

CONDENSATION, S. [from *condensare*] the act of bringing the parts of a thing closer, whereby the body is rendered more dense, compact, and heavy; this is by some distinguished from compression, which implies external force, and is by them restrained merely to the effects of cold; but by others, both these terms are used promiscuously.

To **CONDENSE**, V. A. [*condensare*, Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increasing the contact of its particles, which diminishes the size of the pores of a body, and renders it, consequently, more solid. Neutrally, to grow

thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids. To become solid and weighty, by becoming to a smaller compass.

CONDENSE, E. Adj. thickened; denser; compact.

CONDENSER, S. a pneumatic engine, by which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space.

CONDENSIFY, S. the state of a fluid, whose parts are fixed, coagulated, or compacted. Thickness, applied to confluence.

To **CONDESCEND**, V. N. [*condescendo*, Fr.] to lay aside the dignity of rank, to be on a level with inferiors. To behave with familiarity to inferiors. To stoop, yield, or comply.

CONDESCENDENCE, S. [*condescendence*, Fr.] an act of submission to inferiors. A granting some favour to a person, which he could not demand. Submission to some proposals, which implies a person's voluntarily giving up his right, or foregoing something which he ought not to have agreed to.

CONDESCENDINGLY, Adv. so as to lay aside the claims of authority; or to yield up a right, from a principle of generosity.

CONDESCENSION, S. the behaviour of a superior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, grants him favours he cannot demand, and yields to his requests with so much kindness and good nature, as to gain his affections, and secure himself from the envy, which generally attends a high station.

CONDESCENSIVE, Adj. courteous; affable; civil.

CONDIGN, Adj. [pronounced *condign*, from *condignus*, Lat.] suitable to, merited, deserved.

CONDIGNNESS, S. proportion, suitability to a person's crimes.

CONDIGNLY, Adv. suitable to person's crimes. Deservedly.

CONDIMENT, S. [*condimentum*, Lat.] seasoning, sauce, an ingredient made use of by luxury to give food an agreeable taste. "They are for condiments, not nourishment." Bacon.

To **CONDITE**, V. A. [*conditum*, supine, of *condo*, Lat.] to pickle or pickle.

CONDITION, S. [Fr. *condition*, Lat.] a quality or property, which determines the nature of a thing. A moral quality or virtue. The circumstance of person or fortune. Rank. The terms of any contract, or agreement. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement, or bargain.

To **CONDITION**, V. N. to make, or propose terms.

CONDITIONAL, Adj. to be performed on certain terms; not absolute, but subject to certain limitations. In Grammar, *conditional conjunctions*, are those which serve to make a proposition implying some restriction

tion or limitation, which is requisite to its truth, and are *if, unless, provided that, in case of, &c.* A *conditional* proposition, is that which has two parts connected together by a conditional conjunction, the first part wherein the condition lies, is called the antecedent, and the other the consequent. Thus, "If there be no resurrection of the dead, Christ is not risen." Is a conditional proposition, wherein, "If there be no resurrection, &c." is the antecedent, and, "Christ is not risen." is the consequent.

CONDITIONAL, *S.* the terms on which an action is to be done or forbore. "To respect of the conditional." Bacon.

CONDITIONALLY, *Adv.* on certain terms or limitations.

CONDITIONARY, *Adj.* stipulated, bargained, agreed.

To **CONDITIONATE**, *V. A.* to make conditions for; to perform on certain conditions.

CONDITIONATE, *Adj.* established on cert. in terms, or conditions.

CONDITIONED, *part.* [from condition] having particular qualities.

To **CONDOLE**, *V. N.* [*condoleo*, *Lat.*] to lament with others for any misfortune, or calamity; having *words* before the person for whom we grieve.

CONDOLEMENT, *S.* grief, sorrow, lamentation. "To persevere in obstinate condolment." *Shak.*

CONDOLENCE, *S.* a sympathizing grief, for the misfortunes of others, which expresses itself by lamenting with the distressed.

CONDOLER, *S.* one who condole, or expresses a complimentary concern for the sorrow of another.

To **CONDUCE**, *V. N.* [*conduco*, *Lat.*] to [promote] to end by acting conjointly, followed by *re*; according to its primary sense, to conduct or accompany persons in their way. "He was sent to conduce hither the prince." *H. cat.*

CONDUCEIBLE, *Adj.* [*conducibilis*, *Lat.*] having a power of promoting a design.

CONDUCTIVE, *Adj.* having a tendency, or power to promote any end.

CONDUCTIVENESS, *S.* the quality of contributing to the production of some end.

CONDUCT, *S.* [*conduir*, *Fr.*] management. Convoy or escorting with a guard. Behaviour, or a series of actions regulated by some standard.

To **CONDUCT**, *V. A.* [*conducere*, *Lat.*] to attend a person, to show him his way. Figuratively, to direct, lead, or guide, applied to the mind. To usher, or introduce, applied to ceremony. To manage.

CONDUCTIVIOUS, *Adj.* [*conductivus*, *Lat.*] hired, employed, or serving for hire.

CONDUCTOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] a guide. A leader. A manager. In Surgery, an instru-

ment used to guide the knife in cutting for the stone.

CONDUCTRESS, *S.* a woman who directs, leads, or manages.

CONDUIT, *S.* [*Fr. pronounced conduit*] a canal used for the conveyance of water. An aqueduct.

CONE, *S.* [*conus*, *Lat.*] in Geometry, a solid body, whose base is a circle, and its uppermost part ending in a point; it resembles a sugar-loaf.

CON'EY, *S.* See **CONY**.

To **CONFABULATE**, *V. N.* [*confabulatus*, *Lat.*] to talk easily, familiarly, and with carelessness together.

CONFABULATION, *S.* [*confabulatio*, *Lat.*] easy, familiar, cheerful conversation.

To **CONFECT**, *V. A.* [*from con and fectum*, *Lat.*] to preserve fruit, &c. with sugar. This word seems now corrupted into **Comfit**.

CONFECT, *S.* a sweet-meat.

CONFECTION, *S.* the preserving fruit or vegetables by means of clarified sugar. A liquid or soft electuary.

CONFECTIONER, *S.* one who makes and sells sweet-meats.

CONFEDERACY, *S.* [*confederatio*, *Fr.*] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by several states or persons. In law, the combination of two, or more persons, to injure or damage a third person.

To **CONFEDERATE**, *V. A.* [*confederor*, *Fr.*] to unite in a league, to accomplish some design. Used with the particle *with*.

CONFEDERATE, *Adj.* [*con and federatus*, *Lat.*] leagued, or united to accomplish some design.

CONFEDERATE, *S.* [see the adjective] one who engages with another, to assist and defend each other. An ally.

CONFEDERATION, *S.* [*Fr.*] a league. An act whereby persons oblige themselves to assist each other. An alliance.

To **CONFER**, *V. N.* [*confero*, *Lat.*] to discourse with a person on some important subject. Actively, to compare the sentiments of one person or author, with those of another. To give a thing, to bestow a favour.

CONFERENCE, *S.* [*conferentia*, *Fr.*] the act of discoursing with another. A meeting appointed for the discussing of some one point in debate. Comparison.

CONFERRER, *S.* one that discourses with another. One that bestows a favour.

To **CONFESS**, *V. A.* [*confessus*, *Fr.*] to acknowledge the having done something amiss. Used with the particle *of*, before the crime. "Confess thee freely of thy crime." *Shak.*

To disclose sins to a priest, to obtain absolution. To own the having committed a crime, with all its exaggerating circumstances, to God, in order to ease the mind, and

become an object worthy of his pardon. To own as a Master or Saviour, in Scripture. "Whoever shall confess me before men." *Matth. x. 32, 33.* To grant; to show; to prove; to give testimony, or signs. To own, used as introductory to a sentence, in order to obviate any invidious remark. "I must confess I was most pleased." *Addis.* Neuterly, to perform the act of confession to a priest.

CONFESS'EDLY, Adv. avowedly; indisputably; certainly.

CONFESSION, S. the acknowledgment of a crime. In the Romish church, an acknowledgment of sins in private to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. An act whereby we own our sins to God with all their blackening circumstances, in order to disburthen the mind, and render ourselves proper objects of his mercy and forgiveness. The general confession, is a prayer made use of by the church, containing an humble and penitent avowal of sin, drawn up in general terms, that every member of the congregation may join in it. It breathes so humble a sense of our own merits, so deep an idea of the enormity of sin, and contains so comprehensive a description of the duties of a penitent, that the piety and wisdom of the composers cannot be enough admired. A profession, an avowal, or an attestation of a truth, somewhat dubious before. "Who before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession." *1 Tim. vi. 13.*

CONFESSIONAL; S. [Fr.] a little box, wherein the Romish priest takes the confession of a penitent.

CONFESSOR, S. [confessor, Fr.] in the Romish church, a priest, authorized to receive the confessions of penitents, and grant them absolution. The penitent who confesses his crimes either to God, or to a priest.

CONFEST, Adj. [a portical word for confessed] generally known, acknowledged Notorious.

CONFIDENT, S. [confident, Fr.] one intrusted with the secrets of another; generally applied to those, who are intrusted with the affairs of a house.

To CONFIDE, V. N. [confido, Lat.] to trust in; to rely on.

CONFIDENCE, S. [confidentia, Lat.] a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another. A strong assurance of the efficacy of a person's own abilities, opposed to timidity; but, when used in a bad sense, a vitious and assuming boldness, which renders a person both impudent and insupportable to others, and is opposed to modesty. Figuratively, the cause of boldness, or emissions integrity.

CONFIDENT, Part. [confident, Lat.] convinced of a truth. Positive; secure of success; bold; impudent applied to behaviour.

CONFIDENTLY, Adv. in such a manner, as to discover no fear of a miscarriage

Securely. Positively; without discovering the least doubt or fear.

CONFIGURATION, S. [Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together.

To CONFIGURE, S. [from *con* and *figura*, Lat.] to dispose, or form the particles of a body into any shape, by uniting them together in a particular manner.

CONFINÉ, S. a limit, border, edge, or utmost verge of a thing.

CONFINÉ, Adj. [confinit, Lat.] bordering upon. Touching; contiguous.

To CONFINE, V. N. to border upon; to touch, or be contiguous to. Used with *on* at present, but in Milton followed by *with*. "Confine with Heaven." *Par. Lost.*

To CONFINE, V. A. [confine, Fr.] to bound, limit, inclose, shut up, restrain, or imprison. To immure; to keep at home, without going abroad.

CONFINELESS, Adj. boundless; without limits; endless.

CONFINEMENT, S. the act of inclosing a person in prison. The state of a person in prison, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; restraint.

CONFINER, S. a person who lives on the borders of a country. One who deprives another of his liberty.

CONFINITY, S. [confinitas, Lat.] nearness, neighbourhood; likeness, resemblance.

To CONFIRM, V. A. [confirmo, Lat.] to put beyond doubt by additional proofs. To settle a person in an office. To complete, to render perfect. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of the hands of a bishop.

CONFIRMABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made evident or confirmed.

CONFIRMATION, S. an additional proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt, or contradiction. An ecclesiastic rite, whereby a person arrived to years of discretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptismal vow, made for him by his godfathers and godmothers; this custom has been always practised in the church, and according to Hammond, is transcribed from the very practise of the apostles.

CONFIRMATOR, S. [confirmo, Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt or contradiction.

CONFIRMATORY, Adj. giving such additional proof, as may increase the probability of any fact.

CONFIRMER, S. one who establishes a fact by new evidence.

CONFISCABLE, Adj. [from *confiscatum*, Lat.] liable to be seized on as a fine.

To CONFISCATE, V. A. [confiscatum, Lat.] to seize on private property; and convert it to the use of the chief magistrate, &c. by way of punishment.

CONFISCATION, *S.* [*confiscatio*, Lat.] the seizing of private property, for some crime.

CONFITURE, *S.* [*fr.* from *confiteri*] a sweet meat, or confection.

To **CONFIX**, *V. A.* [*confixure* supine of *confire*, Lat.] to fix or fasten down. "For ever be *confixed* here." *Shak.*

CONFLAGRATION, *S.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.] a fire extending over a large space, and involving several things in its flames. Generally used for that fire which is expected to consume all things.

CONFLEXURE, *S.* [*conflexus*, Lat.] a bending together; a turning.

To **CONFLICT**, *V. N.* [*conflictus*, Lat.] to strive or struggle for victory.

CONFLICT, *S.* [*conflictus*, Lat.] a combat, or fight between two, seldom used of a general battle. A contest. A struggle between opposite qualities. An agony, or pang, wherein nature seems to struggle.

CONFLUENCE, *S.* [*confluentia*, low Lat.] an uniting or joining, of two or more streams. The act or crowding or coming in great numbers. A concourse, or multitude gathered together.

CONFLUENT, *Part.* [*confluent*, Lat.] running one into another, mixing together. A confluent mail-box, is that species wherein the postures run into each other.

CONFLUX, *S.* [*confluxum*, Lat.] the union of several streams. Figuratively, a crowd.

CONFORM, *V. A.* [*conforms*, Lat.] to reduce to the same form or manner. To render one's actions agreeable to any rule. To submit or yield. Used with *to* or *with*.

CONFORMABLE, *Adj.* having the same form, resembling either in external or internal qualities. Agreeing with some standard or law. Compliant or submissive. Used sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *with*.

CONFORMABLY, *Adv.* agreeably, consistent with. Suitably; with conformity. Used with *to* or *with*.

CONFORMATION, *S.* [*Fr.* *conformatio*, Lat.] the particular order of the parts of a body. The resemblance or agreement of actions to some particular standard.

CONFORMIST, one who complies with the mode of worship of the church of England, opposed to a Dissenter.

CONFORMITY, *S.* [*from conform*] likeness, resemblance; consistency. Compliance with the worship of the established church, used with *to* or *with*.

CONFORTATION, *S.* [*conforto*, low Lat.] strengthening. The increasing strength. "For our *confortation* and *confortation*." *Eu. an.*

To **CONFOUND**, *V. A.* [*confounde*, *Fr.* *confunde*, Lat.] to mingle or mix things, so that their names cannot be known. To substitute one word for another, which con-

veys different ideas. To puzzle or perplex. To amaze, confuse or astonish, to destroy.

CONFOUNDED, *Part.* hateful in the highest degree; prodigious.

CONFOUNDEDLY, *Adv.* shamefully, hatefully, a few words, and seems generally made use of to convey an idea of great excess, or the superlative degree.

CONFOUNDER, *S.* one who perplexes, also idles, confuses or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, *S.* [*confraternitas*, Lat.] a brotherhood or society united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICATION, *S.* [*con* and *frice*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one body against another. "A *confrication* of the brow upon the ivy." *Bacon.*

To **CONFRONT**, *V. A.* [*pronounced confront*, from *confronter*, *Fr.*] to stand opposite to. To oppose. In law, to oppose one evidence to another, in open court. To set in opposition. To contrast. To compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, *S.* [*Fr.*] the act of opposing one evidence to another, or of bringing two witnesses face to face.

To **CONFUSE**, *V. A.* [*confuso*, Lat.] to put in disorder. To perplex by indistinct ideas. To render the mind unable to choose any proper method of action, either by hurry, or the commotions of passion.

CONFUSEDLY, *Adv.* indistinctly; mixed. Perplexed, or not clear; without any order. In obscure, or unintelligible terms, applied to language.

CONFUSELNESS, *S.* want of distinctness or clearness with respect to ideas. Want of order, or regularity, applied to placing or arranging. Inability to reply.

CONFUSION, *S.* an irregular, careless, mixture. Want of distinction and clearness, applied to ideas; or the joining two ideas in the mind which have no connexion. Astonishment; distraction of mind arising from the prospect of great and impending danger.

CONFUTABLE, *Adj.* that which may be confuted or shown to be false.

CONFUTATION, *S.* [*confutatio*, Lat.] the act proving the arguments of another to be false, or groundless.

To **CONFUTE**, *V. A.* [*confute*, Lat.] to destroy the force of an argument. To show the proofs of an adversary to be groundless, or false.

CONGE, *S.* [*Fr.*] an action shewing respect or submission, consisting in bowing the body in men; and in women, in sinking with the knee bent, or making a courtesy. Leave, or the action of taking leave. *Conge d'lire*, *Fr.* i. e. leave of election, in common law, is the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

To **CONGEAL**, *V. A.* [*congele*, Lat.] to thicken a fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid; to grow thick.

CON-

CONGE'ALMENT, S. the clot, or thick mass formed in blood, &c. by cold.

CONGE'ALABLE, Adj. that which may be congealed.

CONGELA'TION, S. the act of freezing, or thickening a fluid body.

CONGE'NER, S. of the same kind or genus. Used with too great an air of pedantry by Miller. "The cherry tree has been often engrafted on the laurel, to which it is a congener."

CONGE'NEROUS, Adj. of the same genus or species.

CONGE'NIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *genus*, Lat.] partaking of the same genus, of the same nature, or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, S. a partaking of the same genus, or disposition.

CONGENIALNESS, S. a sameness, likeness of disposition.

CONGENITE, Adj. [*congenitus*, Lat.] implanted or born together with; connate.

CONGER, S. [*congrus*, Lat.] a large kind of eel, frequenting salt waters.

TO CONG'ESS, V. A. [*congefsum*, supine, of *congero*, Lat.] to heap together.

TO CONGLA'CIATE, V. N. [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] to turn or convert to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION, S. the converting into ice. Vitrifying, or turning into glass. "Chrysol was a subject very unfit for proper conglaciation." *Broken*.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the Thursday before Shrove-tide, May 12, July 5 and July 13, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Dane, and is a large mayortown, tho' it has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church being a stately structure, and is two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather-gloves, but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk mill lately erected here by some Turkey merchants, which employs 700 hands. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, 24 N. E. of Nantwich, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 22. lat. 53. 7.

TO CONGLOBATE, V. A. [*conglobatus*, Lat.] to unite into the form of a globe.

CONGLOB'E, Part. [*conglobatus*, Lat.] moulded into a ball. In Anatomy, a *conglobate* gland, is that, whose substance is not divided, but firm, intire, and continued.

CONGLOBATELY, Adv. in a globular or round form.

CONGLOBA'TION, S. a round body; a collecting into a roundness.

TO CONGLOB'E, V. A. [*conglobo*, Lat.] to gather into a firm round ball, or mass.

TO CONGLOMERATE, V. A. [*conglomeratum*, Lat.] to gather several things into a round mass, alluding to winding thread into a ball.

CONGLOMERATE, Part. [*conglomeratus*, Lat.] gathered into a round ball. In Anatomy, a *conglomerate gland*, is that which

is composed of several conglobate glands, tied together, or wrapped up in one common membrane. Figuratively, twisted, or collected together.

CONGLOMERA'TION, S. [from *conglomerate*] a collecting into a loose round ball or mass.

TO CONGLUTINATE, V. A. [*conglutinatum*] to glue, cement, or join by any viscous, or glutinous substance. Neuterly, to stick or cohere together.

CONGLUTINA'TION, S. the act of sticking together. The uniting the lips of wound.

CONGLUTINATIVE, Adj. that has the power of sticking together.

CONGLUTINATOR, S. that which makes things cohere or stick.

CONGO, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the counties of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guiney; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country, which were first begun soon after the year 1484, at which time it was discovered. The heat is almost insupportable, especially in the summer months. They have many desert places within land, in which are many wild beasts; such as elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents: but, near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greatest part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, besides animals of different kinds. But the Portuguese have made a great number of converts, such as they are. Congo, properly so called, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, and then the weather is always serene. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton-cloths which serve them to hide their nakedness; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. This country contains vast numbers of elephants, whose teeth are prodigiously large. Some pretend there are serpents here near 30 yards long, with a rattle at their tails; but this is a fable. The river Zaire, is full of crocodiles, and sea and river horses. Some say there are gold mines here, but that the inhabitants do not know how to work them. Their current money is sea-shells. The principal town is St. Salvador. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONGRA'TULANT, Part. [*congratulator*] rejoicing or soliciting with another.

TO CONGRA'TULATE, V. A. [from

con and *gratulus*, Lat.] to express joy on account of the good success of another; used sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *with* before the person.

CONGRATULATION, *S.* the act of expressing joy on the success of another. The form in which joy is expressed for the success of another.

To CONGRUE, *V. N.* [from *con* and *grē*, Fr.] to agree together. 'To join or unite. "Congreing in a full and natural clofe." *Shak.*

To CONGREGATE, *V. A.* [*congrega-* *tum*, Lat.] to collect several things or persons together. Neuterly, to assemble, or meet together.

CONGREGATE, *Adj.* collected together; forming one mass; compact. "Where the matter is most *congregate*." *Dee.*

CONGREGATION, *S.* a collection of several particles. In Divinity, an assembly of people met together for religious worship. An assembly of ecclesiastics, constituting a body.

CONGREGATIONAL, *Adj.* belonging to, or in the form of an assembly or congregation.

CONGRESS, *S.* [*congressus*, Lat.] the act or force with which two bodies meet together; a shock, or conflict. An appointed meeting for the settling of affairs between nations.

CONGRESSIVE, *Adj.* meeting together.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, Esq; This gentleman was descended from the ancient family of the Congreves, of Congreve in Staffordshire, his father being second son to Richard Congreve, of that place. Some authors, and in particular Sir James Ware, contented for his having been born in Ireland, but as Jacob, who was particularly acquainted with him, and who in his preface acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Congreve for his communication of what related to himself, has absolutely contradicted that report, I shal on his authority, which I consider to be the same as Mr. Congreve's own, fix the spot of his nativity at a place called Bardis, not far from Leeds in Yorkshire, being part of the estate of Sir John Lewis, his great-Uncle by his mother's side. It is certain, however, that he went over to that kingdom very young. For his father being only a younger brother, and provided for in the army by a commission on the Irish establishment, was compelled to undertake a journey thither in consequence of his command; which he afterwards parted with to accept of the management of a considerable estate belonging to the Burlington family, which fixed his residence there. However, though he suffered this son to receive his first tincture of letters in the great school at Kilkenny, and afterwards, to complete his class-

cal learning under the direction of Dr. Ash, in the university of Dublin, yet being desirous that his studies should be directed to profit as well as improvement, he sent him over to England soon after the revolution, and placed him as a student in the Temple. The dry, plodding study of the law, however, was by no means suitable to the sprightly volatile genius of Mr. Congreve, and therefore, though he did not want approbation in those studies to which his genius led him, yet he did not even attempt to make any proficiency in a service which he was probably conscious he should make no figure in. Excellence and perfection were what, it is apparent, he laid down as his principle from the very first, to make it his aim the acquiring; for in the very earliest education of his genius, and a very early one indeed it was, viz. his novel, called *Love and Duty Recorded*, written when he was not above seventeen years of age, he had not only endeavoured at, but indeed succeeded in, the presenting to the world not a meer novel according to taste and fashion then prevailing, but a piece which should point out, and be in itself a model of, what novels ought to be. And though this cannot itself be called with propriety a dramatic work, yet he has so strictly adhered to dramatic rules in the composition of it, that his arriving at so great a degree of perfection in the regular drama, in so short a time afterwards, is hardly to be wondered at. His first play was the *Old Batchelor*, and was the amusement of some leisure hours during a slow recovery from a fit of illness, soon after his return to England, and was in itself so perfect, that Mr. Dryden, on it's being shewn to him, declar'd he had never in his life seen such a first play; and that great poet having, in conjunction, with Mr. Southerne and Arthur Manwaring, Esq; given it a slight revisal, Dr. Duvenant, who was the manager of Drury Lane theatre, and was delighted both with the piece and it's author, brought it on the stage in 1693, where it met with such universal approbation, that Mr. Congreve, though he was but nineteen years of age at the time of his writing it, became now considered as a prop to the declining stage, and a rising genius in dramatic poetry.—The next year he produced the *Double Dealer*, which for what reason however, I know not, did not meet with so much success as the former.—The merit of his first play, however, had obtained him the favour and patronage of lord Halifax; and some peculiar marks of distinction from queen Mary, on whose death, which happened in the clofe of this year, he wrote a very elegant elegiac pastoral.—In 1695, when Betterton opened the new house in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Mr. Congreve joining with him, gave him his comedy of *Love for Love*, with which the company opened their campaign, and which

which met with such success, that they immediately offered the author a share in the management of the house, on condition of his furnishing them with one play yearly.

—This offer he accepted of; but whether through indolence, or that correctness which he looked on as necessary to his works, his *Mourning Bride* did not come out till 1697, nor his *Way of the World* till two years after that.—The indifferent success this last-mentioned play, though an exceeding good one, met from the public, completed that disgust to the theatre, which a long contest with Jeremy Collier, who had attacked the immorality of the English Stage, and more especially some of his pieces, had begun, and he determined never more to write for the stage.—This resolution he punctually kept, and Mr. Dennis's observation on that point will, I am afraid, be found but too true, when he said, "that Mr. Congreve quitted the stage early, and that Comedy left it with him." Yet, though he quitted dramatic writing, he did not lay down the pen entirely; but occasionally wrote many little pieces both in prose and verse, all of which stand on the records of literary fame.

It is very possible, however, that he might not soon have given way to this disgust, had not the easiness of his circumstances rendered any subservience to the opinions and caprice of the town absolutely unnecessary to him. For his abilities having very early in life raised him to the acquaintance of the earl of Halifax, who was then the *Mæcenas* of the age, that nobleman, desirous of raising so promising a genius above the necessity of too hasty productions, made him one of the commissioners for licensing hackney-coaches, or, according to Coxeter, a commission of the wine-licence. He soon after bestowed on him a place in the Pipe-Office, and not long after that gave him a post in the customs, worth six hundred pounds *per ann.*

In the year 1718, he was appointed secretary of Jamaica, so that, with all together, his income towards the latter part of his life was upwards of twelve hundred pounds a year. Thus raised above dependence, it is no wonder he would no longer render himself subject to the capricious censures of impotent critics. And had his poetical father, Mr. Dryden, ever been raised to the same circumstances, it is probable that his *All for Love* would not now have been esteemed the best of his dramatic pieces, nor would he have been compelled for a bare livelihood to the drudgery of producing four plays in a space of time scarce more than sufficient for forming the plot of one.

But return to Congreve. The greatest part of the last twenty years of his life were spent in ease and retirement, and he either did not, or affected not to give himself any trouble about reputation. Yet some

part of that conduct might proceed from a degree of pride; T. Cibber, in his *lives of the poets*, Vol. IV. p. 93, relates an anecdote of him, which I cannot properly omit here. "When the celebrated Voltaire, says he, was in England, he waited upon Congreve, and paid him some compliments as to the reputation and merit of his works. Congreve thanked him, but at the same time told that ingenious foreigner, he did not chuse to be considered as an author, but only as a private gentleman, and in that light expected to be visited. Voltaire answered, that if he had never been any thing but a private gentleman, in all probability he had never been troubled with that visit. And observes in his own account of the transaction, that he was not a little disgusted with so unreasonable a piece of vanity."

Towards the close of his life he was much afflicted with the gout, and making a tour to Bath, for the benefit of the waters, was unfortunately overturned in his chariot, by which it is supposed he got some inward bruise, as he ever after complained of a pain in his side, and on his return to London, continued gradually declining in his health, till the 19th of Jan. 1729, when he died, aged 57, at his house in Surry-Street, in the Strand, and on the 26th following was buried in Westminster-Abbey, the pall being supported by persons of the first distinction.

His dramatic pieces are seven in number, and their titles as follow:

1. *Double Dealer.* C.
2. *Judgement of Paris, Masq;*
3. *Love for Love.* C.
4. *Mourning Bride.* T.
5. *Old Bachelor.* C.
6. *Semele.* Oratorio.
7. *Way of the World.*

To CONGRUE, V. A. [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree, to suit; to import.

CONGRUENCE, S. [*congruentia*, Lat.] agreement, suitableness, consistency.

CONGRUITY, S. fitness; suitableness. Consistency. In Geometry, applied to figures or lines, which correspond exactly when laid over each other. In the schools, a suitableness or relation between things, whereby we come at the knowledge of what may be expected from them.

CONGRUOUS, Adj. [*congruus*, Lat.] agreeable to, consistent with, or proportionate; used with *to*.

CONGRUOUSLY, Adj. consistently. Suitably.

CONIC, CONICAL, Adj. having the form of a cone. *Conic* section, in Geometry, is the curve line arising from the section of a cone by plane. *Conics*, or *conic* sections, that part of geometry which treats of cones.

CONICALLY, Adv. in form or shape of a cone.

To CONJECT, V. N. [*conjectum*, Lat. supine of *conjecto*, Lat.] to guess at a thing.

CONJECTOR, S. one that determines vaguely. A guesser.

CONJECTURABLE, Adj. that which may be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, Adj. depending on uncertain principles, by mere guess, or conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, S. that which is not deduced from certain principles. That which is inferable only from guess.

CONJECTURALLY, Adv. by guess, by conjecture, opposed to the certain deduction or consequences of fixed principles.

CONJECTURE, S. [*conjectura*, Lat.] a guess; imperfect knowledge. Idea, or notion. "Now entertain conjecture of a time." *Shaksp.* This last sense is rather obsolete.

To CONJECTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to conclude or determine from uncertain or barely probable principles. To guess.

CONJECTURER, S. one who forms an opinion without proof. A guesser.

To CONJOIN, V. A. [pronounced *con-jine*, from *conjoinere*, Fr.] to join or unite together. To join together in marriage. Neuterly, to league, or take part with another.

CONJOINT, Part. [pronounced *conjoint*, with three l long] united; connected; associate. In Music, applied to two or more sounds heard at the same time. *Conjoint* degree, is applied to two notes immediately following each other in the order of the scale.

CONJOINTLY, Adj. together; in union.

CONJUGAL, Adj. [*conjugalis*, Lat.] belonging or relating to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, Adv. consistently with marriage; like married people.

To CONJUGATE, V. A. [*conjugatum*, Lat.] to unite; to unite in marriage. In Grammar, to decline verbs.

CONJUGATE, S. [*conjugatus*, Lat.] in grammar, agreeing in derivation with other words, and resembling it in its meaning.

CONJUGATION, S. [*conjugatio*, Lat.] a couple or pair. The act of joining things together. Union. In Grammar, an orderly distribution of the tense, persons, and moods of verbs. In Anatomy, a pair of nerves, serving to and performing the same office, or operating together.

CONJUNCT, Part. [*conjunctus*, Lat.] joined or concurring with another; united.

CONJUNCTION, S. [from *con* Lat. and *jungo*] the joining of two bodies, armies or people. The uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league, or confederacy. In Astronomy, the meeting of the stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. Apparent *conjunction*, is when a right-line drawn through the centre of the two planets

does not pass through the centre of the earth, but through the eye. True *conjunction* is when that line, produced, passeth through the centre of the earth. In Grammar, a particle or word used to join the members of a period together, and signify the relation they have to each other; when the sentence consists of several members, the *conjunction* is generally placed between the two last; but when a vehement agitation or hurry of the mind is to be signified, the conjunction is to be omitted; and when an orator chafes to make the different circumstances of a thing seem more numerous and affect the mind more strongly, a *conjunction* placed between each member has a very good effect.

CONJUNCTIVELY, Adv. in union, operating together.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, S. the quality of uniting things.

CONJUNCTLY, Adv. jointly; together.

CONJUNCTURE, S. [*conjunctione*, Fr.] an union of several circumstances, or causes. A critical period of time. Connection of several things forming a whole. Consistency, or an union of qualities, which can exist at the same time. "What it can pretend to in a *conjunction* with episcopacy." *King Charles.*

Followed by *with*.

CONJURATION, S. magic words, charms, &c. which were supposed to have the power of raising the dead, and devils. A plot; a conspiracy.

To CONJURE, V. A. [*conjuro*, Lat.] to intreat a person earnestly. To bind persons together by a solemn oath, to form a conspiracy. "The third part of heav'n's sons *conjur'd* against the highest." *Mil.* To influence by the supposed power of magic. Neuterly, to practise magic; or deal in enchantments.

CONJURER, S. [pronounced *conjurer*,] an enchanter. An impostor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of spirits, and by that means to be able to foretell future events. Figuratively, and ironically a person of sagacity and deep penetration, generally used with a negative particle; "He is no *conjurer*."

CONJUREMENT, S. an earnest, solemn, and an importunate entreaty. "Your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*." *Mil.*

CONNATE, Adj. [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] born with, innate. Born at the same time as another.

CONNATURAL, Adj. [from *con* and *natural*, Lat.] consistent with nature. United with the being or born with. Of the same original or nature. "Mix with our *connatural* dust." *Par. Lost.*

CONNATURALITY, S. a resemblance of nature.

CONNATURALLY, Adv. born with or innate. "Connaturally engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination." *Kale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS, S. the quality of being born with, or being innate.

To CONNE'CT, V. A. [*connecto*, Lat.] to join together the members of a period, or the arguments of a discourse in such a manner, as they shall have a mutual dependance on each other.

CONNE'CTION, Adj. See CONNEXION.

CONNECTIVE, Adj. having the power of joining different things together.

CONN'ECTIVELY, Adv. jointly; in union; mutually depending on each other.

To CONN'EX, V. A. [*connexum*, Lat.] to join, link, or fallen together.

CONNEXION, S. the act of fastening things together. Dependence, commerce, union, formed by interest. In writing, that which relates to the clause which precedes, and that which follows it. In the drama, the disposal of scenes of a play in such a manner, that the stage may never be left empty.

CONNEXIVE, Adj. having the force of uniting together.

CONNVANCE, S. [see CONNIVE] in its primary sense, the act of winking; but not in use. Figuratively, the beholding any fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer: joined with *at*.

To CONN'VE, V. A. [*convice*, Lat.] to wink. To pass by a fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the party, used with *at*.

CONNOISSEU'R, S. [Fr. from *connoître*, Fr.] one who is acquainted with any object of knowledge or taste. A perfect judge, or critic. Sometimes applied to a pretended judge or critic, by way of irony.

To CONNO'GATE, V. A. [from *con* and *notatum*, Lat.] to imply, include, or infer something as a secondary idea, "God's foreseeing doth not connote predetermining." *Hammond*.

To CONNO'TE, V. A. to imply, or infer.

KONNU'BIAL, Adj. [*connubialis*, Lat.] relating, or belonging to marriage.

CONO'ID, S. [from *conus*, Gr. and *idea*, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body like a cone, only it has an ellipsis instead of a perfect circle for its base.

CONO'IDES, S. [see CONOID] a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, called the pineal gland, supposed by *Des Cartes* to be the seat or residence of the soul.

CONO'IDICAL, Adj. resembling the form of a conoid.

CONQUASSA'TION, S. violent motion; or agitation.

To CONQUER, V. A. [*conqueris*, *conquiro*, Lat.] to subdue, overcome; to surmount, to obtain the victory.

CONQUERABLE, Adj. that may be overcome, easily surmounted, applied to difficulties.

CONQUEROR, S. one who surmounts any difficulty; one who conquers by force of arms.

CONQUEST, S. [*conquête*, Fr.] the thing gained by victory; victory or success.

CONSANGUINEOUS, Adj. [*consanguineus*, Lat.] of the same blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUINITY, S. [*consanguinitas*, Lat.] relation by blood.

CONSCIENCE, S. [*conscientia*, Lat.] the faculty of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil. The determination of the mind with respect to the nature of any action, after its commission. The knowledge of our own thoughts, or consciousness. Real sentiments; scruple or consciousness. "We must make a conscience in keeping the just laws." In ludicrous language, reason, used with *in all*. "Enough in all conscience."

CONSCIENTIOUS, Adj. [from *conscientia*, Lat.] scrupulous; acting according to the dictates of conscience; just.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, Adv. agreeable to the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, S. exactness, or tenderness of conscience.

CONSCIONABLE, Adj. consistent with the dictates of conscience. Just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, S. equity; consistency with the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIONABLY, Adv. agreeable to the dictates of conscience. Justly. Reasonably.

CONSCIOUS, Adj. [*conscious*, Lat.] knowing from recollection. Bearing witness of, or sensible of from the dictates of conscience. Used with *of*, or *to* before the thing.

CONSCIOUSNESS, S. the perception of what passes in a man's own mind. An internal acknowledgment or sense of guilt.

CONSCRIPT, Part. [*conscriptus*, Lat.] written or registered.

CONSCRIPTION, S. [*conscriptio*, Lat.] an enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE, V. A. [*consecratum*, supine of *consecro*, Lat.] to dedicate to divine uses. Used with *to*, to sanctify, or prescribe as pleasing to the Deity. Figuratively, to canonize.

CONSECRATE, Part. [*consecratus*, Lat.] set apart for the divine uses; sacred.

CONSECRATER, S. he who performs the rites by which a thing is consecrated.

CONSECRA'TION, S. the appropriating, or dedicating, any common or profane thing to religious uses, by means of certain ceremonies or rites. The benediction of the bread and wine in the sacrament. Among medalists, the apotheosis of an emperor, or his translation among the deities, and being deemed a god.

CONSECTARY, Adj. [*consecutarius*, Lat.] following or happening as a consequence.

CON-

CONSECTARY, *S.* a proposition which follows some preceding definition.

CONSECUTION, *S.* [*consecutio*, *Lat.*] a chain or succession of consequences. In Astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

CONSECUTIVE, *Adj.* [*consecutiv*, *Fr.*] uninterrupted succession. Following.

CONSECUTIVELY, *Adj.* after or following, as an effect, opposed to antecedently or casually.

CONSENT, *S.* [*consensus*, *Lat.*] compliance with a request. Agreement, according, or unity of sentiment. Harmony or agreement of parts. In Physic the perception one part enjoys together with another, by means of some fibres, nerves or muscles common to both.

To **CONSENT**, *V. N.* [*consentir*, *Fr.*] to agree in opinion. To promote the same end by action. To comply with a request, used with *to*. To permit, used with *unto*.

CONSENTANEOUS, *Adj.* [*consentaneus*, *Lat.*] agreeable or suitable to; consistent with, used with *to* or *unto*.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, *Adv.* consistent with, or suitable to. Used with *to*.

CONSENTIENT, *Part.* [*consentiens*, *Lat.*] universal unanimous, general; agreeing in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, *S.* [*Fr. consequentia*, *Lat.*] that which follows from or is produced by any cause, or principle. Event, effect. The conclusion of an argument or syllogism, which follows from the agreement between the terms of the premises. That which will produce an effect. Used with adjectives signifying value, as *great*, *deep*, *little*, it implies importance, moment, or concern.

CONSEQUENT, *Part.* [*Fr. consequent*, *Lat.*] Following or happening as an effect; used with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

CONSEQUENT, *S.* the proposition which contains the conclusion of an argument. An effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *Adj.* produced by assuming an air of consequence; a chain of causes and effects.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, *Adv.* deducing consequences. By consequence, eventually. So as the ideas may have a connection with or dependance on one another. In a regular series.

CONSEQUENTLY, *Adv.* by consequence; necessarily; from a necessary connexion of effects to their causes. In consequence.

CONSERVABLE, *Adj.* [*conservare*, *Lat.*] capable of being preserved.

CONSERVANCY, *S.* [*conservans*, *Lat.*] the courts held by the lord-mayor, for preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are styled courts of conservancy.

CONSERVATION, *S.* [*conservatio*, *Lat.*] the act of preserving or keeping.

CONSERVATIVE, *Adj.* [from *conservatus*, *Lat.*] having the power of keeping or saving from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] one who preserves from corruption or decay. *Conservator of the peace*, was one who had an especial charge by virtue of his office, to see the king's peace kept. This office seems to have been abolished by the constituting justices of the peace; though it must be observed that the chamberlain of Chetler, is still a conservator in that county, and petty-constables are, in common law, esteemed so likewise.

CONSERVATORY, *S.* [from *conservatus*, *Lat.*] a place wherein any thing is kept in a manner suitable and proper.

CONSERVATORY, *Adj.* having the power of preserving.

CONSERVE, *S.* a preserved sweet-meat; a medicine in the form of an electuary. A place to keep and preserve vegetables in. "Set the pots into your *conserve*," *Evelyn*. This last is an unusual sense.

CONSESSION, *S.* [*confessio*, *Lat.*] a sitting together.

To **CONSIDER**, *V. A.* [*considero*, *Lat. Fr.*] to revolve in the mind; to meditate on; "I will *consider* thy testimonies," *Psalms*, cxix. 95. To view with attention. "When I *consider* the heavens," *Psalms*, viii. 3. To remark; to call to mind; "Consider the ravens," *Luke*, xii. 24. To take notice of and to pity. "Consider mine affliction," *Psalms* cxix. 143.

CONSIDERABLE, *Adj.* [from *consider*] worthy of notice or attention. Important; valuable; respectable. Large. "A considerable sum," *Clarend.*

CONSIDERABLENESS, *S.* importance; value; state; dignity.

CONSIDERABLY, *Adj.* in a degree deserving considerable notice. In a great degree.

CONSIDERANCE, *S.* [from *consider*] deliberation; or meditating on a thing. "After this cold *considerance*," *Shak.*

CONSIDERATE, *Adj.* [*consideratus*, *Lat.*] serious; given to consideration; prudent, opposed to rash or negligent. Having a respect or regard to. Pitying or moderate, opposed to rigorous.

CONSIDERATION, *S.* [*consideratio*, *Lat.*] the act of thinking on. Mature thought; or deliberation. Meditation. Joined with *of*, worthy of notice. An equivalent. The motive or reason of action. In Law, the material cause of a contract, without which it is not obligatory.

CONSIDERER, *S.* one who thinks on any subject. A thinker.

To **CONSIGN**, *V. A.* [pronounced *confine* from *configno*, *Lat.*] to transfer property to another, in Commerce, to send goods to another.

Figur.

Figuratively, to commit or entrust. "*Confessed* is writing." *Addis.* Neuterly, to yield, submit, or resign. "*Confess* to thee." *Shak.*

CONSIGNATION, S. [Fr.] the transferring property. In Commerce, the sending goods to another. The act of signing. "A direct *consignation* of pardon." *Taylor.*

CONSIGNMENT, S. [from *consign*] the act of transferring property. The writing by which property is transferred.

To **CONSPST**, V. N. [*confessio*, Lat. *confiteri*, Fr.] to submit. To continue in the same state. To be compressed or contained, utel with in. To be composed, used with of. To submit or have being.

CONSISTENCE, **CONSISTENCY**, S. the degree of thickness or thinness, applied to fluids. Substance. Uniformity, free from contradiction, or variety.

CONSISTENT, Part. [*consistens*, Lat.] not contradictory; reconcilable; agreeing; firm, or solid. Applied to the texture of things.

CONSISTENTLY, Adj. in a suitable manner. Agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTORIAL, Adj. relating or belonging to some court where an ecclesiastic is judge.

CONSISTORY, S. [*consistorium*, low Lat.] a court consisting of ecclesiastics. The place where such a court is held. A court held at Rome; also any solemn assembly.

CONSOciate, S. [*consociatus*, Lat.] one who joins with another. An accomplice.

To **CONSOciate**, V. A. [*consociatum*, Lat.] to join things together. To cement. Followed by *with*. Neuterly, to unite or join with. "*Consociating* into the huge condense bodies of plants." *Bentley.* Used with *into*.

CONSOciATION, S. alliance; connection; intimacy.

CONSO'ABLE, Adj. that which admits comfort or consolation.

To **CONSOlate**, V. A. [*consolatus*, Lat.] to assuage sorrow. To impart comfort or consolation. "To *consolate* thine ear." *Shak.*

CONSOLA'tION, S. [Fr. from *consolatio*, Lat.] that which alleviates grief or misery. Comfort. The *consolation* of Israel, Luke ii. 25. implies Christ; who was generally promised the Jews to comfort them under their greatest calamities; and being supposed by them to be a temporal prince, must have supplied them with a thought which rendered their suffering in bondage supportable, especially as they imagined that he should deliver them out of the hands of their enemies, and extend the dominion of the Jews to the uttermost parts of the earth; if this prospect afforded them comfort, how must it have been heightened, had they considered

our blessed Lord in that light, in which he is shown in the New Testament?

CONSOLA'tOR, S. a comforter.

To **CONSOLE**, V. A. [*consoler*, Fr.] to cheer; to comfort. To diminish a person's grief or misery.

CONSO'LER, S. that which consoles or administers comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, Part. [Fr.] in Surgery, having the property of closing wounds.

To **CONSO'LIDATE**, V. A. [*consolidatum*, Lat.] to form into a compact or hard body. To *harden*. In Law, to unite two benefices into one; to join two funds into one. To join or unite two bills of parliament into one. Neuterly, to grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDATION, S. [Fr.] the act of uniting into one mass. The act of uniting together.

CONSO'LIDATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of closing or uniting.

CONSONANCE, **CONSONANCY**, S. [*consonance*, Fr.] in Music, the agreement of two sounds, produced at the same time, the one grave and the other acute, which mingling in the air occasion an accord agreeable to the ear; the fifth and octave seem to be the most pleasing consonances. Figuratively, confidence, or agreement of opinion, or sentiments. Friendship. "The *consonancy* of our youth." *Shak.* An uncommon sense, and not to be adopted!

CONSONANT, Adj. [Fr. *consonant*, Lat.] agreeable; consistent; reconcilable; followed by *with* or *unto*.

CONSONANT, S. [*consonate*, Fr.] in Grammar, a letter or character which cannot be perfectly sounded by itself.

CONSONANTLY, Adv. in a consistent suitable manner.

CONSONOUS, Adj. [*consonus*, Lat.] agreeing in sound; harmonious.

CONSOpiATION, S. [from *conspicere*, Lat.] the act of laying asleep, or rendering insensible.

CONSORT, S. [*consors*, Lat. formerly accented on the latter syllable] a companion, generally applied to signify one joined in marriage to another. A melody formed by several instruments playing the same tune, corrupted from *concert*. "A *consort* of music." *Ecclesiast.* xxxiii. 5. In *consort*, signifies united, or in conjunction.

To **CONSORT**, V. N. to unite or associate. Actively to join, or to marry; to mix.

CONSO'RTABLE, Adj. to be compared with. "*Confortable* to C. Brandon." *Watson.*

CONSP'ECTU'ITY, [from *conspicere*, Lat.] sight, view, sense of seeing. "Your *billion conspectivities*." *Shak.* Supported by John-

Johnfon to be peculiar to Shakespear, and to be a corruption.

CONSPICUITY, S. [from *conspicuous*,] brightness, easiness to be seen. The plainness or evident of any truth.

CONSPICUOUS, Adj. [*conspicuous*, Lat.] easy to be seen at a distance. Figuratively, eminent, famous, celebrated. Easily discovered, manifest, applied to truth.

CONSPICUOUSLY, Adv. easily to be seen, or discerned, remarkable for some excellence: eminent ly.

CONSPIRACY, S. [*conspiratio*, Lat. *conspiration*, Fr.] a private agreement between persons to commit some crime; a plot. In Law, an agreement of two or more to indict one, or procure him to be indicted of felony.

CONSPIRANT, Part. [*conspirans*, Lat.] joining with others in a plot.

CONSPIRATION, S. [*conspiratio*, Lat.] See CONSPIRACY.

CONSPIRATOR, S. [from *conspiro*, Lat.] one who has secretly engaged in a plot, or bad design.

To **CONSPIRE**, V. N. [*conspiro* Lat. *conspiro*, Fr.] to enter into agreement with others to carry on a plot, or bad design. To tend mutually to one end; used with together.

CONSPIRER, S. See CONSPIRATOR.

CONSPIRING, Part. tending mutually to produce or cause one design.

CONSTABLE, S. [pronounced *constable*, *sunstable*, Fr.] the *constables* of hundreds, were ordained by Edward I. to be chosen two out of every hundred for the preservation of the peace. These are called now, *high-constables*, because increase of people and crimes have given occasion for officers of the like nature, in every town, called *petty constables*. The *constables* of the tower, of Dover-castle, and of the castle of Caernarvon, are properly governors of those castles. To *over-run the constable*, is to spend more than a man can afford.

CONSTABLESHIP, S. the office and duty of a *constable*.

CONSTANCY, S. [*constantia*, Lat. *constance*, Fr.] a state which admits of no change; consistency. Resolution; steadiness. A firm, an inviolable attachment to a person, including an unalterable affection.

CONSTANT, Adj. [Fr. *constants*, Lat.] firm, strongly attached, assiduous, without intermission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, standing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances towards Naxos, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth.

The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the East, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea-side, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 1200 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the out-side, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great; but they are seldom or never clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city, and the Bazzars, or Bezesteins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arches and pilasters. The new is the best, and contains all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves, of both sexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The Great Square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravanseries for the entertainment

ment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 46. 13. lat. 41. 4.

CONSTANTLY, Adv. in an invariable, or unalterable manner. Perpetually.

To **CONSTITUTE**, V. N. [*constitutus*, Lat.] to shine with a collected lustre. Actively, to unite the lustre of several bodies into one blaze or point.

CONSTELLATION, S. [Fr.] an assemblage of several stars which appear to be near one another. Figuratively, assemblage of several lustres, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, S. [Fr. from *consternatus*, Lat.] amazement, wonder, astonishment.

To **CONSTIPATE**, V. A. [*constipatum*, Lat.] to crowd together, or into a narrower compass. To thicken any fluid body. To shut up or stop any passage. In Physic, to render collic.

CONSTIPATION, S. [from the verb] the crowding into a narrow compass. The forcing the particles of a thing closer than they were before. The act of thickening, applied to fluids. Coliciveness.

CONSTITUENT, Adj. [Fr. *constituent*, Lat.] essential; original; necessary to the existence of a thing; that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUENT, S. [*constituent*, Fr.] the person or thing which contributes to the formation of a thing, an elector. One who authorizes another to act for him. That which is necessary or essential.

To **CONSTITUTE**, V. A. [*constitutum*, Lat.] to give existence to a thing, to appoint. To make a thing to be what it is: applied to laws, to enact, pass, or establish. To depute.

CONSTITUTOR, S. one who appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITUTION, S. [*constitutio*, Lat.] the act of establishing. The particular texture of the parts of a body. The habit or temperament of the body; temper of mind. An established form of government; that of this kingdom consisting of king, lords, and commons, counteracting and controlling the inconveniencies which would arise from either of the branches, when separate, is accurately displayed in *Montesquieu's L'Esprit de Loix*. A particular law enacted by a person in authority, whether civil or spiritual.

CONSTITUTIONAL, S. flowing from the particular habit of a person's body, or disposition of mind. Implanted in the very nature of a thing. Consistent with the form of government; legal.

To **CONSTRAIN**, V. A. [*contraindre*, Fr. originally wrote *confinare*, Fr.] to force, to violate, to ravish. To confine. "How

the fruit stays the slender waste constrain?" *Gay*.

CONSTRAINABLE, Adj. liable to force, or compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, S. one who forces or compels.

CONSTRANT, S. compulsion or force, used to hinder a person from doing, what he is inclined to, or to force him to do what he is averse to. Confinement; reserve.

To **CONSTRUCT**, V. A. [*construere*, Lat.] to contract, or bind close; to eramp.

CONSTRUCTION, S. [*constructio*, Lat.] drawing the parts close together. Contraction.

CONSTRUCTOR, S. [Lat.] that which contracts. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which close some of the tubes of the body.

To **CONSTRINGE**, V. A. [*constringere*, Lat.] to bind, or force closer together.

CONSTRINGENT, Part. [*constringens*, Lat.] having the quality of binding or closing.

To **CONSTRUCT**, V. A. [*constructum*, Lat.] to form from different materials. To build. To compile, or constitute; to render.

CONSTRUCTION, S. [Fr. of *constructio*, Lat.] the forming from an assemblage of different things. The form of a building; structure. In Grammar, the ranging the words of a sentence, so as to convey a complete meaning. Figuratively, the meaning, or interpretation of a word. Judgment. The manner of describing any figure, or problem in Geometry. In Algebra, the method of drawing a geometrical figure, whose properties shall express a given equation.

CONSTRUCTURE, S. an edifice; a building; a pile.

To **CONSTRUE**, V. A. [*construo*, Lat.] to place words in their proper grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSTRUCTION, S. violation, defilement; the act of debauching.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.] of the same substance, or essence. Of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, S. the existence of more than one in the same essence.

To **CONSUBSTANTIATE**, V. A. to unite in one substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, S. the union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread, after consecration, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, S. [from *consulendo*, Lat.] the title of the chief magistrates at Rome, which were created on the expulsion of the Tarquins. At present a person commissioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their interest, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR, Adj. [*consularis*, Lat.] belonging to a consul.

CONSULATE, S. [*consulatus*, Lat.] the office of a consul. The time of his exercising the office of a consul.

CONSULSHIP, S. the office of a consul.

TO CONSULT, V. N. [*consulere*, Lat.] to deliberate with others. It has *velit* before the person. Actively, to apply to for advice. Figuratively, to plan, or contrive. To examine into the sentiments of an author.

CONSULTATION, S. [Fr. of *consultatio*, Lat.] the taking the advice of others. An assembly meeting together to give their opinions. In Medicine, applied to the calling in two or more persons to consider the distemper of a person. A council. *Consultatio* in Law, a writ whereby a cause removed by prohibition from a spiritual court, to the king's, is, on finding the suggestion false, returned to that court again.

CONSULTER, S. one who applies to another for advice or intelligence.

CONSUMABLE, Adj. that which may be altered, wasted, destroyed, or consumed.

TO CONSUME, V. A. [*consumere*, Lat.] to waste. To diminish; to lessen. To destroy. Neuterly, to come to nothing, to grow less in substance.

CONSUMER, S. one who spends, wastes, consumes or destroys.

TO CONSUMMATE, V. A. [*consummare*, Fr. *consummatus*, Lat.] to perfect. To complete. To end.

CONSUMMATE, Part. [*consummatus*, Lat.] perfect, complete; finished.

CONSUMMATION, S. [Fr. *consummatio*, Lat.] completion or conclusion. The final determination of all things. The end of the world. Figuratively, death; an unusual sense!

CONSUMPTION, S. [Fr. of *consumptio*, Lat.] the consuming, wasting, or destroying. In Medicine, a decay occasioned by a preternatural decay of the body, by a gradual wasting of muscular flesh.

CONSUMPTIVE, Adj. having the quality of wasting. Affected with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, S. a tendency, or inclination to a consumption.

CONTACT, S. [*contactus*, Lat.] the state of two bodies which touch each other.

CONTACTION, S. [see **CONTACT**] the act of joining or touching.

CONTAGION, S. [*contagium*, Lat.] the communicating a disease to another. Pestilence, or that which affects with diseases, by unwholesome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice.

CONTAGIOUS, Adj. [*contagiosus*, Fr.] infectious; to be communicated to others.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, S. the propagating a disorder or vice to another.

TO CONTAIN, V. A. [*continere*, Lat.] to include within its sides; to comprise. Neuterly, to be chaste.

CONTAINABLE, Adj. possible to be included within certain bounds, or limits.

TO CONTAMINATE, V. A. [*contaminare*, Lat.] to defile; to pollute, to corrupt.

CONTAMINATE, Part. [*contaminatus*, Lat.] defiled, polluted.

CONTAMINATION, S. the act of polluting. The state of a thing polluted.

TO CONTEMN, V. A. [*contemnere*, Lat.] to despise; disregard, slight, or defy.

CONTEMNER, S. one who despises. A despiser; a scorner; it generally implies not only disregard, but likewise insult.

TO CONTEMPER, V. A. [*contemperere*, Lat.] to moderate, by mixture of some opposite quality.

CONTEMPERAMENT, S. temperature, or quality resembling another.

TO CONTEMPERATE, V. A. to diminish any thing by the addition of its opposite quality.

CONTEMPERATION, S. the act of tempering, or moderating. The act of blending opposite humours.

TO CONTEMPLATE, V. A. [*contemplari*, Lat.] to consider with attention. To muse; think, or meditate.

CONTEMPLATION, S. intense thought on any subject. The employment of the thoughts about divine things. Study or speculation; opposed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, Adj. given to thought; studious. Having the power of considering or retaining any idea long in the mind, in order to discover its different properties, &c.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, Adv. thoughtfully; attentively; studiously.

CONTEMPLATOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in study. A meditator.

CONTEMPORARY, Adj. [*contemporarius*, Fr.] born at the same time. Existing at the same time.

CONTEMPORARY, S. one who lives, or exists at the same time with another.

CONTEMPT, S. [*contemptus*, Lat.] the act of despising a thing. The state of being despised. Vilence.

CONTEMPTIBLE, Adj. worthy of scorn. Despised, unworthy of notice. Given to despise or contemn. "The man hath a contemptible spirit." *Shak.* This is an unusual acceptance.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing the object of contempt.

CONTEMPTIBLY, Adv. meanly; despicably.

CONTEMPTUOUS, Adj. using expressions of scorn and disdain.

CON-

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which expresses a disdainful idea.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, S. the quality expressive of an insolent disdain.

To **CONTE'ND**, V. N. [*contendo*, Lat.] to strive or struggle with. To vie with; to support an opinion with positiveness; used with *for*, or *about* before the subject of contention, and with *against* or *with* before the person contending.

CONTE'NDENT, S. [*contendens*, Lat.] one who opposes the opinions of another. An adversary, opponent, or antagonist. "The *contendents* have been still made a prey." *L'Estrange*.

CONTE'NDER, S. an opponent, an opposer, an antagonist.

CONTENT, Adj. [*contentus*, Lat.] satisfied with one's lot. Submitting.

To **CONTENT**, V. A. to satisfy; to confine our desires to our possessions; or to give a person his demands.

CONTENT, S. a disposition of mind, whereby a person limits his desires to what he enjoys without murmuring at his lot. In the plural *contents*, that which is contained in any receptacle; the capacity of containing. The meaning of any writing. The things treated of by any author. "The *table of contents*."

CONTENTA'TION, S. satisfaction, content. "Contentation of the learned." *Arbut.*

CONTENTED, Part. resigned to the dispensations of providence. Satisfied with one's present lot, without repining.

CONTENTION, S. an opposition of sentiments. A warm espousal of any doctrine in opposition to others. Emulation.

CONTENTIOUS, Adj. quarrelsome. Litigious.

CONTENTIOUSLY, Adv. quarrelsome, contradictorily.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, S. proneness to contend or quarrel.

CONTENTLESS, Adj. dissatisfied with one's lot or condition.

CONTENTMENT, S. [*contentement*, Fr.] full satisfaction with our present lot, without desiring more. Pleasure, delight.

CONTE'RMINOUS, Adj. [*conterminus*, Lat.] bordering upon, followed by to. "Conterminous to the colonies." *Hale*.

To **CONTEST**, V. A. [*contester*, Fr.] to dispute; to oppose. To contend with a person for any right, or property. Neuterly, to strive, contend, or emulate, followed by *with*.

CONTEST, S. a dispute; a warm opposition. A difference; a controversy.

CONTESTABLE, Adj. that may be disputed, or controverted.

CONTESTABLENESS, S. the possibility of being contested, or controverted.

CONTESTATION, S. the act of opposing. Strife. Contradiction.

To **CONTE'X**, V. A. [*contexo*, Lat.] to weave together; to interweave. To intermingle. "Quicksilver is *contexted* with the salts." *Boyle*.

CONTEXT, S. [*contextus*, Lat.] the general tenour. The parts which precede or follow a sentence.

CONTEXT, Part. woven close together; interwoven.

CONTEXTURE, S. [from *contex*] the peculiar arrangement, or disposition of things. The composition formed from an union of various separate parts. Constitution.

CONTIGUITY, S. a touching. A situation wherein two things touch.

CONTIGUCUS, Adj. [*contiguus*, Lat.] touching; bordering, applied to countries which join; generally used with *to*, and sometimes joined to *with*.

CONTIGUOUSLY, Adv. so as to touch, or join to another body.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, S. touching. Nearness.

CONTINENCE, **CONTINE'NCY**, S. [*continentia*, Fr. *continentia*, Lat.] command over our thoughts and passions. Moderation in lawful pleasures. Chastity.

CONTINENT, Part. [*continent*, Lat.] chaste; moderate in the use of lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, S. [*continens*, Lat.] in Geography, a large extent of land, containing several kingdoms not divided by the sea.

To **CONTINGE**, V. N. [*continge*, Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen; to befall.

CONTINGENCE, **CONTINGENCY**, S. [from *contingens*, Lat.] the being free to exist or not exist; what may happen, opposed to those which must necessarily happen.

CONTINGENT, Adj. [*contingens*, Lat.] not certainly happening. Casual.

CONTINGENT, S. something casual. A future event which may or may not happen. That which falls to a person's lot upon a division; thus the quantity of money and ammunition, or the number of men, the electors are obliged to furnish, in case of a war in Germany, are called their *contingents*.

CONTINGENTLY, Adv. in so uncertain, casual manner.

CONTINGENTNESS, S. the quality which denominates a future event to be uncertain.

CONTINUAL, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] incessant; without interruption; without intermission.

CONTINUALLY, Adv. without any pause or respite; incessantly.

CONTINUANCE, S. [from *continere*] an uninterrupted succession. Abode, or dwelling. Duration. Perseverance.

CONTINUE, Adj. [*continuat*, Lat.] intimately, or closely, uninterrupted, unbroken, or incessant.

CONTINUATION, S. an uninterrupted succession; perseverance.

CONTINUATIVE, S. an expression which denotes continuation, or duration.

CONTINUATOR, S. he that continues a succession without interruption; one who finishes a work which another has left imperfect.

To CONTINUE, V. N. [*continuer*, Fr.] to remain with a person, joined to wish; to last, to endure, to persevere in one uniform course of action; to unite without any thing intervening.

CONTINUEOLY, Adv. in a manner free from respite, pause, or cessation.

CONTINUER, S. one who perseveres or continues in any action.

CONFINUITY, S. [*confinuitas*, Lat.] close union of the particles of a body, whereby they constitute one mass; texture or cohesion.

CONTINUOUS, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] joined together, or having no chasm or intervening space.

To CONTORT, V. A. [*contortum*, Lat.] to twist, to writh.

CONTORTION, S. [from *contort*] the action of twisting; the state of a thing that is awry.

CONTOUR, S. in Painting, an outline which limits any figure.

CONTRA, Prep. [*Lat.*] used in Commerce, the *credit* side. In Composition it signifies contrary.

CONTRABAND, Adj. [*contrabanda*, Ital.] illegal.

To CONTRACT, V. A. [*contractum*, Lat.] to draw together; to comprize; to make a bargain; to betroth, applied to a compact between a man and his intended wife; to acquire; to incur; to obtain; to shorten; to abridge. Neuterly, to shrink, or grow short.

CONTRACT, S. an agreement; a compact; the act of betrothing.

CONTRACTEDNESS, S. the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced; narrowness, smallness.

CONTRACTIBILITY, S. the possibility of being reduced, or shrunk.

CONTRACTIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, S. the quality of being reduced, by shrinking or contracting.

CONTRACTILE, Adj. having the power of contracting.

CONTRACTION, S. [*contractio*, Lat.] the act of shortening or lessening; the act of shrinking or decreasing; the state of a thing shrunk into a narrower compass. In Grammar, the reducing two syllables or vowels into one, as *I've*, for *I have*. *Achilles* in Latin, pronounced *Achilli*, instead of *Achillei*. An abbreviation; a thing or word abbreviated.

To CONTRADICT, V. A. [*contradictum*,

Lat.] to oppose; to deny the assertion of another; to be opposite.

CONTRADICTER, S. one who opposes the sentiments of another; an opponent.

CONTRADICTION, S. the asserting the opinion of another to be false; opposition; inconsistency; contrariety; a species of direct opposition, wherein a thing is diametrically opposite to another, as "*being*, and *not being*."

CONTRADICTIONOUS, Adj. inconsistent, or opposite; inclined to cavil.

CONTRADICTIONILY, Adv. inconsistently; implying contradictions.

CONTRADICTIONNESS, S. the highest degree of opposition; contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY, Adj. [*contradictorius*, low Lat.] opposite to, or inconsistent with, used with *to*. In Logic, applied to propositions, those which are in the most diametrical opposition, both the terms of one proposition being opposite to those of the other, and can never both be true, or both false at the same time.

CONTRADISTINCTION, S. the explanation, or the sense of a word, by producing one that has an opposite signification.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, V. A. to distinguish or explain by contrast, or producing a contrary quality.

CONTRADISTURE, S. in Surgery, a crack or fissure in the skull, in the part contrary to that wherein the blow was received.

CONTRAPOSITION, S. the placing opposite, or over against. In Logic, the same as *conversion*.

CONTRAREGULARITY, S. the opposing any rule; contrariety to rule. "Not so properly an irregularity, as a *contraregularity*." *Norris*.

CONTRARIANT, Adj. [from *contrarius*, Fr.] contradictory, opposite, irreconcilable.

CONTRARIES, S. [plural of *contrary*] in Logic, propositions which mutually destroy each other, and cannot both be true at the same time; or opposites, which are as remote from each other as possible, and mutually expel each other. Such are whiteness and blackness; cold and heat; good and bad, &c.

CONTRARIETY, S. [from *contrarietas*, low Lat.] opposition; inconsistency; a quality opposite to another.

CONTRARILY, Adv. in a manner opposite to, or irreconcilable with; in opposite directions.

CONTRARINESS, S. the quality of being opposed to, or inconsistent with.

CONTRARIOUS, Adj. [*contrarius*, Lat.] opposite, totally different.

CONTRARIOUSLY, Adj. oppositely; in contrary directions.

CONTRARIWISE, Adv. on the contrary; in a contrary, or opposite manner.

CONTRARY, Adj. [*contrarius*, Lat.] inconsistent; disagreeing; in an opposite direction;

rection; against, or unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CONTRARY, *S.* [*contraries* in the plural] a quality opposite to another; a proposition opposite to another; *on the contrary*, signifies on the opposite side; *to the contrary*, to an intention or purpose quite contrary; against; or in opposition.

CONTRAST, *S.* [*contraste*, *Fr.*] in Painting and Sculpture, difference between any two figures, by means whereof they cause a variety, and tend to set off each other.

TO CONTRAST, *V. A.* in Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, &c. Figuratively, to set off one thing by coupling it with another.

CONTRAVALLATION, *S.* [from *contra* and *vallis*, *Lat.*] in Fortification, a trench guarded by a parapet, without musket shot of the town.

TO CONTRAVENE, *V. A.* [from *contra* and *venio*, *Lat.*] to oppose; to obstruct; to act contrary to a bargain or contract.

CONTRAVENTION, *S.* [from *CONTRAVENE*] an opposition to, or violation of any law.

CONTRIBUTARY, *Adj.* paying a tribute to the same person; concurring to promote a design.

TO CONTRIBUTE, *V. A.* [*contributum*, *Lat.*] to pay or advance a portion of money towards carrying on a design. Neuterly, to bear a part in the promoting any design. Used with *to* before the motive or end for which the money or assistance is given.

CONTRIBUTION, *S.* the paying a share of the expences required to carry on any undertaking; a sum of money collected from several persons.

CONTRIBUTIVE, *Adj.* that which promotes or furthers any design.

CONTRIBUTOR, *S.* [*contributum*, *Lat.*] one who bears a part; one who pays his share towards raising any sum.

CONTRIBUTORY, *Adj.* promoting the same end; paying a share towards raising a fund.

CONTRISTATION, *S.* the making melancholy, or sad; the state of a person made sad; melancholy; sadness.

CONTRITE, *Adj.* [from *contritus*, *Lat.* of *contere*, *Lat.* to bruise] in its primary signification bruised, or much worn. In Divinity, sorrowful for sin from a love of God, opposed to attrite, which implies a sorrow for sin arising from a fear of the deity; the former is the spring of masculine and active piety and reformation, the other naturally productive of despair, superstition, or at best a negative righteousness.

CONTRITENESS, *S.* the quality which flows from the contrition of a penitent.

CONTRITION, *S.* [*contritio*, *Lat.*] the act of rubbing two things together, so as to wear off some parts of their surfaces, "The

breaking of their parts into less parts by contrition." *Newton's Opt.* In Divinity, that sorrow for sin which arises from the love of virtue and righteousness.

CONTRIVABLE, *Adj.* possible to be planned or contrived.

CONTRIVANCE, *S.* the pre-seeing or planning any design, or attaining any end; a thing effected by a plan projected. Figuratively, a scheme, a plot, an artifice.

TO CONTRIVE, *V. A.* [*contrivere*, *Fr.*] to invent, plan, or project; neuterly, to form, design, or scheme.

CONTRIVER, *S.* an inventor; a projector; one who projects for accomplishing some design.

CONTRO'L, *S.* [*contrôle*, *Fr.*] the account kept as a check upon another. Figuratively, restraint, check, authority.

TO CONTRO'L, *V. A.* [from the noun] to examine the accounts of another by a check kept for that purpose; figuratively, to restrain; to govern; to overpower.

CONTROLLABLE, *Adj.* liable to be controlled; subject to restraint.

CONTROLLER, *S.* one who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of over-ruling or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, *S.* the office of a controller.

CONTRO'LEMENT, *S.* the power of restraining the actions of another; opposition; resistance; sometimes confutation, but that sense seems now obsolete.

CONTROVERSIAL, *Adj.* relating to opposition of sentiments; that which may be disputed.

CONTROVERSY, *S.* [*controversia*, *Lat.*] an opposition of opinions or sentiments; a suit at law; a ground for quarrelling or finding fault; opposition, or struggling against the force of a thing. "The torrent roar'd—stemming it with hearts of controversy." *Shak.* A bold and unusual metaphor.

TO CONTROVERT, *V. A.* [*controverte*, *Lat.*] to oppose the sentiments of another in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, *Adj.* that which may be opposed or disputed.

CONTROVERTIST, *S.* frequently engaged in disputes.

CONTUMACIOUS, *Adj.* [*contumacia*] daringly, obstinate, implying a contempt of lawful authority. In Law, refusing to appear in court, when legally summoned, departing it without leave, or disobeying its rules and sentence.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, *Adv.* so as to show an insolent disobedience of lawful authority.

CONTUMACY, *S.* [*contumacia*, *Lat.*] disobedience; including infidelity, and the highest degree of impudence. In Law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons, or sentence of a court.

CONTUMELIOUS, Adj. [*contumeliosus*, Lat.] reproachful; full of sarcastic expressions. Figuratively, one who frequently uses reproachful language.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, Adv. in a rude, reproachful manner, including disdain.

CONTUMELY, S. [Lat.] language abounding with the bitterest expressions intended to render a person uneasy. Figuratively, infamy. "Eternal contumely attend that guilty title." *Addis.*

TO CONTUSE, V. A. [*contusum*, Lat.] to beat together; to bruise. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow, so as to discolour the skin, without breaking it.

CONTUSION, S. [*contusio*, Lat.] the act of bruising. In Medicine, a hurt occasioned by a fall, or blow which discolours the skin, without cutting it or making a wound.

CONVALESCENCE, S. [*convalescentia*, Lat.] a recovery of health.

CONVALESCENT, Part. [*convalescens*, Lat.] recovering from a disorder, to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE, Adj. [Fr.] consistent with, agreeable to.

TO CONVE'NE, V. A. [*convenir*, Fr.] to call or summons together. To assemble a number of persons. To summons to appear. Neuterly, to come or assemble together.

CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCY, S. [*convenientia*, Lat.] suitability, or fitness. Advantage, profit, ease, or freedom from any obstruction, or embarrassment. That which may prove useful or convenient Seasonableness.

CONVENIENT, Adj. [*conveniens*, Lat.] fit, suitable. Proper, necessary. Commodious. Seasonable, applied to time. Used with *to* or *for* before the following noun. "Good convenient for me" *Psal.* xxx. 8.

CONVENIENTLY, Adj. in such a manner as is suitable with a person's case, interest, or advantage. Commodiously. In the best manner to promote any end. Properly.

CONVENT, S. [*conventus*, Lat.] an assembly of persons dedicating themselves wholly to the service of religion, and without any kind of commerce with the world. The place inhabited by the religious of either sex. It may be asked whether the Magdalen house is not founded on these principles; and may not give occasion to introducing convents of that sort into this kingdom?

CONVENTICLE, S. an assembly. Figuratively, a place of worship, generally applied by church men, to the meetings of non-conformists. A secret assembly.

CONVENTICLER, S. one who frequents private and unlawful assemblies. Used by way of reproach for a dissenter or a person who frequents meeting-houses.

CONVENTION, S. [*conventio*, Lat.] the coming together, or union of the particles of a body. An assembly met to debate

on any point. A contract, or agreement for a certain time, used for a preliminary to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL, Adj. stipulated; or agreed to by contract.

CONVE'NTIONARY, Adj. acting according to agreement or contract.

CONVE'NTUAL, Adj. [*conventual*, Fr.] to a convent.

CONVE'NTUAL, S. a monk, or one who resides in a convent.

TO CONVERGE, V. N. [*convergo*, Lat.] to meet in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different surfaces.

CONVERGENT, Part. [*convergens*, Lat.] issuing from divers points, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different points. *Converging series.* See **SERIES**.

CONVE'RSABLE, Adj. [written sometimes *conversible*, but improperly; *conversable*, Fr.] fit for conversation or company; affable; communicative; opposed to *morose* or *reserved*.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, S. the quality flowing from affability and good-nature, which fits a person for entertaining another with discourse.

CONVE'RSABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to engage others agreeably with discourse.

CONVE'RSANT, Part. [Fr. sometimes accented on the first syllable] used to, followed by *in*. "Conversant in books." Acquainted with; intimate, having intercourse with; used with *among*. Used with *about* it implies, employed or engaged.

CONVE'RSATION, S. [*conversatio*, Lat.] easy, familiar discourse with another. Intercourse. Behaviour, life, or moral conduct.

CONVE'RSATIVE, Adj. fit for or given to conversation.

TO CONVE'RS, V. N. [*converser*, Fr.] to live with, to accompany. Figuratively, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with. To be used to, followed by *with*. To discourse with another; and with *on* before the subject of conversation. "Conversed so often on that subject." *Dryd.* To have commerce with the other sex.

CONVE'RS, S. conversation. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In Geometry, the drawing a conclusion from something supposed.

CONVE'RSELY, Adv. in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, S. [*conversio*, Lat.] the change from one state to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, or from a false to a true religion. In Logic, the change of the terms of a proposition, as in these sentences. "No virtue is vice; No vice is virtue." In Algebra, the reducing an equation to one common denominator.

CONVE'RSIVE, Adj. fit for conversation, or discourse; communicative.

TO CONVERT, V. A. [*converti*, Lat.] To change from a false religion to a true one. To turn from a bad to a good life. To turn towards any point. "Crystal—will *convert* the needle finely placed." *Brown*. To change the terms of a proposition so that the predicate shall become the subject, and the subject the predicate, as in the following. "All sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin." *Hale*. To undergo or suffer a change, used with *to*.

CONVERT, S. a person prevailed on to change from a false to a true religion.

CONVERTER, S. one who persuades another to change his religion.

CONVERTIBILITY, S. the possibility of conversion.

CONVERTIBLE, Adj. that which may be changed; altered, or transmuted. Applied to terms or propositions, that which may be used instead of another.

CONVERTIBLY, Adv. so as to be interchanged for the other, applied to words or propositions.

CONVERTITE, S. [*converti*, Fr.] See **CONVERT**.

CONVEX, Adj. [*convexus*, Lat.] swelling, protuberant, applied to the external surface of a circular body. Used substantively, for *convexity*.

CONVEXED, Part. bending outwardly applied to the outward surface of any round or spherical or round body.

CONVEXEDLY, Adv. protuberant, or in a convex form.

CONVEXITY, S. the bending, or protuberance formed by the outward surface of a round or globular form.

CONVEXLY, Adv. in a convex form.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow or concave on one side, and protuberant or convex on the other.

TO CONVEY, V. A. [*conveyo*, Lat.] to remove. To transport; used with *over*. To *convey down*, to transmit by tradition. To *convey to*, to transfer a right or property to another. To transact with privacy. "I will *convey* the business." *Shakspeare*. An unusual sense!

CONVEYANCE, S. the act of moving a thing to another place. The transferring of property to another. The transmitting a truth by tradition. A writing or instrument by which property is transferred. A secret, private, clandestine, or juggling substitution of one thing in the room of another.

CONVEYANCER, S. a lawyer, conversant in legal writings for transferring property.

CONVEYER, S. one who carries or removes goods from another place.

TO CONVICT, V. A. [*convictum*, supine of *convincere*, Lat.] to prove guilty of some crime.

CONVICT, Part. [*convictus*, Lat.] proved guilty of a crime, or offence.

CONVICT, S. a person proved by a jury to be guilty of a crime.

CONVICTION, S. the proof of guilt. The act of proving a crime. Confutation, consciousness of guilt.

CONVICTIVE, Adj. having the power of convincing.

TO CONVINCE, V. A. [*convince*, Lat.] to prove as to make a person acknowledge its truth. To evince, manifest, or vindicate. To prove guilty, or make a person own the commission of a crime. "To *convince* all that are ungodly." *Isaiah* 15. Used with *of*, to overpower. "Their malady *convinceth* the great chief of art." *Shakspeare*

CONVINCEMENT, S. the same as **CONVICTION**.

CONVINCIBLE, Adj. capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable or easily to be confuted.

CONVINCINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to convince a person.

CONVINCINGNESS, S. the evidence of any fact or truth.

TO CONVIVE, V. A. [*convivere*, Lat.] to entertain several persons at a feast. Neuterly, to repast or feast one's self. "There to the full *convive* you." *Shakspeare*.

CONVIVAL, CONVIVIAL, Adj. [*convivialis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to an entertainment of several persons.

CONVINDRUM, S. [a cant word] a low jest, or quibble drawn from the double signification of words or things.

TO CONVOCATE, V. A. [from *convocatum*, Lat.] to call together. To summon several persons to meet.

CONVOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *convocation*, Lat.] the act of calling several persons together. An assembly. An assembly of the clergy, for consultation on matters ecclesiastical, during the sitting of parliament. Likewise an assembly at Oxford, consisting of the vice-chancellor, &c. wherein the conferring of degrees; expulsion of members, and other affairs relating to the university are transacted.

TO CONVOKE, V. A. [*convoco*, Lat.] to call together several persons; to summons.

TO CONVOLVE, V. A. [*convolvere*, Lat.] to roll together; to roll over each other.

CONVOLUTED, Part. [*convolutus*, Lat.] twisted, writhed, or rolled up.

CONVOLUTION, S. [*convolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling things over one another. The state of a thing rolled up.

TO CONVOY, V. A. [*convoyer*, Fr.] to protect ships by sea, or provisions, &c. by land, from falling into the enemies hands.

CONVOY, S. [*convoy*, Fr.] ships attending a fleet of merchants to protect them from an enemy. A body of men used to guard provisions or ammunitions by land.

CONUSANCE, S. [*connaissance*, Fr.] notice,

tice, knowledge, or power of enquiring into an affair. See COGNIZANCE.

To CONVULSE, V. A. [*convulsio*, Lat.] to give an involuntary motion to any parts of the body.

CONVULSION, S. [*convulsio*, Lat.] in Medicine, an involuntary motion, or contraction of any part of the body. Figuratively, the breaking asunder the parts of a thing by a violent force. A tumult, or commotion, applied to affairs of the state.

CONVULSIVE, Adj. [*convulsif*, Fr.] giving an involuntary motion. In Medicine, applied to those motions which are caused involuntarily.

COPY S. [tho pronounced like a u short, from *copie*, Belg.] in Natural History, an animal which burroughs and breeds in warrens; a rabbit. A *copy-burrough*, a hole made by a rabbit in the ground to breed in.

To COO, V. N. to make a hoarse noise like a pigeon.

COOK, S. [*coq*, Sax. *côg*, Brit.] one who professes to dress victuals. A *cook-maid*, is a female who dresses victuals. A *cook-room*, is an apartment in a ship, wherein provisions are dressed for the crew.

To COOK, V. A. [*côquo*, Lat.] to prepare or dress victuals. Figuratively, to prepare a thing for any particular purpose.

COOKERY, S. the art of dressing or preparing victuals.

COOL, Adj. [*koolen*, Belg.] approaching to or somewhat cold. Figuratively, free from any violent passion. Not very fond; indifferent; unaffected with any passion or love.

To COOL, V. A. [*koolen*, Belg.] to lessen heat. To moderate any passion. Neuterly, to become less hot; to become less eager.

COOLER, S. that which has the power of lessening the degree of heat. A vessel used by brewers, to cool their sweet-wort in.

COOLLY, Adj. between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or anger.

COOLNESS, S. a middle state between heat and cold. Applied to the passions, freedom from any violent passion. Want of affectionate regard. Indifference.

COOM, S. [*cumbie*, Fr. *comulz*, Lat.] the matter which works out of the wheels of carriages. A dry measure containing four bushels.

To COOP, S. [*kyype*, Belg. *cubo*, Ital.] a vessel, for keeping liquor; an inclosure made with twigs to confine poultry in.

COOP, V. A. to confine or shut up in a narrow compass; followed sometimes by up before the person or the thing confined, and used with in before the thing inclosing.

COOPER, S. [Fr.] the name of a particular step in dancing.

COOPER, S. [*kyper*, Belg.] one who

makes casks, or any vessel held together by hoops.

COOPERAGE, S. the price paid for cooper's work.

To CO-OPERATE, V. A. [from *com* and *operatus*, Lat.] to labour with another to perfect or finish any work.

CO-OPERATION, S. that act by which persons contribute to promote the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, S. one who endeavours to promote the same end.

CO-ORDINATE, Adj. [*co-ordinatus*, Lat.] of equal rank or degree.

CO-ORDINATELY, Adv. in the same order, or rank.

CO-ORDINATION, S. the state of holding the same rank or degree. Applied to causes, it denotes an order of causes wherein several of the same kind, nature, and tendency, concur to the producing the same effect.

COOT, S. [*koot* or *maer-koot*, Belg. *cote*, Fr.] in Natural history, a small black water-fowl, chiefly in marshes and fens.

COP, S. [*cop*, Sax.] the top or head of any thing; or any thing rising to a head or point.

COPAL, S. [Span.] a resinous substance, pure, transparent, and of a fragrant smell.

COPARCENARY, S. in Law, joint succession.

COPARCENER, S. [*coparcenant*, Fr.] in Law, one who has an equal share of the inheritance of an ancestor, with another.

COPARCENY, S. an equal share with others of an inheritance.

COPARTNER, S. one who carries on business in conjunction with another. One equally concerned with another.

COPARTNERSHIP, S. a state wherein a person has an equal share, or is engaged in, the same design with another.

COPAYVA, S. [sometimes written *copivi*, *capitul*, *copaiva*, *copaiba*, *copaywa*,] in Medicine, a gum from a tree in the Brasils, used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE, S. [*schappe*, Fr.] any thing which covers the head. Any thing spread over the head, as the skies; from *la chappe du ciel*, Fr. *la coppe del cielo*, Ital. An arch-work.

To COPE, V. A. to cover. "A large bridge—*coped* over head," *Aldis*. To requite, or give as a recompense. "Three thousand ducats—we freely *cope* your courteous pains withal," *Shak*. To cope with, to contend with, to fight, or combat. Neuterly, to fight, oppose; struggle, or contend.

COPENHAGEN, a large, rich, and strong town or city of Denmark, with a famous university. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; besides which, there are two others, in which the king sometimes resides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good bastions, a double

the ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The arsenal is furnished with naval stores sufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arsenal, the king's stables, the college, the house and provisions, the orphan-house, the opera-house, and the military school, are all superb structures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuscripts and printed books, collected from all parts. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the soldiers and sailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were above 6000 houses, of which 3785 were reduced to ashes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandizes of all sorts. It is about five miles in circumference, and is seated on the eastern shore of the Isle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the strait called the Sound. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London.

COP'IER, S. one who transcribes or imitates any original. Sometimes used by way of reproach, for a person that is unable to produce any thing from the exercise of his own invention and understanding.

COP'ING, S. [*coppe*, Sax.] is Architecture, the upper tire of masonry, which covers a wall.

COP'IOUS, Adj. [*copios*, Lat.] plentiful, abundant; redundant; not confined.

COP'IOUSLY, Adv. plentifully; in great quantities; largely; in a diffusive manner.

COP'IOUSNESS, S. plenty; abundance; Diffusiveness; exuberance; abundance of images, or a great flow of words, applied to writings, oratory.

COPPED, Part. [from *cop*] rising in a point at top.

COPPEL, S. [spelt likewise *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*, from *cuppe*, Sax.] a vessel used by assayers and refiners, to try and refine their metals in.

COPPER, S. [*koper*, Belg. *kupper*, Teut.] a hard metal of a reddish colour, heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than silver, lead, or gold, the hardest of all metals next to iron, and on that account mixed with silver and gold, to give them a proper degree of hardness, it is more liable to rust than any other metal, its ductility is very great and its divisibility prodigious. *Copper*, signifies also a large vessel or boiler fixed in brick work. A *copper-plate*, is a thin piece of polished copper, engraved with some figure or design. A *copper-work*, is a place where copper is wrought or manufactured.

COPPERAS, S. [*caparossa*, Span.] a vitriolic substance. It is made use of in dyeing wool and hats black, in making ink, in tanning leather and in making oil of vitriol.

COPPER-SMITH, S. a person who deals in vessels made of copper.

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COP'PERY, Adj. containing copper; made of copper; tasting of copper.

COP'PICE, S. [*coppeaux*, Fr.] a small wood consisting of under wood or brush-wood.

COP'PLE-DUST, S. powder used in refining metals.

COP'SE, S. [See Coppice, *copse*, Gr.] underwood; short wood used for fuel. Brush-wood.

To **COP'ULATE**, V. A. [*copulatum*, Lat.] to unite, or link together. Neuterly to come together, applied to the commerce between the sexes.

COPULATION, S. the embracing of the different sexes.

COPULATIVE, S. [*copulativus*, Lat.] a term of grammar, implying the joining of two or more sentences.

COP'Y, S. [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, Ital.] a writing from some other, and is wrote word for word from some original. An individual book or manuscript. A picture drawn from an original piece. A piece of writing for school-boys to write by. A *copy-book*, is a book of blank paper for school-boys to write in.

To **COP'Y**, V. A. to transcribe a writing. To imitate.

COP'Y-HOLD, S. is law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court.

COP'YHOLDER, S. a person admitted a tenant of any lands or tenements in a manor, by copy of court roll, according to the custom of the said manor.

To **COQUET**, V. A. to treat with an appearance of love, without any real affection. Neuterly, to act or pretend the lover.

COQUE'RY, S. [*coquetterie*, Fr.] a desire of attracting the notice of the other sex. An affection of love.

COQUET'TE, [Fr. from *coquart*, Fr. a prattler] a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other sex, and to engage a number of suitors merely from a principle of vanity and without any inclination to marriage.

CORAL, S. [*corallium*, Lat.] a plant of a stony nature, growing in the water; whose external bark is of a fungous texture, of a yellowish or greenish colour, full of an acid juice resembling milk, it covers every part of the plant, is easily separated from it when moist, but adheres to it very firmly if suffered to dry. The whole coral plant grows to stones, without a root, or any ways penetrating them like other plants, taking the exact form of the solid it grows to, and covering it like a plate, whence several have conjectured that it is, in its original state, fluid. But as it is found to grow and take in nourishment like other plants, to produce flowers and seeds,

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or something analogous to them, it is certainly one of the vegetable kind. A coral, is applied to the toy which is hung pendant from the waste of children, which consists of a piece of coral set in gold and silver, adorned with bells.

CORALLINE, Adj. [*corallinus*, Lat.] consisting of or resembling coral.

CORALLOID, **CORALLOIDA**, Adj. [*coralloides*] resembling a coral.

CORANT, S. [*corant*, Fr.] a dance consisting of a sprightly motion.

CORBE, Adj. [*corbe*, Fr.] crooked, "The corbe shoulder it leans amiss." *Spens.*

COR'D, S. [*cord*, Brit. *corde*, Fr.] a string made of hemp twisted. In Scripture, "The cords of the wicked." *Psal.* cxxix. 4. are the snares with which they entangle the weak and innocent. "To stretch a line or cord about a city" *Lam.* ii. 8. Is to demolish it, or to lay it level with the ground. The cords used in setting up tents, afford several metaphors, denoting either the stability or ruin of a place. A cord of wood, is a pile of wood of eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

To **COR'D**, V. A. to bind things together with a cord.

COR'DAGE, S. a quantity of cords. The ropes of a ship.

COR'DED, Part. made of ropes, or cords. "A corded ladder." *Shak.* A corded silk, is that whose surface is not level, but rises in weals or stripes.

CORDELIER, S. a monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the cord which they wear round their waste.

COR'DIAL, S. [from *cordis*, Lat.] in medicine, a draught which increases the force of the heart, by bringing the serum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occasions joy or gladness.

COR'DIAL, Adj. reviving, strengthening. Applied to the affections, sincere, without hypocrisy.

CORDIALITY, S. sincere affection. Sincerity.

CORDIALLY, Adv. free from hypocrisy, sincerely, affectionately.

CORDON, S. [Fr.] the ribbon worn by a knight of any order.

CORDWAINER, S. [*cordonnier*, Fr.] one who makes and sells shoes.

CORE, S. [*cœur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.] the heart. The inner part of a thing. In a fruit, the part which contains the kernel. The part which contains the matter of a sore. Used by Bacon for a body or collection of people from *corps*, Fr. which is pronounced *core*. "He was in a core of people." *Bacon.* *H. n. vi.*

CORF-CASTLE, S. a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for

hogs and toys. It is seated in a peninsula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren soil between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It has one church, and 130 houses; the streets are however bad, and not paved. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Poole, 20 E. by N. or Weymouth, and 116 W. by S. of London. *Lon.* 15. 27. lat. 50. 33.

CORIANDE, S. [*coriandrum*, Lat.] a plant with a fibrous annual root. The germs are situated under the flower, and becomes a spherical fruit, divided into two parts, containing each an hemispherical concave seed, which is used in medicine, as a carminative and corrector to some cathartics.

CORINTH, S. [a famous city in Greece, wherein Christianity flourished, and was propagated by St. Paul, who wrote two epistles to its inhabitants, to guard them from some heresies, that were springing up amongst them] a small fruit commonly called a currant. "The chief riches of Zant consists in corinths," *Bacon.* The corinthian order, in Architecture, is one of the five orders, and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all.

CORK, S. [*korek*, Belg. *corcho*, Span.] in Botany, a species of oak, which is stripped of its bark every eight or ten years, and is so far from being injured thereby that it is preserved by that means to an hundred years or more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and stopples for bottles, which likewise go by the name of the tree, and are called corks.

CORKING-PIN, S. a large pin.

CORKY, Adj. resembling cork.

CORN, S. [*corn*, Sax. *karano*, Goth.] a plant, or grain, which produces bread. Grain unreaped. Grain in the ear. An horny substance growing on the toes. A single particle.

To **CORN**, V. A. to salt or sprinkle meat with salt.

CORNEOUS, Adj. [from *corneus*, Lat.] horny or resembling horn.

CORNER, S. [*cornel*, Brit.] an angle formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a private place. The extremities, Every corner, implies the whole.

CORNER-WISE, Adv. from one corner to the other; diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET, S. [*cornetto*, Fr.] a musical wind instrument, used by the ancients in war. An officer in the cavalry, who bears the colours in the troop, he is the third officer in the company. Cornet, in Farriery, is the lowest part of the paster of a horse, runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair which joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

CORNETTER, S. a person who blows the cornet.

COR'NICE, S. [*corniche*, Fr. *coronis*, Lat.] in Architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column. Like-wise all little projections of masonry or joinery, as the *cornice* of a chimney.

COR'RICLE, S. [a diminutive from *cornu*, Lat.] a little horn. "On the long and shorter *cornicle*." Brown.

COR'NICULATE, Adj. [from *cornu*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants, as after each flower, produce many horned pods called *siliques*.

CORNI'FIC, Adj. [from *cornu*, Lat. and *facio*, Lat.] productive of horns.

CORN'IGEROUS, Adj. horned; bearing horns.

COR'NU-COPIÆ, S. [from *cornu* a horn, and *copia*, Lat. plenty] among the ancients a horn, out of which a plenty of every thing was supposed to grow. It is the characteristic of the goddess of plenty, and described in the form of a large horn, filled with flowers and fruits.

To **CORN'UTE**, V. A. [*cornutus*, Lat.] to bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, Part. [*cornutus*, Lat.] grafted with horns; horned; made a cuckold.

CORNU'TO, S. a cuckold.

CORNWALL, an English county surrounded on all sides by the sea, except to the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tamer. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the land's end. It contains 27,620 houses, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 parishes, 27 market-towns, and sends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the stannaries, where they get tin, and to these belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular places which have the coinage of tin, to which all the tin must be carried, to be stamped. The other commodities are, blue slate, corn, fruits, cattle, and a little silver. Sometimes a sort of diamonds have been found here, but not so hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language they retained for a considerable time, but is now almost extinct, unless at two or three parishes, at the land's end. The soil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with shallow earth, though there are many fruitful valleys, particularly near the sea, which they manure with sea-weeds, and fat sand. The air is pretty healthy, though they are much subject to high winds, and storms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldest son is duke of Cornwall.

COR'NY, Adj. horny, hard like a horn. Producing corn.

COROLLARY, S. [*corollarium*, Lat.] an useful consequence drawn from something which is demonstrated. Something abound-

ing, or a surplus, from the French. "Bring a *corollary*.—rather than want." Shak.

COR'ONAL, S. [from *corona*, Lat.] a crown, a garland. The top of the head. The *coronal* suture, in Anatomy is the first of the cranium, which reaches from one temple to the other, in young children it is open in the middle, and if closed too much, as is too generally the case, it subjects a person to the head-ach as long as he lives.

COR'ONARY, Adj. [*coronarius*, Lat.] relating to, or situated on the crown of the head.

COR'ONATION, S. the solemnity of crowning a king. Figuratively, the pomp or assembly present at the solemnity of the crowning of a king.

COR'ONER, S. [from *corona*, Lat.] a conservator of the peace in the county, where elected; in case of a violent death he is to make inquest together with 12 jurymen impaneled by him, to enter appeals for murder, pronounce judgments for outlawries, execute the king's writs, and what is remarkable, his office does not determine on the king's demise, as that of judges and all others which act by virtue of his commission.

COR'ONET, S. [*coronetta*, Ital.] a small inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surmounted with pearls only; and that of a baron has only four pearls.

COR'PORAL, S. [corrupted from *corporal*, Fr.] the lowest officer in the foot, who commands one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, and keeps good order.

COR'PORAL, Adj. [*corporal*, Fr.] relating to the body.

CORPORALITY, S. the quality of body, or matter.

COR'PORALLY, Adv. in a sensible, a material, or bodily manner; bodily.

COR'PORATE, Adj. [*corporis*, genitive of *corpus*] united into a body or community.

COR'PORATENESS, S. the state of a body corporate.

CORPORATION, S. a body politic, authorized by the king's charter, to have a common seal, and to sue or be sued in their common capacity, as if an individual.

CORPORATURE, S. [*corporis*, Lat.] the state of a material being.

CORPO'REAL, Adj. [*corporeus*, Lat.] consisting of matter or body, not spiritual.

CORPORIFICATION, S. [from *corpus*, Lat. and *facio*] the act of rendering a thing the object of the touch or other senses.

To **CORPO'RIFY**, V. A. to thicken or reduce into a body.

COR'PS, **COR'PSE**, S. [*corps*, Fr. from *corpus*, Lat. when applied to the human body every letter is pronounced; but when applied

to a body of forces, only *cor* [the body. A dead body, a carcase. A body or collection of soldiers.

CORPULENCE, CORPULENCY, S. [*corpulentus*, Lat.] the condition of a person over-loaded with flesh and fat.

CORPULENT, S. [*corpulentus*, Lat.] fleshy; fat.

CORPUSCULE, S. [*corpusculum*, Lat.] a small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a small fragment.

CORPUSCULAR, CORPUSCULARIAN, Adj. belonging to atoms, or the small particles of things.

To **CORRADE, V. A.** [*corrado*] to rub off; or wear away by rubbing.

CORRADIATION, S. [from *cor* and *radius*, Lat.] the conjunction of rays terminating in one point.

To **CORRECT, V. A.** [*correctum*, Lat.] to reprimand or punish a person for a fault. In Printing, to point out the faults of the compositor, that they may be amended before a sheet is worked off. To mend any error in writing. In Medicine, to counteract, the ill-qualities of one ingredient by another. To give a person notice of his faults.

CORRECT, Adj. [*correctus*, Lat.] perfect; freed from errors or mistakes.

CORRECTION, S. punishment for crimes or faults. The amendment of an error in writing or printing. Something put into the place of that which was erroneous; an amendment. Reprehension, censure.

CORRECTIVE, Adj. having the power of altering or amending.

CORRECTIVE, S. that which has the power of altering or amending.

CORRECTLY, Adv. free from faults, on account of having undergone frequent amendments. Exactly.

CORRECTNESS, S. perfection arising from frequent alterations and amendments.

CORRECTOR, S. he who punishes for faults. In Printing, the person who alters the errors of the compositor in the proofs.

To **CORRELATE, V. N.** [from *cor* and *relatus*, Lat.] to have a reciprocal relation to each other, as father and son.

CORRELATE, S. a person that stands in an opposite relation, as father and son.

CORRELATIVE, Adj. [from *cor*, and *relativus*, Lat.] having a reciprocal relation, as father and son, husband and wife.

To **CORRESPOND, V. N.** [from *cor* and *respondere*, Lat.] to answer; match; suit; to be proportionate or adequate. To keep up an acquaintance with another by letters, followed by *with*.

CORRESPONDENCE, CORRESPONDENCY, S. agreement; the matching of two things. An intercourse by letter. Friendship.

CORRESPONDENT, Adj. sitting; agreeing; answering.

CORRESPONDENT, S. one with whom

commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept by messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, Adj. suitable to; answerable to.

CORRIGIBLE, Adj. [from *corrigo*, Lat.] that which may be mended. That which is the proper object of punishment. Corrective, or having the power of amending any fault.

CORRIVAL, S. a person who opposes another in his views of interest, power, wealth, or love.

CORROBORANT, Part. [*corrobans*, Lat.] having the power of giving strength.

To **CORROBORATE, V. A.** [from *corroboratum*] to confirm or establish. To strengthen.

CORROBORATION, S. the act of strengthening. Confirmation. The act of confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, Adj. having the power of increasing strength, or additional proof.

To **CORRODE, V. A.** to eat away by degrees. To prey upon. To consume.

CORRODENT, Part. [*corrodens*, Lat.] having the power of separating or reducing the particles of a body, applied to the effect of some menstruum, on solid bodies.

CORRODIBLE, Adj. That which may be consumed by some corroding liquor.

CORROSIBILITY, S. the possibility of being corroded.

CORROSIBLE, Adj. [from *corrosum*, Lat.] that which may be eaten, consumed, or separated by some liquor.

CORROSIBLENESS, S. the quality of being liable to be corroded.

CORROSION, S. the dissolution of the particles of a thing by an acid or saline liquor.

CORROSIVE, Adj. having the power of fretting or vexing.

CORROSIVE, S. that which has the power of eating or wasting away. That which has the power of fretting.

CORROSIVELY, S. Adv. in the manner of a corrosive. Having the quality of a corrosive.

CORRUGANT, Part. [*corrugans*, Lat.] having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUGATE, V. A.** [*corrugatum*, Lat.] to wrinkle, to furrow.

CORRUGATION, S. the act of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUPT, V. A.** [*corruptum*, Lat.] to putrefy. Figuratively, to engage or prevail on a person to do something contrary to his conscience. To spoil, to vitiate, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, Adj. [*corruptus*, Lat.] vitious, lost to piety, or morality; bribed by bribes; tainted; rotten.

CORRUPTER, S. that which putrifies.

One who seduces a person to vice. A seducer.

CORRUPTIBILITY, S. the possibility of being corrupted or putrified.

CORRUPTIBLE, Adj. [*corruptibilis*, Lat.] that which may be purified, destroyed, or rendered vicious.

CORRUPTION, S. [*corruptio*, Lat.] rotteness, putrefaction. In Morality, a change from virtue to vice. In Politics, a state wherein persons are lost to the good of their country, and are bought by bribes. The means by which any person may be rendered vicious, or a thing may be made rotten. In Surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer.

CORRUPTIVE, Adj. having the power of tainting, or making vicious.

CORRUPTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be corrupted, or tainted.

CORRUPTNESS, S. the quality of a corrupted body. Vice.

CORSAIR, S. [*corsaro*, Ital.] an armed vessel, which stops and plunders merchants vessels, especially those which are in the Mediterranean sea. A pirate.

CORSE, S. [*corpe*, Fr.] a poetical word for a dead body.

CORSELET, S. [*Corseletto*, Ital.] a small armour for the fore part of the body.

CORTICAL, Adj. [from *cortex*, of *cortex*, Lat.] barky; belonging to the external part of anything.

CORTICATED, Adj. [*corticatus*, Lat.] resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, Adj. [*corticofus*, Lat.] a bounding with bark.

CORUSCANT, Part. [*coruscans*, part. of *corusco*, Lat.] shining by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION, S. [*coruscatio*, Lat.] a quick, sudden flash. A glittering light.

CORYMBIFEROUS, Adj. [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat. to bear] in Botany, applied to such plants as have a compound discous flower, without any down adhering to their seeds; they derive their name from their bearing their flowers in clusters, and spreading round in the form of an umbrella, as onions; of this kind is the corn marigold, &c. Mr. Ray distinguishes them into such as have a radiated flower, as the sun flower, &c. and such as have a naked flower, as the lavender, cotton and tansey.

COSMETIC, Adj. [*κοσμητικός*, Gr.] having the power of improving the personal charms; beautifying. Used substantively for a beautifying wash.

COSMICAL, Adj. [*κοσμικός*, Gr.] relating to the world. In Astronomy, rising in the same degree of the celtipic with the sun.

COSMICALLY, Adv. rising at the same time with the sun.

COSMOGONY, S. [from *κοσμος*, Gr.

and *γενε*] the rise, origin, beginning, or creation of the world.

COSMOGRAPHER, S. [from *κοσμος*, the world, and *γραφειν*, Gr. a describer] one who composes a description of all the parts of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, S. a description of the several parts of the world. It consists of geography and astronomy.

COSMOPOLITAN, S. [from *κοσμος*, Gr. and *πολις*] a citizen of the world. One who thinks himself at home in all companies, and in all countries.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tattary, and Tuiky. They are divided into several branches, the Kosakki-sa Parovi, the Koslakki-Donski, and the Kosakki-Jaici. These last are the wildest of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caspian sea. They live on husbandry, fishing, and their cattle, but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home, but in summer they rove in boats on the Caspian sea, with an intent to attack the vessels sailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. Their only town is Yaikkoy. The banks of the rivers are exceedingly fertile, and produce all the necessities of life. Kosakki-sa-Parovi are the principal of the three branches, and dwell near the river Boristhenes or Nieper. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and very complaisant to strangers. These are the people, who, joining with the Russian army, do so much mischief in the king of Prussia's dominions. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukrain, and is one continued and exceeding fertile plain, which produces corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. The pastures are so good, that their cattle are the largest in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the river Don, and are much the same for size and shape as the former; these are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. They live upon their cattle, husbandry, and robbing.

COST, S. [*loft*, Belg.] the price, charge, expence. Figuratively, sumptuousness, luxury. Loss, detriment. In Law, that which is due to the attorney of the contrary party.

To **COST**, V. N. [Preter and Participle Preter *cost* of *costare*, Ital.] to be purchased at a particular sum.

COSTAL, Adj. [from *costa*, Lat.] belonging or relating to the ribs.

COSTIVE, Adj. [*confipatus*, Lat. *confip*, Fr.]

Fr.] bound in the body; going seldom to stool.

COSTIVENESS, S. in Medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements.

COSTLINESS, S. sumptuousness, expensiveness. The great sum paid for a thing.

COSTLY, Adj. requiring a large sum for its purchase. Expensive; rare; valuable.

COT, S. [*cote*, Sax.] a small, low and mean house. A hut. Likewise an abridgment of *cotquean*, one who loves effeminate compliments.

COTEemporARY, Adj. [from *cot* and *tempus*, Lat.] living at the same time with another. See **CONTEMPORARY**.

COT QUEEN, S. [from *cote*, Sax. and *queen*, Sax.] *Jezebel*, without attending to its analogy or signification, supposes it to be derived from *coquin*, Fr. (a rogue, knave, or beggarly fellow) a person who officiously concerns himself with woman's affairs. *Cot*, its abbreviation, is only in use. See **COT**.

COTTAGE, S. [see **COT**] a little mean building, house or hut.

COTTAGER, S. one who lives in a hut, or cottage.

COTTON, S. [*cotton*, Brit. *cotton*, Ital.] the down of the fruit of the cotton-tree. *Cotton* likewise signifies a coarse kind of cloth made of its threads, when spun. The Manchester velvet, which is made of this substance, both on account of its beauty and wear, recommends the growing of *cotton* very strongly.

COTTON, [Sir ROBERT] descended from an ancient family of that name, which flourished long before the reign of Edward III. they took their name from *Cotren*, in the county palatine of Chester. This great man was born the 22d of Jan. 1570, at Denton, near Conington, in Huntingdonshire, he studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his bachelor of arts degree in 1575. The noble collection of manuscripts for which this nation is abundantly indebted to him, was begun to be collected by him in the 18th year of his age. The assiduity with which he prosecuted the study of antiquities, the great dependence that all the great personages both in queen Elizabeth's, king James's, and king Charles's reign, had on his knowledge in this branch of literature, was great, and the many curious subjects that were by them submitted to his decision, must give us a favourable and high idea of his abilities; his generous defence of liberty in religion, as well as the state, must attract him the admiration of all true Englishmen; and the noble collection of manuscripts relating to the history and antiquities of this kingdom, which were afterwards increased by his son and grandson, is a nobler mausoleum to his memory; than the pyramids of Egypt, are to its monarchs. "To enumerate

the titles of his own writings, would require too much room in this place; though it must be acknowledged, that there is no history of our nation extant, which does not owe all its value either to his writings, or his collections. When living, he was always ready to communicate, was careful by all the learned and great, both at home and abroad; was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, both at its first institution, and revival, was looked on as an oracle in points of antiquity, and when he died, in 1631, left all the lovers of learning, in grief for a loss which no person then living, could compensate.

To **COTTON**, V. N. to rise with a nap. To cement; to unite or join interest with another. "It will not be easy to *cotton* with another." *Swift*.

To **COUCH**, V. N. [*coucher*, Fr.] to lie down. To lie down, applied to beasts. To lie in wait or ambush. To snop or sink down. Actively, to lay on a bed, to lay a thing in a bed or stratum, or to spread. "We *couch* malt about a foot thick." To bed, to hide in another body. To include, to comprise, to use by way of implication. "The great argument for a future state, is *couched* in the words I have read." *Atterbury*. In Surgery, to take off a film, which obstructs the sight.

COUCH, S. a long seat, on which people sit or lie down. Figuratively, a bed. A layer, or one thing spread over another. "A *couch*, or bed of raw malt." *Mortimer*.

COUCHANT, Part. [Fr.] lying down; squatting. In Heraldry, applied to the posture of a beast lying with his belly on the ground.

COUCHER, S. one who couches; an oculist.

COVE, S. [*couver*, Fr.] a small creek or bay; a shelter, or cover.

COVENANT, S. [*convenant*, Fr.] an agreement between persons for their performing certain conditions; a writing, containing the stipulated terms of a contract.

To **COVENANT**, V. N. to bargain, to agree, or stipulate; to agree with a person on certain conditions, used with *for* before the thing bargained for, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made.

COVENANTEE, S. in Law, one who is a party in a covenant.

COVENTRY, a town or city in Warwickshire, which, with Litchfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday, and the fairs are, on May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Friday, in Trinity week, for flannels, linen, and woollen, and on the first day they represent the lady Godiva on horseback, and on November 1, for linen, woollen, and horses. It is a city and county containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor

or, 2 bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a goal for felons, as well as debtors, and sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 parish-churches, 2 of which have very lofty spires, and was surrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles II in 1663. It has a grammar-school, with three masters, and exhibitions for both universities, and another free school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for ten old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for 3 married couples, and a fourth in West-orchard-street. In the market-place stood the stateliest cross in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent, but the houses, being mostly very old, and chiefly built with wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly tammies, as also ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, 58 N. E. of Gloucester, 11 N. E. of Warwick, 50 N. of Oxford, 37 S. of Derby, 26 N. W. of Litchfield, and 92 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 9. lat. 52. 26.

COVENANTER, *S.* one who covenants with another. Applied, in the great rebellion, to those who took the solemn league or covenant.

COVENOUS, *Adj.* [from *covin*] in Law, fraudulent.

TO COVER, *V. A.* [the *s* pronounced like a short *u*; from *couvrir*, *Fr.*] to spread with something; to conceal; to hide by specious pretences; to obliterate; to conceal from human sight. "Charity shall cover a multitude of sins." 1 Peter iv. 8. To copulate, applied to horses; to wear a hat. "Covered in the presence of the king." *Dryd.*

COVER, *S.* that which is spread over some thing. Figuratively, concealment; or that which hides from view; a specious pretence. "The pretence of it is a handsome cover for imperfections." *Collier.*

COVER, *S.* shelter, a shelter from danger.

COVERING, *S.* sties, any thing spread over another person.

COVERLET, *S.* [*couvrir* and *lit*, *Fr.*] the uppermost bed-cloaths.

COVERT, *S.* [*couvert*, *Fr.*] a shelter, a place of defence; a thicket.

COVERT, *Adj.* [*couvert*, *Fr.*] sheltered, secret, hidden, private, concealed by some specious appearance.

COVERTLY, *Adj.* close, private, or indirect manner.

COVERTNESS, *S.* the quality of being hidden, unperceived, or insidious.

COVERTURE, *S.* shelter, defence against

any danger; a specious pretext to conceal a bad design. In Law, the state of a married woman.

TO COVET, *V. A.* [*convaiter*, *Fr.*] to desire earnestly; endeavour to acquire with great eagerness. "Cover earnestly the best gifts." 1 Cor. xii. 31. Neuterly, to have a strong and violent desire, followed by *after*. "Which while some; coveted after." 1 Tim. vi.

COVETABLE, *Adj.* that which is worthy to be desired.

COVETOUS, *Adj.* [*convituse*, *Fr.*] inordinately desirous of; eager after the acquiring money; avaricious. Desirous, fond, or eager to possess.

COVETOUSLY, *Adv.* in an avaricious manner.

COVETOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being inordinately eager after gain.

COVEY, *S.* [the *s* pronounced like that in *noise*, *cowade*, *Fr.*] a hatch; or an old bird with her young. A number of birds near one another.

COUGH, *S.* [pronounced *coff*, from *kuch*, *Belg.*] in Medicine, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, &c. with a noise like that of an explosion, intended by nature to unburden the trachea of the serous humour with which its glands are overcharged.

TO COUGH, *V. N.* [*kuchen*, *Belg.* *kuf*, *Isl.*] To make a noise in endeavouring to discharge the trachea or lymph of the lungs, with which it is over-charged, on account of the stoppage of perspiration. Actively, to eject or clear by coughing.

COUGHER, *S.* a person affected with a cough; one who coughs.

COVIN, *COVINE*, *S.* [*convain*, *Fr.*] an agreement between persons to cheat another.

CO'VING, *S.* [from *cove* or *couvrir*, *Fr.* to cover] in building, applied to those houses that project over the ground-plot.

CO'ULD, [pronounced *could*, the preter-imperfect of *can*] was able, or capable to.

CO'ULTER, *S.* [*culter*, *Lat.*] the sharp iron, which cuts the earth in a plough-share.

COUNCIL, *S.* [*concilium*, *Lat.* *conseil*, *Fr.*] an assembly met together to deliberate on any subject.

COUNSEL, *S.* [*consilium*, *Lat.* *conseille*, *Fr.*] advice given to a person. Consultation, or deliberation on measures proper for effecting any purpose. Examination or weighing the consequences of things. To keep council, secrecy, or concealing the measures agreed on at a council. Figuratively, a scheme, or plan formed with care and deliberation. In Law, a person who pleads at the bar, being an abbreviation of *counsellor*.

TO COUNSEL, *V. A.* [*conseiller*, *Fr.*] to give advice, or inform a person of the most advantageous steps. To advise or direct.

COUNSELLOR,

COUNSELLOR, S. one who gives advice to another. A confidant. One whose business it is to advise in matters of state. In Law, a person who pleads at the bar.

To **COUNT**, V. A. [*compter*, Fr.] to number, tell, or reckon. To esteem in any particular light. Neuterly, to draw as a consequence from.

COUNT, S. [*compte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] a nobleman in rank between a duke and a baron.

COUNTABLE, Adj. that which may be counted or numbered.

COUNTENANCE, S. [*contenance*, 'Fr.] the form of the face. Figuratively, air, or look. Used with *keep*, a composure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change in countenance. Confidence or unchangeableness; out of countenance; bashfulness, blushing, or an appearance of conscious guilt and shame. Figuratively, protection, support. "Give countenance to piety and virtue." *Atterb.* Outward show, and appearance. "Unfold the evil here wrapt up in countenance." *Shak.*

To **COUNTENANCE**, V. A. to favour or protect. Figuratively, to act suitable to. To encourage; to appear in defence of.

COUNTENANCER, S. one who approves or encourages a person or design.

COUNTER, S. [*comptoir*, Fr.] a false piece of money. The table or board on which goods are shown in a shop, or warehouse.

COUNTER, Adv. [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.] in opposition, contrary, used with *to*. In Hunting, the wrong way, contrary, or opposite ways.

To **COUNTERACT**, V. A. acting contrary to a thing.

To **COUNTERBALLANCE**, V. A. to ballance one thing against another. Figuratively, to have an opposite effect.

To **COUNTERBUE**, V. N. to beat back a thing in motion. To strike or beat back.

COUNTERBUE, S. a blow or stroke which makes a thing recoil.

COUNTERCHANGE, S. a mutual changing of things.

To **COUNTERCHANGE**, V. N. to give one thing for another.

COUNTERCHARM, S. a spell to destroy the effects of another.

To **COUNTERCHARM**, V. A. to counteract the effect of a charm.

To **COUNTERCHECK**, V. A. to stop by a sudden obstruction.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, S. a testimony opposite to a former one.

To **COUNTERFEIT**, V. A. [*contrefaire*, from *contre* and *fais*, Fr.] to imitate with an intention to make the thing pass for an original. To resemble. Figuratively, to pretend to something really excellent.

COUNTERFEIT, S. copied from another, with an intention to be passed for an original. Forged; fictitious. Figuratively, an hypocrite.

COUNTERFEIT, S. an imposter. Something in imitation of another. A forger.

COUNTERFEITER, S. a forger; one who imitates a thing to pass it as an original.

COUNTERFEITLY, Adv. fictitiously; with dissimulation or hypocrisy.

COUNTERFEISANCE, S. [*contrefaifance*, Fr.] the act of imitating with a bad intent. Forgery.

To **COUNTERMAND**, V. A. [*contre-mander*, Fr. *contra*, and *mande*, Lat.] to command something contrary to what has been ordered, to repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppose.

To **COUNTERMARCH**, V. A. to march in an opposite direction. To march back.

COUNTERMARCH, S. in War, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in the front come to be in the rear.

COUNTERMARK, S. a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to two or more persons, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all. The mark of the goldsmiths company on a piece of silver, added to that of the maker, to shew that it is standard. An artificial cavity or hollow made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to conceal their age, and make them appear younger than they are.

COUNTERMINE, S. in War, a subterraneous passage in search of the enemies mine, to take out the powder, or any other ways frustrate its effects.

To **COUNTERMINE**, V. A. [from the noun] to dig a passage into an enemy's mine to take out the powder. Figuratively, to frustrate any design, or defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERPANE, S. [*contrepoint*, Fr.] a cloth or ornamental covering over a bed.

COUNTERPART, S. a part opposite to, or that answers another; a copy.

COUNTERPLEA, S. a reply to a plea, in order to oppose the plea of another.

To **COUNTERPLOT**, V. A. to play one plot against another, to hinder its effects.

COUNTERPLOT, S. a stratagem, plot, or artifice opposed to another.

To **COUNTERPOISE**, V. A. [from *contre* and *pois*, Fr. weight] to place one weight against another. To act against with equal weight. To act with equal power against any thing.

COUNTERPOISE, S. an equivalent, or thing of equal weight or worth with another. The state of being placed to destroy the effects, or counterbalance another weight or cause.

COUNTERPOISON, *S.* a medicine by which the effects of poison are counteracted.

COUNTERPRESSURE, *S.* an opposite force or pressure.

COUNTERSCARP, *S.* [*contrescarpe*, *Fr.*] in Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp; sometimes it is taken for the whole covert way, or glacis.

TO COUNTERSIGN, *V. A.* to sign an instrument signed before by a person of higher rank; thus when a charter or patent is signed by the king, and afterwards by the secretary, the secretary is said to *countersign* it.

COUNTERTE'NOR, *S.* one of the middle parts of music, so called from its being opposite to the *tenor*.

TO COUNTERVA'IL, *S.* [*contra* and *valere*, *Lat.*] to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to, to counterbalance.

COUNTERVA'IL, *S.* power, weight, or value sufficient to oppose any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compensation.

COUNTERVIEW, *S.* opposition, in which two persons front each other. Figuratively, opposition, or a design which is contrary to that of another.

TO COUNTERWO'RK, *V. A.* to endeavour to hinder another effect. To counteract.

COUNTESS, *S.* [*comtesse*, *Fr.*] the wife or lady of a count or earl.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *S.* a place, apartment, or room where merchants and traders keep their accounts.

COUNTLESS, *Adj.* innumerable, what cannot be numbered or counted.

COUNTRY, *S.* [the *s* is dropped in the pronunciation, from *contrée*, *Fr.*] a tract of land under one governor. Those parts at a distance from cities or courts. The place of any person's birth.

COUNTRY, *Adj.* rude, uncultivated, rustic. *At a distance from the court. *Country-dance*, seems to be derived from the French, *contrée*, which signifies that the partners stand opposite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country people.

COUNTRYMAN, *S.* one born in the same place with another. Figuratively, one bred at a distance from cities or courts. A farmer, or husbandman.

COUNTY, *S.* [*comte*, *Fr.*] a shire of the realm into which the kingdom is divided. An earldom. A count or earl. "The gallant, young and noble gentleman, the county Paris." *Shak.* Obsolete.

COURCE, *S.* [*Fr.*] a motion in dancing.

COUPLE, *S.* [pronounced *cupple* of *cupe*, *Fr.*] a chain which holds dogs together. Two. A pair. Figuratively, a man and woman joined in marriage.

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TO COUPLE, *V. A.* [*cupulo*, *Lat.*] to chain dogs together. Figuratively, to join two things of the same kind together. To join a man and woman in marriage. It has *with* before the thing joined to another. Neuterly, to join in embraces.

COUPLET, *S.* two verses which rhyme together. Figuratively, a pair.

COURAGE, *S.* [*Fr.* pronounced *courage*] a manly bravery which enables a person to undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, arising from the sense of his duty.

COURAGEOUS, *Adj.* [*courageux*, *Fr.*] resolutely bold, and ready to undertake any enterprise, though surrounded with difficulties.

COURAGEOUSLY, *Adv.* resolutely opposing difficulties and dangers.

COURANT, **COURANTO**, *S.* [*courante*, *Fr.*] a dance consisting of a nimble and quick motion. Anything which is spread or published quickly.

COURIER, *S.* [from *curier*, *Fr.*] a messenger sent with dispatches from the state. An express.

COURSE, *S.* [the *u* is dropped and the *s* pronounced like that in *poor*] a race. Also the place where races are performed. A methodical procedure; a series wherein the several parts comprise the whole of any science or system. "A *course* of philosophy, &c." Method of life, or train of action. Natural inclination; take your own *course*. A series or consequence. In Cookery, a number of dishes placed at one time on a table. In Sea affairs, the tract in which a ship sails; in the plural the sails by which the ship is enabled to keep on her *course*. *Words of course*, are those that are merely complimentary.

TO COURSE, *V. A.* to hunt. To pursue with dogs. To exercise in running or riding.

COURSER, *S.* a swift running horse.

COURT, *S.* [the *u* is dropped, and the *s* pronounced like *s* in *poor*, *cour*, *Fr.*] the place or palace where a prince resides. A hall wherein justice is administered. An open space or area before a house. A small place having an avenue which leads to it, and no passage at the other end. Figuratively, the retinue which attend on a prince. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. To make *court*; the art of pleasing or insinuating one's self into the favour of another.

TO COURT, *V. A.* to woo, to strive to engage the affections of a woman. Figuratively, to solicit. To flatter. To endeavour to insinuate one's self into the favour of another.

COURTEOUS, *Adj.* [*courtois*, *Fr.*] affable, polite, full of respect, civil.

COURTEOUSLY, *Adv.* respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

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COURTE-

COURTEOUSNESS, *S.* civil, affable, and respectful behaviour.

COURTESAN, COURTEZAN, *S.* [*courtesane*, Fr.] an immodest unchaste woman; a prostitute.

COURTESY, *S.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.] an affable and polite address. An act of civility, or respect. Figuratively, with women the bending the knees, and linking the body in ceremony. In Law, a tenure, purely by the favour of others. *Courtesy* of England, is a right which a person has to an inheritance, who marries an heiress, that has a child by him, even after both she and the child are dead.

To COURTESY, *V. N.* [pronounced *courtsey*] to sink the body by bending the knees; the method used by the fair sex, to show their civility.

COURTIER, *S.* one who frequents the court, or espouses the measures of the court; one who endeavours to engage the affections of another.

COURTLIKE, *Adj.* elegant, polite, dissimbling.

COURTLINESS, *S.* elegance of manners, civility, politeness, dissimulation.

COURTILY, *Adj.* relating to the court. "Excuse some courtly strains." *Pope*. Elegantly, politely.

COURTSHIP, *S.* the act of endeavouring to gain the affections of a woman.

CO'USIN, *S.* [pronounced *cuzin*, *cousin*, Fr.] those who are born of two sisters, or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, especially those of the privy council.

CO'W, *S.* [*corus*, of *cu*, Sax. *ke*, Belg.] the female of the black cattle, whose milk is used for food, and for making butter or cheese.

To CO'W, *V. A.* [contraction from *cower*] to depress, to keep in great subjection, so as to render a person timorous.

CO'WARD, *S.* [*cuard*, Fr.] one who is timorous or afraid of opposing danger; adjestively, timorous to a reproachful excess.

CO'WARDICE, *S.* excessive timorousness, or fear.

CO'WARDLINESS, *S.* the quality of acting like a coward.

CO'WARDLY, *in the manner of a coward.*

CO'WARDSHIP, *S.* the qualities or character of a coward. "For his *cowardship*, ask Fabian." *Shak*.

CO'WISH, *Adj.* timorous, fearful, cowardly.

CO'WL, *S.* [*cugle*, Sax.] a veil worn by monks; a vessel or two in which water is carried on a pole between two.

CO'WSELIP, *S.* [*cussippe*, Sax. so called, according to some, because it resembles the mouth of cows; but according to others, be-

cause its growing in pasture grounds makes it often meet a cow's lip] in Botany, a small yellowish flower, a species of the *primrose*.

CO'XCOMP, *S.* [corrupted from *cock's comb*] the red dentellated, or sawed substance on the top of a cock's head; the top of the head. "She rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick." *Shak*. An ignorant pretender to knowledge and politeness.

COXCOMICAL, *Adj.* foppish, conceited, vain. By Johnson censured as a low word, and unworthy of use.

CO'Y, *Adj.* [*coi*, Fr. from *quietus*, Lat.] modest, reserved; unwillingly submitting to the advances of a lover.

To CO'Y, *V. N.* to behave with reserve; to condescend with reluctance.

CO'YLY, *Adv.* with reserve; with modesty or unwillingness.

CO'YNESS, *S.* reserve; unwillingness to admit the advances of a lover.

To CO'ZIN, *V. A.* [pronounced *cuzen*, *cose*, Scot.] cheat, trick, defraud, or impose on.

CO'ZENAGE, *S.* the act of imposing by false appearances; a fraud, imposture, or cheat.

CO'ZENER, *S.* a person who cheats or defrauds another.

CRA'B, *S.* [*crabbe*, Sax. *krabbe*, Belg.] a roundish, flat, sea shell fish; which every year lose their shell, and repair that loss by means of a juice: also a wild, sour, small apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a sour, morose person. In Astronomy, one of the signs of the zodiac. See CAN-CER.

CRA'BBED, *Adj.* sour, morose, void of affability. Figuratively, disagreeable; applied to writings, not easy to be understood; difficult, or perplexing. "Whate'er the *crabbedst* authour hath." *Hudib*. It is now compared by prefixing *more* for the comparative, and *most* for the superlative.

CRA'BBEDLY, *Adv.* in a peevish, morose, and unfocable manner.

CRA'B'EDNESS, *S.* sourness; crossness; moroseness; and applied to writings, difficulty to be understood.

CRA'B'S-EYES, *S.* in Pharmacy and Natural History, whitish bodies, from the size of a pea to that of a horse-bean, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, whereby they resemble the figure of an eye, and thence derive their name. They are found in two separate bags on each side of the stomach of the crawfish, and are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretic.

CRA'CK, *S.* [*crac*, Fr.] a sudden busting, or separation. Figuratively, the chasm made by a separation of the parts of a body; the sound made by a sudden and quick blow; a flaw; an immodest woman; a boast, or something

something beyond the truth; a boaster, or one that brags.

To **CRA'CK**, V. A. [*cracken*, Belg.] to break into chinks; to split; to make a flaw; to turn mad. Neuterly, to split, to open in chinks; to make a loud noise by a sudden blow; to boast, used with *of*.

CRACK-BRAINED, Adj. one who is disordered in his mind.

To **CRACK'LE**, V. N. to make a low and continued noise.

CRA'DLE, S. [*cradele*, *cradel*, Sax.] a small moveable bedstead for children, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, making the segment of a circle, by means of which it is rocked to and fro; figuratively, infancy. In Surgery, a case in which a limb is laid, that has been lately set.

To **CRA'DLE**, V. A. to lay or rock in a cradle.

CRA'FT, S. [*craft*, Sax.] a trade or mechanic employ. Figuratively, the carrying on and perfecting any design without the knowledge of those whom it concerns. A kind of low cunning.

CRA'FTILY, Adv. in a cunning crafty manner.

CRA'FTINESS, S. cunning; or the practice of such artifices as may secure a person's designs, and hinder them from obstruction, even from those who are like to be injured by them.

CRAFTSMAN, S. an artificer, manufacturer, tradesman, or mechanic.

CRA'FTY, Adj. cunning; full of art, whereby a person over reaches another.

CRA'G, S. [*kræghe*, Belg.] a neck, or the small end of the neck. "A *crag* of mutation."

CRA'G, S. [*crag*, Brit.] a rough steep rock. The rough rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, Adj. rugged, uneven.

CRA'GGEDNESS, S. the quality of abounding in ruggedness.

CRA'GGINESS, S. the state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, Adj. uneven, broken, rugged, rough.

To **CRA'M**, V. A. to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with too much food; to thrust down by force, applied to feeding turkeys, &c. to thrust in by force.

CRA'MP, S. [*kræmp*, Dan. *crampen*, Fr.] in Medicine, a convulsive contraction of the muscular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any restraint; a piece of iron bent at both ends, by which two bodies are held together.

To **CRA'MP**, V. A. to contract the muscular parts; to restrain, confine, or obstruct; to fasten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MP-FISH, S. in Natural History, the torpedo, a fish which benumbs the hands of those that touch it, and those that take it

with a line and fishing rod. This phenomenon, may be, perhaps, accounted for from the principles of electricity.

CRA'NE, S. [*crane*, *cran*, Sax. *garan*, Brit.] in Natural History, a bird with long feet, a long neck, and long beak, living chiefly on fish; an engine, with ropes and pulleys, to unload ships and carts; also an instrument to draw liquor out of bottles or casks.

CRA'NIUM, S. [Lat. from *cranium*, Gr.] in Anatomy, an assemblage of bones, which involve and include the cerebellum and brain, commonly called the skull. Its figure is round, by which means it is both liable to bear blows with less injury, and to contain the more in its inside. It advances out behind, is flattened on the two sides, which form the temples, which contributes to the enlarging both the sight and hearing.

CRA'NK, Adj. healthy, sprightly. In Sea Language, it is applied to a ship, which is said to be *crank-sided*, when she cannot bear her falls, without danger of oversteering.

To **CRA'NKLE**, V. N. to run in and out; to run in meanders. "See how the river comes *crankling* in." *Shak.*

CRA'NKLES, S. an unequal surface; furrows occasioned by the windings of a stream.

CRA'NNIED, Adj. full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, S. [*cran*, *cran*, Sax.] a chink, cleft, or a small narrow hole.

CRA'PE, S. [*crepe*, low Lat.] a light transparent manufacture, like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted in the mill, much used in mourning.

CRA'PULOUS, Adj. [*crapulosus*, Lat.] drunk; sick or disordered in the head by excessive drinking.

To **CRASH**, V. N. [*schrammen*, Belg.] to make a loud noise. Actively, to break or bruise by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor. "I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine." *Shak.* Warburton reads *crash*; Sir Thomas Hanmer observes, that *crash* is the right word, and signifies to be merry, the substantive *crash* being still used in some countries for a merry bout; but if *crash* according to Hanmer signifies by itself to be merry, what must be done with the remainder part of the sentence? This difficulty has induced Johnson to propose *crack* as the true reading; to *crack* a bottle, being a common phrase. But as in merry bouts it is common to make a *crash* by every one of the company's clashing the glasses together, there seems no necessity of altering the reading, as it is very expressive of the noise made by such a circumstance.

CRA'SH, S. a loud, sudden, mixed sound, occasioned by several things being dashed together.

CRA'SSITUDE, S. [*crassitudo*, Lat.] that state of a fluid, which enables it to support solid things; grossness.

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CRASTINATION, S. [*crastino*, Lat.] the delaying a thing to another time.

CRA'VAT, S. a piece of cloth worn round the neck; a neckcloth.

To **CRA'VE**, [*krashan*, Sax.] to ask a thing earnestly. Figuratively, to ask or wish eagerly for, without being satisfied. To require as necessary; to claim. Used with *for* before the thing required. "Once one may *crave* for love." *Shak.*

CRA'VEN, S. a cock void of courage. Figuratively, a coward.

To **CRA'VEN**, V. A. To render a person a coward, or affect with fear or cowardice.

To **CRAU'NCH**, V. A. to crush in the mouth or between the teeth.

CRA'W, S. [*cras*, Dan.] the crop or first stomach of birds.

CRA'WFISH, S. [sometimes written *crayfish*, from *cerevisie*, Fr.] in natural History, a small fresh-water fish in the form of a lobster. They shed their shells every year; and in order to supply the want of this natural armour, they moisten their bodies with a liquor which hardens by degrees, and becomes a shell. At the time of their moulting, two stones are found included in bags, one on each side of their stomachs; improperly termed crabs-eyes by apothecaries: as these stones decrease in proportion to the perfection of the new shell, and disappear when it is perfectly formed, they are supposed to contain the liquor, which they employ to repair their shells.

To **CRA'WL**, V. A. [*krielen*, Belg.] to move slowly along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move slowly, occasioned by weakness. To move in an abject posture, hated and despised by all; alluding to the serpent at the fall, which was condemned to crawl with his belly on the ground, by way of punishment.

CRA'WFISH, S. See **CRAWFISH**.

CRA'YON, [Fr.] any colour formed into a kind of pencil with which pictures are drawn. Figuratively, any design formed with *crayons*.

To **CRA'ZE**, V. A. [*ecraser*, Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to crush; to disorder the senses or brain of a person; to make him mad.

CRA'ZEDNESS, S. the state of a thing broken; weakness, madness, insanity.

CRA'ZINESS, S. the state of being mad; weakness, owing to brokenness.

CRA'ZY, Adj. [*ecrasé*, Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak, decrepit, feeble, disordered in mind.

To **CREAK**, V. N. [corrupted from *crack*] to make a harsh, shrill noise, like that of a rusty hinge.

CREAM, S. [*crème*, Fr.] the thick substance rising on the surface of milk when

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it has stood some time. Figuratively, the best or most valuable part of a thing.

To **CREAM**, V. N. to rise in cream. Figuratively, to resemble cream. "Whose visages do *cream* and mantle." *Shak.* Actively, to skim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to collect the flower or quintessence of a thing.

CREAM-FACED, Adj. pale, pale with fear.

CREAMY, Adj. abounding with, or partaking of the nature of cream.

CRE'ASE, S. [*creta*, Lat.] a mark made in a thing by folding it.

To **CRE'ASE**, V. A. to make a mark by folding or doubling a thing.

To **CREA'TE**, V. A. [*creatum*, Lat.] to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to produce. To occasion. To confer an honour. "I *create* you knights." In Law, to give a thing new qualities.

CREA'TION, S. the act of giving existence to a thing which had no pre-existent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles. "The *creation* of a knight or peer. The things created, the world.

CREA'TIVE, Adj. having the power to form or produce out of nothing.

CREA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the being that forms or bestows existence, or forms without any pre-existent matter.

CREA'TURE, S. a being which owes its existence to something else. A created being.

CRE'DENCE, S. [Norm. Fr. *credens*, Lat.] belief, credit, the act of the mind whereby it places confidence in a person's claim or assent. Figuratively, that intitles a person to belief or credit. "Letters of *credence*."

CREDE'NDA, S. [Lat.] things or articles necessary to be believed; those articles which are merely the objects of faith.

CRE'DENT, Adj. [*credens*, Lat.] credulous; believing; claiming credit; not to be disputed. "My authority bears a *credens* bulk." *Shak.*

CREDE'NTIAL, S. [*credens*, Lat.] that which deserves belief and credit. That which warrants a person's assuming any authority or office.

CREDI'BILITY, S. the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be believed or assented to; probability.

CREDI'BLE, Adj. [*credibilis*, [Lat.] worthy of credit or belief.

CREDI'BLY, Adv. in such a manner as to claim or deserve belief.

CREDIT, S. [Fr. from *credo*, Lat. to believe or assent to] belief of a thing. Figuratively, honour, esteem, testimony, reputation. The faith reposed in the government or private persons by lending money at interest. "If we consider how the public credit of this nation has been supported unshaken during

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during the late war, and the shock or entire destruction of it in France, we must naturally conclude that a marine war is rather to the advantage than disadvantage of these kingdoms, the proper exertion of our natural strength, the surest means of humbling our enemies, and the best step that can be taken either for our security, or aggrandizing the state. In Commerce, it signifies something fold upon trust, and the credit of a person's account, that on which his payments are registered.

To **CREDIT**, V. A. [*credo*, Lat.] to believe what a person says. Figuratively, to reflect honour on a person. To confide in. To let a person have goods on trust. In Commerce, to enter an article on the credit side of an account.

CREDITABLE, Adj. deserving confidence, or esteem. In Commerce, that which may procure trust. Honourable, estimable, reputable.

CREDITABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to preserve one's reputation.

CREDITOR, S. [Lat.] one who lets another have goods or anything on trust. One to whom a debt is due.

CREDULITY, S. [*credulitate*, Fr.] belief without evidence. Too great easiness in believing.

CREDULOUS, Adj. [*credulus*, Lat.] assenting to any thing as true, without examining into its truth.

CREDULOUSNESS, S. the quality of believing or assenting to things too easily or without examination.

CRED, S. (from the word *credo*, the first word in Latin) a brief summary of the principle articles of a person's faith; used in a scriptural as well as political sense.

To **CREEK**, V. A. [*kreke*, Belg.] to make a harsh noise.

CREEK, S. [*creeca*, Sax. *kreke*, Belg.] in Geography, part of the sea which runs into the land, a port, or bay. A narrow turning or winding.

CREEKY, Adj. having many creeks and windings.

To **CREEP**, V. N. [Preter *crept*; *crepan*, Sax.] to move with the belly to the ground, like reptiles, or animals without legs, such as worms and serpents. Figuratively, to grow along the ground, applied to vegetables. To move slowly, through feebleness. Used with *going*, to proceed in a low manner, without any flights or soaring, applied to writings; to proceed without venturing into dangers. To steal out or into a place unperceived and unheard. To behave with abjectness; to fawn.

CREPER, S. a plant which runs along the ground. An iron used on a kitchen grate. A kind of pattern worn by women in the country.

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CREP'INGLY, Adv. slowly, like a reptile.

CRE'MOR, S. [Lat.] a milky substance, a fluid like cream. "Reduced into a chyle, or *cremor*." Ray.

CRE'NATED, Adj. [from *crena*, Lat.] in Botany, notched, jagged, or, in *Milser's* phrase, fawed on the edges.

To **CREPITATE**, V. N. [*crepitem*, Lat.] to make a crackling noise.

CREPITATION, S. a kind of small crackling noise.

CREPUSCULOUS, Adj. glimmering, of a middle state between light and darkness. "A crepusculous obscurity." *Glanv.*

CRE'SCENT, Adj. [*crefent*, Lat.] growing, increasing, in a state of increase.

CRESCENT, S. the moon in her increasing state. In Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a half moon.

CRESCIVE, Adj. increasing, growing, improving. "*Crescive* in his faculty." *Skat.*

CRESS, S. [plural *crisets*, from *crefo*, Lat.] an herb, used for salad, the garden *crefs*, and the water *crefs* are the most known.

CREST, S. [*creste*, Fr. *crisla*, Lat.] the plume of feathers on the top of helmets. The comb of a cock. In Heraldry, that part of the armoury over the casik or helmet next to the mantle, which contains the ornament. Any natural tuft on the head. Figuratively, pride, spirit, or courage.

CRESTED, Adj. [*crisatus*, Lat.] adorned with a plume, crest; or having a tuft on the head.

CREST-FA'LLEN, Adj. dispirited; cowed; dejected; owing to some sudden accident, or fear.

CRE'STLESS, Adj. not honoured with coat-armoury; not of a genteel or noble family.

CRETA'CEOUS, Adj. [*creta*, Lat.] abounding with qualities of chalk.

CRE'VICE, S. [*crevasse*, Fr.] a narrow opening generally applied to walls or waistcoats.

CRE'W, S. [*cruth*, Sax. *karu*, Perf.] formerly an assembly, or company met together. "A noble *crew* of lords and ladies." *Fairy Queen*. At present applied to a ship's company; or to signify a company of low, wicked, contemptible persons.

CRE'W, the Preter of **CROW**.

CRE'WEL, S. [*crewel*, Belg.] fine worsted, or yarn twisted.

CRIB, S. [*cribble*, Sax. *kybble*, Dan.] the rack in a stable, wherein hay is placed for cattle. A manger. Figuratively, the stall of an ox. A small house or habitation. The cards which each party lay out for the benefit of the dealer, at the game of cribbage.

CRIB'BAGE, S. a well-known game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make pairs,

pairs, sequents, pairs royals, and one and thirty in playing, and to hold in their hands as many fiftens, pairs, flushes, and sequences as they can.

CRICK, S. [*crices*, Ital.] the noise made by a door with rusty hinges. A pain and stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, S. [*krekel*, from *kreken*, Belg.] an insect frequenting fire-places, remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noise. A game which is played at with a bat and ball, from *crices*, Sax. a stake. A low seat or stool, from *kichen*, Teut. to creep.

CRIPER, S. one who proclaims things that are lost, or to be sold.

CRIME, S. [Fr. *crimen*, Lat.] a voluntary breach of any known law. An offence. Guilt.

CRIMELESS, Adj. free from blame; innocent.

CRIMINAL, Adj. [from *criminis*, genitive of *crimen*, Lat.] contrary to law. Figuratively, faulty, worthy of blame. Guilty; subject to punishment for the violation of a law. In Law, opposed to civil. "A criminal prosecution."

CRIMINAL, S. one accused of a breach of a known law. A person who has wilfully acted contrary to law.

CRIMINALLY, Adv. in a manner which implies guilt. In a manner which deserves blame or punishment.

CRIMINATION, S. [*criminatio*, Lat.] the accusing a person of guilt, or the breach of some law.

CRIMINOUS, Adj. [*criminosus*, Lat.] chargeable with a wilful breach of any known law.

CRIMINOUSNESS, S. wickedness, or a great degree of guilt.

CRIMP, Adj. easily broken, crumbling; easily reducible to powder.

To CRIMPLE, V. A. to draw together in wrinkles. "Crimpled up."

CRIMSON, S. [*cramosius*, Fr.] a deep red colour. In poetical language, used for any degree of a red. A blush. "The virgin crimson of modesty." *Shak.*

To CRIMSON, V. A. to colour with a crimson.

CRIM-TARTARS, are a people of Asia, so called, because they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in search of pastures, their houses being drawn on carts. There are great numbers of them about Astrachan, which place they flock to in the winter time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reason they erect huts up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull rushes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the smoke. Their fuel is turf or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with a coarse cloth, and sometimes they pass

several days without stirring out. They are generally of small stature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an olive complexion. The men are generally so wrinkled in their faces, that they look like old women. Their common food is fish dried in the sun, which serves them instead of bread, and they eat the flesh of horses, as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, especially mares milk, which they carry about in nasty leathern bags. Their garments are of coarse grey cloth, with a loose mantle, made of a black sheep's skin, with a cap of the same. The women are clothed in white linen, with which likewise they dress their heads, hanging a great many Moscovian pence about them, and there is likewise a hole left to stick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a sort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

CRINCUM, S. [a cant word, perhaps from *krinkelen*, Belg.] a cramp; or whimsy.

CRINGE, S. a low bow; fawning; servility.

To CRINGE, V. A. [*krichen*, Teut. to crawl on the ground] to form into wrinkles. Neuterly, to behave in a servilely, complaint manner. To fawn.

CRINGEROUS, Adj. [*cringer*] hairy.

To CRINKLE, V. N. [*krinkelen*, Belg.] to meander, to go in and out. To wrinkle. Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; or make a thing uneven.

CRINKLE, S. a wrinkle.

CRINNOSE, Adj. hairy.

CRINOSITY, S. hairyness.

CRIPPLE, S. [*crappel*, Sax.] one who has not the proper use of his limbs, particularly his legs.

To CRIPPLE, V. A. to make lame or deprive of the use of limbs.

CRIPPLENESS, S. the state of a person who has not the use of his limbs.

CRISIS, S. [*κρίσις*, Gr. judgment] in Medicine, a change in a disorder, which either indicates a patient's death or recovery. A period of time, wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greatest height. Any particular or critical period of time.

CRISP, Adj. [*crispus*, Lat.] curled. Indented, winding. "Leave your crisp channels." *Shak.* Dry; brittle. "The instrument is made more crisp." *Bac.*

To CRISP, V. A. [*crispo*, Lat.] to cut; to twist. To run in and out, to wind. "The crisped brooks." *Par.* Lost. To make a thing easy to be broken by drying it.

CRISPNESS, S. easiness to be broken, occasioned by dryness. In Cookery, brittleness formed by a brisk fire.

CRISPY, Adj. curled, brown, and brittle.

CRITERION, S. [*κρίτηριον*, Gr. from *κρίνω*, Gr. to judge] a mark or standard by which

which the properties of a thing may be measured and judged.

CRITIC, *S.* [*κριτικός*, Gr. from *κρινω*, Gr. to judge] a person qualified to point out the perfection or defects of any of the productions in the arts or sciences, or to distinguish the beauties or defects of an author. Figuratively, a censorer, or person addicted to finding fault.

CRITIC, *Adj.* belonging or relating to criticism.

CRITIC, *S.* [*critique*, Fr.] a comment or criticism on the works of an author, wherein both taste and learning are used as guides. **A** criticism.

To **CRITIC**, *V. N.* to play the critic, to write remarks on the works of an author.

CRITICAL, *Adj.* able to point out the beauties and defects of any author. Nice, exact, accurate; according to the rules of criticism. "He wrote a *critical* dissertation." Captious; censorious. In Medicine and Politics, that in which some crisis happens. "*Critical* times." "In so *critical* a juncture." *Swift*.

CRITICALLY, *Adv.* in a critical manner, so as to distinguish beauties or defects; exactly; curiously.

To **CRITICISE**, *V. N.* to distinguish beauties and defects of any author. Figuratively, to find fault with, used with *on* or *upon*. "To *criticise on* his expenses." *Locke*. **Actively**, to censure or blame.

CRITICISM, *S.* the art of judging of literary productions. An observation made by a critic.

To **CROAK**, *V. N.* [*croaceton*, Sax. *crocare*, Ital.] to make a hoarse noise like a frog, or raven. Figuratively, to covet or crave.

CROAK, *S.* the noise like a frog, raven, or crow.

CROCEOUS, *Adj.* [*croceus*, Lat.] resembling saffron, yellow.

CROCK, *S.* [*kruck*, Belg. *croc*, Fr.] a large cup or earthen vessel. Figuratively, the smut on the outside of a boiling pot.

CROCKERY, *S.* [from *kruck*, Belg.] earthen-ware in general.

CROCODILE, *S.* [*crocodilus*, Lat. from *κροκω*, Gr. saffron, and *δελων*, Gr. searing] in Natural History, an amphibious animal, resembling a lizard, covered with very hard scales, scarce vulnerable, unless under the belly, having four short legs, of incredible swiftness, but cannot easily turn itself. Its sight is very piercing on land, but very dim in water. Its colour is of a dark brown, speckled with blackish spots. Its eggs, which are about the size of those of a goose, are laid by the female to the number of 50 or 60, and covered with sand, on the water side, where they are hatched by the sun. The prodigious fecundity of this creature, so dreadful both to the human race, and to the inhabitants of the water, is counter-acted by pro-

vidence, in giving the male an unnatural instinct, whereby he devours his offspring as soon as hatched. In Rhetoric, the word is applied to a sophistical and captious kind of argument, contrived to seduce and ensnare the unwary.

CROCODILINE, *Adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] captious, ensnaring, hypocritical.

CROFT, *S.* [Sax.] a field, or close near or adjoining to a house. "I th' hilly *crofts* that brow this bottom glade." *Milt*.

CROISA'DE, **CROISA'DO**, *S.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*, Fr. a cross] an holy war, or expedition against infidels and heretics, applied to those formerly carried on by the Christian powers against the Turks, for the recovery of Palestine.

CRO'NY, *S.* [from *χρονος*, Fr. time] an old and very intimate acquaintance, friend, or confidant.

CRO'OK, *S.* [*croec*, Fr. *cryce*, Sax.] any thing bent. A sheep-hook, or shepherd's hook. A meander.

To **CRO'OK**, *V. A.* [*croeken*, Belg.] to bend, so as to resemble a hook. Figuratively, to pervert or wrest.

CRO'OKED, *Adj.* [*croeku*, Fr.] bent, formed into an angle or hook. Winding. Perverse, bad.

CRO'OKEDLY, *Adv.* untowardly, perversely, so as to be bent.

CRO'OKEDNESS, *S.* the bending of a body, whereby it deviates from a straight or perpendicular line. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, from any of its limbs being distorted. Perversity of mind or temper.

CRO'P, *S.* [*crap*, Sax.] the crop of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digestion.

CROP, *S.* [*croppas*, Sax. an ear of corn] the highest part or end of a thing. The quantity of corn collected in a harvest. The product of a field. Any thing cut off.

To **CROP**, *V. A.* to cut or lop off the top or ends of a thing; to shorten or consume in eating. "My goats *crop* the flow'ry thyme." *Dryd*. Neuterly, to yield or produce a harvest.

CRO'PSICK, *Adj.* sick by excessive eating or drinking.

CRO'SIER, *S.* [*crozier*, Fr.] the pastoral staff of a bishop.

CRO'SLET, *S.* [*croisillet*, Fr.] a small or little cross. "An unfinished di'mond *croislet*." *Gay*.

CRO'SS, *S.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital.] an instrument on which malefactors were executed among the Romans; as this punishment was inflicted only on the most abject persons, our Saviour's dying in this manner must heighten his sufferings, and when duly reflected on, throw light on the expressions of its ignominy, often occurring in Scripture. Cross is also the ensign of the Christian religion. The sign made by the priest on the forehead

forehead of a person when baptized. Figuratively, any thing which is contrary to a person's wishes, and is a trial of his patience. Money, so called because marked on the reverse with a cross.

CROSS, Adj. opposed to a person's wishes. Perverse. Peevish, displeased about trifles. Reciprocal, on each side, interchanging. "A cross match."

CROSS, Prep. intersecting from one side to another. In Riding, having one leg on each side of a horse. "Cross the horse."

To **CROSS**, V. A. to lay one body or line so as to form angles with another. To sign with a cross. In Commerce, to cancel an article, by drawing two black lines over each other, from opposite corners. To go over a river, road, &c. To oppose the designs of another. To contradict. Neuterly, to lie on one another, so as to form angles. To be inconsistent with, joined to *with*.

CROSS-BOW, S. an engine made of a bow fixed across a piece of wood, used in shooting deer, &c. it will carry a bullet and do execution at a considerable distance.

CROSS-GRAINED, Adj. the grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, peevish, perverse, troublesome.

CROSSLY, Adv. athwart, opposite, contrary, untowardly.

CROSS ROW, S. the alphabet; so called from a cross's being put at the beginning of it.

CROSS-WAY, S. a small path intersecting a main road or way.

CROTCH, S. [*croc*, Fr.] a hook. "Some called it his fork, and some his crotch." *Eac.*

CROTCHET, S. [*crochet*, Fr.] in Music, one of the notes and marks of time, it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In Building, a support, or piece of wood fitted into another to sustain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, device, or whim.

To **CROUCH**, V. N. [*crochu*, Fr. crooked] to stoop low, applied to the posture of beasts. Figuratively, to stoop to a person in a fawning and servile manner.

CROUP, S. [*croupe*, Fr.] the rump of a fowl. The buttocks of a horse.

CROW, S. [*crowe*, Sax. *kraye*, Belg.] a black bird feeding on carrion. To *pluck a crow*, is to contend or dispute with a person. A strong iron bar used as a lever, to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. also the noise made by a cock.

To **CROW**, V. N. [Preter, *I crew*, *crewed*, or *have crewed*, from *crowan*, Sax.] to make a loud shrill noise like a cock. Figuratively, to boast, bully, or puff.

CROWD, S. [*cruth*, Sax.] a great number of people close together. Figuratively, the mob or lower sort of people. A fiddle, from *cruth*, Brit.

To **CROWD**, V. A. to fill a place with

people. To force a great many things into the same place. To press close together. In the marine, joined to *sail*, to spread all the sails wide upon the yards for the sake of expedition. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes. To thrust among many others, used with *in*.

CROWDER, S. a word seldom used.

CROWN, S. [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Belg.] an ornament of state worn on the head by monarchs. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c. worn on the head; a reward for some meritorious deed; royalty; a kingdom; the top of any thing, but particularly the head. "The sleepy crowns of the bare mountains." *Dryd.* that part of a hat which covers the head; a piece of money, worth five shillings; honour, ornament, completion.

To **CROWN**, V. A. to place a crown on the head to dignify, to reward, to perfect, to complete.

CROWN-OFFICE, S. an office under the king's bench.

CROWN-WORKS, S. in fortification, an out-work running into the field, in order to cover the other works of a place, &c. It consists of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle with curtains.

CRUCIAL, Adj. [from *crucis*, Lat.] resembling or in form of a cross.

To **CRUCIATE**, V. A. [*cruciatum*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

CRUCIBLE, S. [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] a little vessel used by refiners, chemists, and others, to melt metals, &c. in.

CRUCIFER, S. one who fixes another to a cross; one who crucifies.

CRUCIFIX, S. [*crucifixus*, Lat.] a cross whereon the crucifixion of Jesus Christ is represented.

CRUCIFIXION, S. the act of nailing to a cross, or crucifying.

To **CRUCIFY**, V. A. [*crucifige*] to fasten a person on a cross; to execute a person on the cross.

CRUDE, Adj. [*crudus*, Lat.] raw, not dressed; unaltered by any process or preparation; unfinished; not brought to perfection; not properly examined by the mind; imperfect, unpolished, inadequate, unrefined.

CRUDELY, Adv. without any preparation; without consideration; gross.

CRUDENESS, S. unripeness, imperfection, indigestion.

CRUDITY, S. rawness, unripeness, indigestion.

CRUDY, Adj. curdled, coagulated, raw, chill. "*Crudy vapours*." *Shak.*

CRUEL, Adj. [*crudelis*, Lat.] void of mercy, or pity, and delighted in the sufferings of others. Figuratively, implacable inveterate, severe.

CRUELLY, Adv. in an inhuman manner,

ner, wherein the tortures of others are beheld with delight and joy.

CRUELNESS, S. the exercise of cruelty or barbarity towards another.

CRUELTY, S. a savage disposition; delighting in the sufferings of another.

CRUENTATE, Adj. [*cruentatus*, Lat.] smeared with blood. "The *cruentate* cloth." *Glamville*

CRUET, S. [*kruicke*, Belg.] a phial for vinegar, oil, or mustard.

CRUISE, S. [*croise*, Fr. *kruis*, Belg.] a voyage made up and down a coast to guard it from any attack.

To CRUISE, V. N. to sail to and fro about a coast without any certain destination.

CRUISER, S. a ship that sails to and fro in quest of an enemy's ships.

CRUM, CRUMB, S. [*cruma*, Sax. *krympe*, Belg.] the soft part of bread, opposed to the crust. Figuratively, a small particle, or bit.

To CRUMBLE, V. N. [*krymmelen*, Belg. *krammelen*, Teut.] to break into small pieces. Neuterly, to fall into small pieces, applied to dry bodies, whose particles separate of themselves.

CRUM'MY, Adj. resembling the crum of bread; soft, plump, or fleshy. "A *crummy* dame."

CRUMPLING, S. a small degenerate kind of apple.

CRU'PPER, S. [from *craupe*, Fr.] that part of the furniture of a horse that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

To CRUSH, V. A. [*ecrafer*, Fr.] to break to pieces; by squeezing; to press with force. Figuratively, to depress, subdue, or destroy by force. Neuterly, to thicken, to condense, by a nearer approach of the particles, and lessening the pores of the body.

CRUSH, S. the destruction of a thing by means of force; by squeezing; collision; destruction.

CRUST, S. [*crusta*, Lat.] the hard external surface of a body; the case which contains the materials of a pye or pudding; the hard part of bread; a piece of the outer or hard surface of a loaf.

To CRUST, V. A. to cover with a hard case; to have its external surface hardened.

CRUSTACEOUS, Adj. being covered with a shell, applied to fish. "Lobsters, crabs, and others of the *crustaceous* kinds." *Wooden*.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, S. the quality of having shells.

CRUSTILY, Adv. morosely, peevishly.

CRUSTINESS, S. the hardest part of bread; peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, Adj. having a hard surface. Figuratively, not easily prevailed on, morose.

CRUTCH, S. [*crutche*, Sax. *cruce*, Fr.] a

support placed under the arm-pits, and used by lame persons to walk with.

To CRY, V. N. [*crier*, Fr.] to speak with loudness. To speak to, with great sorrow; used with *to* or *unto*. To proclaim; to exclaim, or speak loudly against; to speak with a mournful tone, attended with tears; to make a squalling, to weep or shed tears. In hunting, to yelp. Joined to *our*, to scream, or make a shriek. To complain loudly. To blame or censure, used with *of*, *against*, or *upon*. To be in labour. "Is the *craying* out?" *Shak*. Adverbly, to give notice that any thing that is lost or to be sold. Joined to *down*, to depreciate or undervalue; to forbid; to overbear. "I'll to the king—and quite *cry down*—this Ipswich fellow's impudence." *Shak*. Joined to *up*, to praise, or increase the value of a thing by applause. To raise the price of a thing by proclamation.

CRY, S. [*cri*, Fr.] lamentation, shriek, scream, clamour, or outcry; a proclamation; the manner in which the hawkers proclaim what commodity they sell. "The *cries* of London." Figuratively, the favour of the multitude; acclamation. "The *cry* went once for thee." *Shak*. The method of utterance, of animals to express their wants, &c. In hunting, the yelping of dogs.

CRYPTIC, CRYPTICAL, Adj. [*κρυπτός*, Gr.] dark, obtruse, secret, hidden.

CRYPTICALLY, Adv. in a dark, hidden, private manner. Used by Boyle by mistake, for *critically*. "Without *cryptically* distinguishing it."

CRYPTOGRAPHY, S. [from *κρυπτός*, and *γραφω*, Gr.] the art of writing in secret characters.

CRYSTAL, S. [*κρυσταλλος*, Gr. ice] In natural history, a hard, transparent, colourless stone composed of simple plates, giving fire with steel, supposed by some to be formed of dew, coagulated by nitre. Island *crystal*, is a genuine spar, of an extreme pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom blemished with flaws or spots. It has the remarkable property of a double refraction, for when laid over a black line, drawn on paper, it shows two lines of the same colour and thickness, and running parallel to each other at a certain distance. This phenomenon is solved by Mr. Benjamin Martin, in his experimental lectures. *Crystal* glass, is that which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass. In chemistry, applied to express salts, or other matters, congealed in the manner of a *crystal*.

CRYSTAL, Adj. consisting of crystal; bright, clear, shining, transparent. "Crystal streams." *Dryden*.

CRYSTALLINE, Adj. [*crystallinus*, Lat.] consisting of crystal, bright, clear, transparent. *Crystalline* humour, in anatomy, the second humour of the eye, lying behind the uvea.

CUB

It is convex on both sides, and is covered with a fine coat called the aranea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, S. in chemistry, a combination of saline particles in the form of a crystal, variously modified according to the nature of the salts. A mass formed by congelation or concretion.

To **CRYSTALLIZE**, V. A. to form into a mass resembling crystals; to coagulate.

CU'B, S. [from *cubo*, Lat.] the young of a bear or fox; sometimes used for the offspring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To **CU'B**, V. A. to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear. Figuratively, to be delivered, applied to a woman in contempt or reproach.

CUBA, an island of North America, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, they have rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The soil is not extremely fertile, but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of bees, sheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, calia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from east to west, but, near the coast, the land is generally plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the north and south, but they have a very short course. The air is pretty temperate and wholesome, and here are cedar-trees so large, that canoes made of them will carry 50 men. Between St. Jago and St. Salvadore there is a valley full of round stones, which, upon occasion, might serve for great guns; Havannah is the capital town, and is situated on the western side of the isle, next Florida. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This island is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CU'ATURE, S. the finding or discovering the solid contents of a body.

CU'BE, S. [cubus, Gr. a die] in geometry, a solid body, consisting of six equal square sides. In arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root.

CU'BIC, or **CU'BICAL**, Adj. belonging or relating to a cube.

CU'BICALNESS, S. the state of being cubical.

CU'BICULARY, Adj. [cubiculum, Lat.] fitted for lying down. "Changed their cubicular beds into discubitory." Brown.

CU'BIFORM, Adj. in the form of a cube.

CUE

CU'BIT, S. [cubitus, Lat. an elbow] measure in use among the ancients, which was the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

CU'BITAL, Adj. containing the measure of a cubit.

CU'CKING-STOOL, S. [from *coquin*, Fr. and *stool*] a chair for plunging women into the water, as a punishment for scolding.

CU'CKOLD, S. [cucu, Fr.] one whose wife has violated the marriage bed.

To **CU'CKOLD**, V. A. to lay with another man's wife; to lay with another man tho' married.

CU'CKOLDLY, Adv. like a cuckold. Figuratively, mean, base, sneaking.

CU'CKOLDOM, S. the state or condition of a cuckold.

CU'CKOO, S. [cuccoo, Brit. *cucu*, Fr.] in natural history, a bird, which appears in the spring, which seeks the eggs of other birds, and lays her own to be hatched in their stead; hence it was usual to give the husband a sign of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, hence in process of time it was usual to call the person whose bed was defiled, a cuckold.

CU'CULATE, **CU'CULATED**, Adj. [cucullatus, Lat.] hooded. Resembling a hood.

CU'CUMBER, [pronounced *concomber*, from *concombre*, Fr.] in Botany, hath male and female flowers, at a distance, on the same plant, with a bell-shaped empalement of one leaf, terminated with five bristles. The flowers are bell-shaped, with one petal, cut into five oval rough segments. The male flowers have three short stamina; the female flowers have none, but have three small pointed filaments without summits. The germen is situated under the flower, supports a short cylindrical style, and becomes an oblong fleshy fruit, with three cells including many oval seeds. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 10th sect. of his 21st class; and by Tournefort in the 7th sect. of his first. The species are three.

CU'D, S. [cud, Sax.] the inside of the throat. The food kept by a cow in the first stomach, which is chewed a second time.

CU'DDEN, **CU'DDY**, S. a clown, a stupid, awkward, rustic fellow.

To **CU'DDLE**, V. A. to lye close; to squat, to hug, to embrace closely.

CU'DGEL, S. [kudse, Belg.] a stick to strike with.

To **CU'D'GEL**, V. A. to beat with a stick. To think deeply or intimately on a thing. "Cu'dgel thy brains, no more." *Sbak.*

CU'E, S. [cuene, Fr. a tail] the tail, or end. A hint. "Give them their cue to attend." *Swift.* The part which a person is to play in his life. "Were it my cue to fight."

fight." *Shakspeare*. Humour, temper, disposition. I am not in the proper *cue*.

CUFF, S. [*cuffa*, Ital.] a box or stroke given with the fist.

CUFF, S. [*coiffe*, Fr.] a part of the sleeve which is turned back again from the wrist.

CU'IRASS, S. [*culrasse*, Fr.] a part of defensive armour made of iron covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

CULINARY, S. [*culino*, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; belonging or used in cookery.

To CU'LL, V. A. [*cuellir*, Fr.] to pick, choose or select from a great many.

CULLER, S. one who picks, selects, or chooses a thing from a great many others.

CU'LLY, S. [*coglitone*, Ital.] a man deceived, imposed upon, or seduced by sharpers, or prostitutes.

To CU'LLY, V. A. to deceive, seduce, or impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, Adj. [*culmeus*, Lat.] In Botany, applied to such plants as have a smooth, jointed stalk, usually hollow; and have their seeds contained in chaffy husks; such as wheat, barley, oats, &c.

To CU'LMINATE, V. N. [*culmen*, Lat. the top] In Astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude; to be in its meridian.

CULMINATION, S. In Astronomy, the transit of a star over the meridian.

CULPABILITY, S. the quality which subjects a person or thing to blame.

CU'LPABLE, Adj. [*culpabilis*, Lat.] deserving blame, blamable.

CU'LPABLENESS, S. that which renders a person deserving of blame.

CU'LPABLY, Adv. so as to deserve blame.

CU'LPKIT, S. a malefactor or criminal. "Then first the *culprit* answered." *Dryden*. A person guilty of any offence.

CU'LTR, S. [Lat.] the iron of a plough which cuts the ground perpendicular to the plough-share; commonly spelt *coultre*.

To CU'LTIVATE, V. A. [*cultiver*, Fr.] to promote the fertility of the earth by manuring it, or other methods of husbandry. Figuratively, to improve by education and study.

CULTIVATION, S. the act of improving land by husbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education. Improvement in any particular science.

CULTURE, S. [*cultura*, Lat.] the act of cultivating the ground. Figuratively, improvement by education and study. Improvement in any branch of learning. The eradicating or rooting out any vice from the mind.

To CU'LTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to cultivate; to manure, till, or improve soil by other methods of husbandry. Used by Thomson, without other authority.

CU'LVER, S. [*culfre*, Sax.] a pigeon. "Born on liquid wing, the *culver* shoots." *Thomson*.

CU'LVERIN, S. [*culverine*, Fr.] a slender piece of ordnance or artillery.

To CU'MBER, V. A. [*houwen*, Belg.] to hinder by its weight. To put a person to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight, or length. Figuratively, to load with something useless. To disturb, distress, or involve in difficulties.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland, and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14320 houses, 38920 inhabitants, 1 city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp and cold, and the land for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fish, flesh, and fowls, with abundance of large salmon. The principal mountains are, Skiddow, which is very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the county; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meres; and part of the Fells wall runs through this country. In this county, near Kewick, are mines of black lead, which, if not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best. Besides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carlisle is the principal town.

CU'MBERSOME, Adj. occasioning great trouble. Burthenfome, perplexing. Unweildy.

CU'MBROUS, Adj. troublesome, vexations, burthenfome, heavy, disagreeable.

To CU'MULATE, V. A. [*cumulatum*, supine of *cumulo*, Lat.] to add one thing to another; to heap together.

CUMULATION, S. the act of heaping things on one another.

CUNCTATION, S. [*cunctatio*, Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time. Sometimes delay, in a good sense. "Celerity should always be tempered with *cunctation*." *Brown*.

CU'NEAL, Adj. [from *cuneus*, Lat.] relating to, resembling or having the shape of a wedge.

CU'NEATED, Part. [*cuneus*, Lat.] in the form of a wedge.

CUN'NING, Adj. [from *cunnan*, Sax.] learned, knowing, wise. Performed with skill; curious. "Thou *cunning*'st pattern of excellent nature." *Shakspeare*. Figuratively, sly; designing; crafty; artful. *Cunning* man, is vulgarly used for a conjurer.

CUN'NING, S. [*cunningus*, Sax.] artifice; deceit; superior talents of mind, employed in deceiving others. Art, skill, knowledge, penetration.

CUN'NINGLY, Adv. in a sly, crafty manner, including the idea of deceiving another.

CUN'NINGNESS, S. craftiness, slyness. The quality of carrying on a design against another, without his discovery, till he feels the effects of it.

CUP, S. [*cuppe*, Sax.] a small vessel to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a *cup*. In the plural *cups*, an entertainment of drinking.

To **CUP**, V. A. to bleed a person by fixing a cupping-glass to the place.

CUPBOARD, S. a place fitted with shelves and a door in which victuals, &c. are placed.

To **CUPBOARD**, S. to put or place in a *cupboard*. To board. "Still *cupboarding* the wind." *Shakspeare*.

CUPOLA, S. [Ital.] In Architecture, the round of the top of the dome of a church, resembling a *cup* inverted; called also a lantern.

CUPPER, S. one who applies a cupping glass, and cures.

CUPPING, S. the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, &c. by the skin.

CUPPING-GLASS, S. a glass vessel, which having its air rarified, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied, to expand itself, and bring with it such humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards discharged by a scarifier, which by means of a spring enter the skin at the same time.

CUR, S. [*torre*, Belg.] a degenerate, worthless kind of dog. Used also as a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, Adj. that which may be healed or cured.

CURABLENESS, S. the possibility of being healed.

CURACY, S. the employment of a clergyman, who does the duty of another for a certain salary.

CURATE, S. a clergyman who does the duties of another for a certain salary. A parish priest.

CURATIVE, Adj. relating to a cure. Able to recover from a disorder, opposed to preservative. "Both preservative and *curative*," *Arbutnot*.

CURATOR, S. [Lat.] a person who has the cure and superintendence of a thing, or person.

CURB, S. [*curber*, Fr. to bend] an iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, used to manage a hard mouthed horse. Figuratively, a restraint put on the inclinations of a person. A hard and callous tumour, running along the inside of a horse's hoof, or that part of the hoof which is opposite to the leg of the lame side.

To **CURB**, V. A. to manage a horse by

means of a curb. Figuratively, to check, or restrain the passions.

CURD, S. [*kruden*, Belg.] the thickening, coagulating, or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, occasioned by mixing sunset with it.

To **CURDLE**, V. N. to grow into clots; to grow thick. Actively, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate. Figuratively, used for the chill or sensation of cold arising from a stagnation of blood caused by fear.

CURDY, Adj. coagulated; clotted; thick.

CURE, S. [*cura*, Lat.] a remedy; the recovering from a disease. The employment of a curate.

To **CURE**, V. A. [*cure*, Lat.] to heal a wound; to recover from a disease. In Cookery, to preserve from corrupting by salting. Figuratively, to remedy any disorder of the mind, to reform from vice.

CURELESS, Adj. without remedy; not to be cured.

CURER, S. a healer, or physician; one who cures.

CURFEW, S. [*couvre feu*, Fr. cover the fire] an evening bell, on the sound of which every man was obliged to extinguish his fire and candle, in the time of William the Conqueror. Figuratively, any bell which tolls constantly in the night time. A cover for a fire.

CURIOSITY, S. a propensity to enquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them. Figuratively, an act of curiosity, a nice experiment. A rarity.

CURIOUS, Adj. [*curiosus*, Lat.] disposed to enquire into novelties. Attentive to, or diligent. "*Curiosus* of antiquities." *Dryden*. Accurate, without impropriety. "Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used." *Shakspeare*. Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat; composed with great care. Rigid, severe, strict. "*Curious* I cannot be with you." *Shakspeare*.

CURIOSLY, Adj. in an inquisitive, accurate, or elegant manner. Captiously.

CURL, S. a ringlet of hair formed into a kind of ring. Figuratively, a wave, or waving line.

To **CURL**, V. A. [*cylan*, Sax.] to place the hair in circles. To writhe, or twist round. To die with curls. Neuterly, to form itself into ringlets, or circular lines. To twist.

CURMUDGEON, S. [a corrupt pronunciation and spelling of *curm merchant*, Fr. a bad heart] one who is void of generosity; a niggardly or avaricious person. A miser.

CURMUDGEONLY, Adv. avariciously, covetously. After the manner of a curmudgeon.

CURRANT, S. in Botany, the tree hath prickles; the flower have five petals expanded in the form of a rose, the germin arises from the center of the flower, becomes a glo-

a globular fruit, and are white, red, or black, produced in bunches. Likewise a small dried grape. See CORINTH.

CURRENT, S. circulation; passing and acknowledged as legal, applied to money or bills. General reception. Figuratively, fluency of speech, easiness of utterance. Constant flow, uninterrupted course.

CURRENT, Adj. [*currents*, Lat.] passing, circulating from hand to hand, legal, applied to money. Generally received, applied to opinions. Popular, fashionable. Passable, or to be admitted. "No excuse current." *Shak.* What is now passing, "the current expenses."

CURRENT, S. a running stream. In Navigation, a progressive motion of the water of the sea.

CURRENTLY, Adv. In a constant motion. Without opposition; generally.

CURRIER, S. [*curriere*, Ital. *carriarius*, Lat.] one who dresses leather.

CUR'RISH, Adj. like a cur; snappish, quarrelsome, snarling.

To CURRY, V. A. [*conreyer*, Fr.] to dress leather, &c. To rub a horse with a comb, to smooth his hide, promote circulation. Figuratively, to tickle, or flatter, joined to *with*. "I would *curry with* master shallow." *Shak.* To *curry favour with*, is to strive to gain the esteem of another by trivial services.

CURRYCOMB, S. an iron instrument set with iron teeth or wires, used to dress a horse.

To CURSE, V. A. [*curfian*, Sax.] to wish a person ill; to desire destruction. To afflict, or torment. "To be *curfed* with such a wife."

CURSE, S. the action of wishing or praying for any tremendous evil to another. The act of devoting to torment. Affliction, misery.

CURSED, Part. under a curse. Figuratively, hated, detestable. Unholy, impious, affected by a curse. Vexatious, troublesome. Sometimes used only to express the superlative degree, as "*Curfed* dirty," *curfed* proud."

CURSEDLY, Adv. miserably; shamefully, prodigiously, abominably.

CURSIOR, S. [*Lat.*] an officer belonging to the court of Chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular shires allotted them, for which they make such writs as are required.

CURSORILY, Adv. in a hasty inattentive manner.

CURSORINESS, S. haste, want of attention.

CURSORY, Adj. [*curfarius*, Lat.] hasty; quick; careless; inattentive.

CURST, Adj. [*horfel*, Belg.] froward; snarling; mischievous.

To CURTAIL, V. A. [*kerfalen*, Belg. to

cut. *Accortare*, Ital. *curto*, Lat. *John* Gun, who perhaps did not know the Dutch derivation, imagines that the ancient word *curtal*, which he acknowledges to be the most proper, being commonly applied to dogs, who had their *tails* cut, and were thence called *curtail dogs*, was vulgarly conceived to mean *to cut the tail*, and was thence spelt *curtail* to cut off; to shorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expenses. Used *with* of before the thing shortened or cut off.

CURTAIN, S. [*courtine*, Fr. *cortina*, Ital. Span. and Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, or round a bed, and running on an iron rod, by which means it is spread, or contracted, made use of to exclude the light, or air, or to conceal any thing. To *draw a curtain*, is to spread it so before a thing that it cannot be seen; but when it is spread *before*, to *draw*, is used for to contract it, so as an object may be seen, which was before hid by it; this is more properly to undraw. In fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two battions. A *curtain lecture*, is a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To CURTAIN, V. A. to furnish with *curtains*.

CURTATION, S. [*curtatum*, Lat.] in Astronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's distance from the sun.

CURVATED, Adj. [*curvatus*, Lat.] bent, crooked.

CURVATION, S. the act of bending or crooking.

CURVE, Adj. [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, bent, formed from a straight surface to an angular one.

CURVE, S. any thing bent. A bending. In Geometry, a line whose points extend different ways, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To CURVE, S. to bend, to crook, to fold.

To CURVET, V. N. [*corvetare*, Ital.] to bound, leap or jump; to frisk, to grow wanton.

To CURVET, S. [see CORVET] in the manège, a leap, or bound. A frolic, or a prank.

CURVILINEAR, Adj. [from *curvus*, Lat. and *linea*, Lat.] consisting of crooked lines.

CURVITY, S. crookedness.

CUSHION, S. [*kussen*, Belg. *cussin*, Fr.] a case of silk, &c. stuffed placed on the seat of a chair to render the seat easy.

CUSHIONED, Adj. supported by or seated on a cushion.

CU'STARD, S. [*owffard*, Brit.] a kind of pastry made with milk, eggs, and sugar, which are thickened into a mass either by baking or boiling.

CUSTODY, S. [*custodia*, Lat.] confinement in prison; restraint. Figuratively, the

the charge or keeping of a person. Defence, preservation, security.

CUSTOM, S. [*coustume*, Fr.] habitual practice; fashion; an establiſhed manner; a great run of trade. In Law, a right or law not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been and is daily practiſed. A tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Custom-house*, is the place where thoſe taxes are paid.

CUSTOMABLE, Adj. commonly practiſed.

CUSTOMABLY, Adv. according to the common practice.

CUSTOMARILY, Adv. commonly, generally, frequently.

CUSTOMARINESS, S. frequency of repetition, commonneſs.

CUSTOMARY, Adj. agreeable to the practice of a majority; habitual; uſual.

CUSTOMED, Adj. uſual, common, frequently practiſed.

CUSTOMER, S. one who purchaſes any thing of a tradesman. A common woman "I marry her! what, a *customer*!" *Shak.* This ſenſe is now obſolete.

To CUT, V. A. [preter and participle paſſive *cut*, from *coureau*, Fr. a knife] to enter or divide with a ſharp edged inſtrument. Figuratively, to hew; to carve; to wound. In Gaming, to ſeparate a pack of cards, by taking off ſome of them from the others; to interſect; to *cut down*, to fell, or hew. Figuratively, to excel or ſurpaſs. "He *cuts down* the fineſt orator." *Adiſſ.* To *cut off*, to ſeparate from the other parts by a ſharp inſtrument. Figuratively, to deſtroy, to put to an untimely death. To *cut out*, to ſhape, to form, to contrive, to fit, to debar, to excel. To *cut ſhort*, to hinder from proceeding by a ſudden interruption, to deprive, to deſtroy, or abridge of an uſual allowance. To *cut up*, to carve or divide a joint, or fowl properly. Neuterly, to make its way by dividing, or forcing a paſſage through all obſtructions. To perform the operation, for extracting the ſtone. To interſere; "a horſe that *cuts*." To *cut a feather*, is applied to a well-bowed ſhip, which preſſes the water to ſwiftly as to make it foam and ſwell; to *cut a fail*, is to unſeal and let it fall down.

CUT, Part. prepared, fit, or proper for uſe.

CUT, S. the effect of a ſharp inſtrument. A channel made by art. A ſmall piece, or ſhred. A *ſhort cut*, a ſhort way, by which ſome winding is cut off. A picture taken from a copper-plate. That part of a pack of cards divided from the reſt. Faſhion, or ſhape of cloaths or dreſs.

CUTANEOUS, Adj. [from *cutis*, Lat.] relating to the ſkin.

CUTICLE, S. [*cuticula*, Lat.] the outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-skin, which ariſes on the application of a

blister plaſter. When examined through a mi- croſcope, it ſeems made up of ſeveral layers of exceeding ſmall ſcales, covering one another; according to *Leuwenhoek*, each of theſe ſcales has 500 excretory ducts, and a grain of ſand will cover 250 ſcales and 1250000 pores, through which we perſpire. Figuratively, a thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any li- quor.

CUTICULAR, Adj. belonging to the ſkin.

CUTLASS, S. [*cutelaſſo*, Fr. ſometimes written *cutlaſſe*] a broad cutting ſword.

CUTFLER, S. [from *cuttan*, Fr. a knife] one who makes and ſells knives, &c.

CUTPURSE, S. a thief, a robber, a pick-pocket.

CUTTER, S. a perſon, or inſtrument, which cuts any thing; a nimble veſſel; the fore teeth. An officer in the exchequer, who provides wood for the tallies, cuts the ſum paid upon them, and caſts them into the court to be written upon.

CUT-THROAT, S. a murderer.

CUT-THROAT, Adj. cruel, barbarous, inhuman.

CUTTING, S. a thread or piece ſeparated by a ſharp inſtrument.

CYCLOD, S. [*κυκλος*, Gr. a circle, and *αδος*, Gr. a form or ſhape] a geometrical curve formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLOIDAL, Adj. relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPEDIA, S. [from *κυκλος*, Gr. a circle, and *παιδεια*, Gr. ſcience] a circle of knowledge; a general courſe of ſciences.

CYGNET, S. [*cygnus*, Lat.] a young ſwan.

CYLINDER, S. [*κυλινδρος*, Gr.] in Geometry, a round ſolid, having its baſes circular, in the form of a rolling ſtone uſed by gardeners.

CYLINDRIC, CYLINDRICAL, Adj. partaking of the form of a cylinder.

CYMBAL, S. [*cymbalum*, Lat.] a muſical inſtrument among the ancients, ſuppoſed to be made of braſs, and in the form of a kettle-drum.

CUNANTHROPY, S. [from *κυνος*, Gr. a dog, and *ανθρωπος*, Gr. a man] the ſpecies of madneſs contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNIC, CYNICAL, Adj. [*κυνικός*, Gr.] ſatirical, ſnarling; brutal, partaking of the qualities of a cynic philoſopher, who was remarkable for his rigorous reprehension of vice.

CYNIC, S. a philoſopher, who had an utter contempt of every thing, except morality. A ſect founded by Diogenes.

CYON, S. See CION.

CYPRESS, S. [*cypreſſus*, Lat. *κυπρις*, Fr.] in Botany, hath male and female flowers, at a di-

a distance, on the same plant, the male formed into oval catkins without petals, or stamina. The wood of this tree is of so lasting a nature, that the gates of St. Peter's church at Rome, which were made of it, lasted 600 years, without any sensible decay. Figuratively used for mourning.

CÆST, S. [*κυστ*, Gr.] in Surgery, a bag containing morbid matter.

CYSTIC, Adj. in Surgery, contained or included in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, S. [from *κυστος* and *τομή*, Gr. to cut] the act of opening encysted tumours, to let out morbid matter.

CZAR, S. the title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, S. [from *czar*] the title of the empress of Russia.

D.

D, The fourth letter in the English alphabet, and the third consonant. It has the same shape in the Roman, Saxon, and our alphabet, and seems formed from the Δ Delta of the Greeks; it is pronounced by placing the top of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and then separating them by a gentle breathing, the lips being open at the same time. As a numeral it stands for 500. 'As an abbreviature, D stands for doctor, D. D. doctor in divinity, D. C. *da capo*, [Ital. from the head or beginning] in Music, implies that the beginning of a tune is to be played over again.

To **DA'B**, V. A. [*dauber*, Fr.] to touch gently, generally applied to something soft, or moist.

DA'B, S. a small lump, generally applied to something moist. A blow, with something moist or soft. In low language, a person expert in any thing, but not used in writing. In Natural History, a small flat fish. A *dab-wash*, is a small wash of cloaths, to answer a particular emergence, till the stated period of washing returns.

To **DA'BBLE**, V. A. [*dabbelen*, Belg.] to smear or dab with something wet. Neuterly, to play in the water. figuratively, to do any thing superficially.

DA'BBLER, S. one that dabbles in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing superficially; one who never goes to the bottom of an affair.

DA'CE, S. [*darceau*, Fr.] a small river fish, something less than a roach.

DA'CTYL, S. [*dactylus*, Lat.] a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables.

DAD, **DA'DDY**, S. [*tad*, Brit. *atta*, Goth. *ἄδ*, Heb.] a father.

DÆDAL, Adj. [*dædalus*, Lat.] various, variegated, skilful. "The *dædal* hand of

nature." *Phillips*. Johnson observes that this is not the true sense of the word, and should not be imitated: Those who know the fable of *Dædalus*, are the best judges.

DAFFODIL, **DAFFODILLY**, **DAFFO-DOWNDILLY**, S. in Botany, the *Narcissus*. The flowers are included in an oblong spathe, or sheath, which tears open, and then withers.

To **DA'FT**, V. A. to toss aside, with slighting and contempt; to postpone.

To **DA'G**, V. A. [*dag*, *dag*, Sax.] to admire the lower parts of a gown or other garment.

DA'GGER, S. [*daguer*, Fr.] a short sword. In Printing, the obelus, used as a mark of reference, of this form. †.

To **DA'GGLE**, V. A. [from *dag*.] to wet, or daub the bottom of the cloaths, in the dirt, dew, or wet. Neuterly, to hang in the mire or dirt.

DA'ILY, Adj. [*dag-ic*, Sax.] happening every day. Adverbially, every day. Figuratively, constantly, frequently, often.

DA'INTILY, Adv. curiously, elegantly, deliciously, pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, S. delicacy, elegance, nicety, squeamishness; or, the not being easily pleased.

DA'INTY, Adj. [derived by Skinner from *dain* old Fr. for delicate, which Johnson cannot find; perhaps from *dars*, Gr. an entertainment] pleasing to the taste and dearly purchased; delicate, squeamish, scrupulous, elegant, well formed, affected. "Your *dainty* speakers." *Prior*.

DA'INTY, S. some curious food of exquisite taste.

DA'IRY, S. the making several kinds of food from milk. Pasturage; a place where butter or cheese are made.

DA'IRY-MAID, S. a woman servant, who manages the dairy, and makes butter or cheese.

DAISY, S. [*deget eage* Chauc. *daïs*, Fr.] in Botany, the *bellis*, it hath a radiated daisy flower, composed of many hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and female flowers forming the border, or rays, which are included in a common empalement.

DA'LE, S. [*dal*, *del*, Belg.] a hollow place between hills; a vale, a valley.

DA'LLIANCE, S. [from *dally*] acts of fondness between lovers. Figuratively, the caresses of a married couple. Delay, or deferring. "You use this *dalliance* to excuse your breach of promise." *Shak*.

DALLIER, S. a trifler. Also a person who uses acts of fondness.

To **DA'LLY**, V. N. [*dallen*, Belg.] to trifle; to amuse one's self idly; to exchange caresses of fondness. To sport, to frolic. To delay. "Wherein he *dallied* with them." *Wisd.* xii. 26. Actively, to put off.

DAM,

D A M

DA'M, [from *dame*] the mother; generally applied to beasts.

DA'M, S. [*dām*, Belg.] a mole, a bank, &c. to confine waters.

To DAM, V. A. [*dāman*, Fr.] to confine water by banks, moles, or other obstructions. Figuratively, to damp, obstruct, or intercept. "The more thou *dams'st* it up, the more it burns." *Shak.*

DA'MAGE, S. [*domage*, Fr.] mischief, hurt, detriment, loss, generally applied to that hurt, hindrance, and detriment which a person receives in his estate. Hence in Law, the giving of damages to a plaintiff, is the allowing him so much as may be supposed to compensate for his loss or hindrance of business during a prosecution.

To DA'MAGE, V. A. to spoil, hurt or injure any thing. To affect a person with loss; to impair.

DAMAGEABLE, Adj. that which may be damaged or spoiled by time. Mischievous, hurtful.

DA'MASCENE, S. [*damoscenus*, Lat.] a small round black plumb, of a rough and astringent taste; it is pronounced *damsen*.

DA'MASK, S. [*damsquin*, Fr.] a manufacture of lieuen or silk woven with raised flowers. Likewise, a very fine steel used for sword and cutlass blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to the colour of the damask rose.

To DA'MASK, V. A. to weave in raised figures. To variegate, diversify or embellish. "*Damsking* the ground with flowers." *Penton.*

DA'MASK-ROSE, in Botany, the flowers are of a soft, pale red, not very double, of an agreeable odour, and the tops are long and smooth. See ROSE.

DA'ME, S. [Fr. *Dama*, Ital.] originally applied to a person of a noble birth, as it is at present used in law; but commonly used now for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort. Used in poetry for a person of rank.

To DAMN, V. A. [*dāno*, Lat. *dāner*, Fr.] to devote or curse to eternal torments. To explode or render any person or performance unpopular, by hissing, &c.

DA'MNABLE, Adj. deserving eternal punishment. Used in a ludicrous sense, for pernicious or odious.

DA'MNABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to incur eternal punishments. Indecently used for odiously, hatefully, detestably; prodigiously.

DAMNATION, S. a state of exclusion from divine mercy.

DA'MNATOR, Adj. [*dāmnatorius*, Lat.] containing the sentence to everlasting punishment.

DA'MNED, Part. hateful; detestable; abominable; deplorable.

DAMNIFIC, Adj. procuring loss, mischief, hurtful.

D A N

To DA'MNIFY, V. A. [*dānifico*, Lat.] to occasion loss. To spoil, hurt, or impair.

DA'MP, Adj. [*dampe*, Belg.] moist; wet-tish. Figuratively, dejected; full of sorrow, on account of some unexpected calamity.

DA'MP, S. a fog, or mist. A moist vapour. Figuratively, dejection or sorrow.

To DA'MP, V. A. to wet or moisten. To chill; or lessen heat by water. Figuratively, to lessen any quality. To smother, check, or depress.

DA'MPISHNESS, S. tendency to wetness, or moisture.

DA'MPNES, S. a cold, chilly moisture.

DA'MPY, Adj. moist or wet with mist, fog, or other vapours. Figuratively, dejected; sorrowful. "The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts." *Haywo.*

DA'MSEL, S. [*damselle*, Fr.] originally used for an attendant of the higher rank; but at present for a young country lass.

DA'MSON, See DAMASCENE.

To DAN'CE, V. N. [*danser*, Fr.] to move in a graceful attitude, agreeable to an air sung, or play'd. "To *dance attendance* is to wait in a suppliant manner on a person. To *dance after*, to go frequently in order to see a person.

DAN'CE, S. [Fr. *dans*, It.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art, to the tune of a musical instrument.

DAN'CE, S. one who dances.

DANC'ING-MASTER, S. one who teaches the art of dancing.

To DAN'DLE, V. A. [*dandelen*, Belg.] to keep a child in motion; to quit it. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondness; to use like a child or infant.

DAN'DLER, S. a person that plays with or fondles a child.

DAN'GER, S. [pronounced *dainger*, *danger*, Fr.] hazard, risque, a condition which is liable to mischief.

To DAN'GER, V. A. to expose to loss, or calamity.

DAN'GERLESS, Adj. out of a possibility of meeting with any accident.

DAN'GEROUS, Adj. exposed to accidents, injury, loss, or harm.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, S. a condition which exposes to accidents.

To DAN'GLE, V. N. to hang loose, so as to be easily put in motion by the wind, &c. Figuratively, to hang as a dependant upon another.

DAN'GLER, S. one who frequents the company of women purely to pass time.

DAN'K, Adj. [*tsuncken*, Teut.] half-dry; moist; wet-tish.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river in Europe; which rises in the Black Forest, near Zunberg; and running N. E. through Suabia, passes by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bavaria.

Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S. E. from Presburg to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Moldavia, and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, through the province of Bessarabia. Towards the mouth, it was called the Ister by the ancients; and it is now said, that four of the mouths are choked up with sand, and that there are only two now remaining. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have had need of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracls.

DAN'KISH, Adj. somewhat moistish, wet.

DAPPER, Adj. [*dapper*, Belg.] small of stature, and full of life, spirit, and vivacity.

DAPPLE, Adj. marked or variegated with different colours.

To DAPPLE, V. A. to streak, variegate, or diversify with a different colour.

To DA'RE, V. N. [preter, I *darst*, or *have dared*, from *dearran*, *dyrran*, Sax.] to undertake a thing without being discouraged by danger. Actively, to challenge a person to fight.

DA'RE, S. a provocation; a challenge; a defiance.

DA'REFUL, Adj. courageous, without fear. "We might have met them *dareful*; beard to beard." *Shak.*

DA'RING, Adj. bold; adventurous; courageous; taking an affair notwithstanding the dangers attending it. Attempting a thing without regarding the laws.

DA'RINGLY, Adv. boldly, courageously, outrageously, impudently.

DA'RINGNESS, S. boldness, impudence.

DA'RK, Adj. [*deore*, Sax.] without light. Dull, applied to colours. Not to be seen through. Figuratively, not easy to be understood; obscure. Ignorant, gloomy, applied to the temper.

DA'RK, S. want of light, by which things become invisible. Obscurity; want of knowledge.

To DA'RKEN, V. A. [*adercien*, Sax.] to deprive of light. Figuratively, to cloud or perplex. Neuterly, to grow dark.

DA'RKLY, Adj. void of light. Obscurely.

DA'RKNESS, S. a state wherein light is absent and objects become invisible. Opakeness. Figuratively, obscurity; the infernal regions; wickedness.

DA'RK-SOME, Adj. gloomy; obscure; almost without light.

DA'R'LING, S. [*deorling*, Sax.] a person greatly cherished. A favourite.

No. VIII.

To DA'RN, V. A. to mend holes in stockings, &c. by cross stitches.

To DARRA'IGN, V. A. to prepare for fight; to set in battle array. "*Darrain your battle*, for they are at hand." *Shak.*

DA'RT, S. [*dard*, Fr.] a small lance, thrown by the hand.

To DA'RT, V. A. to cast or throw a dart. To wound at a distance. To emit, or cast; to fly.

To DA'SH, V. A. [*gofcher*, Fr. to sprinkle] to break by throwing with violence. To besprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a stick, &c. To mix with another liquor.

To form at once or without study, used with *out*. To obliterate, or cancel a writing by drawing a stroke over it with a pen. To make a person ashamed or confounded. Neuterly, to fly in waves or sparkles over the surface of a vessel or bank.

DA'SH, S. the stroke occasioned by flinging one thing against another. A stroke made with a pen. A blow. A mixture of another liquor.

DA'STARD, S. [*adastragon*, Sax.] a coward; a person infamously timid and fearful.

To DA'STARD, V. A. to terrify. "And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear." *Dryd.*

To DA'STARDIZE, V. A. to intimidate, or render cowardly.

DA'STARDY, S. fear, cowardice.

DA'TE, S. [*datter*, Fr.] the day in which a writing is signed, or an event happens. Continence. The fruit of the palm tree.

To DA'TE, V. A. to mince down the time in which any thing is performed.

DA'FELESS, Adj. without any fixed term, date, or period.

DA'TIVE, S. [*datif*, Fr. *dativus*, Lat.] the case of a noun which signifies the person to whom any thing is given or done. In Law, such executors as are appointed by a judge's decree.

To DAU'B, V. A. [*dauber*, Fr.] to smear, to spoil. Figuratively, to paint coarsely. To cover with something gaudy. To flatter grossly, to play the hypocrite. "I cannot *dau*b it further." *Shak.*

DAUBER, S. a person who soils or smears a thing. Figuratively, a coarse, indifferent painter.

DAUBRY, S. something which bespeaks craftiness; artifice. "Spells and such *dau*bry," *Shak.* Not in use.

DA'VENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays and five fairs, on easter-Mondays, for hollies and horned cattle; on June 6, for hogs, and all sorts of goods; on August 6, for horned cattle; on October 2, for cattle, cheese, and onions; and on October 27, called ram-fair, chiefly for sheep. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a pretty handsome

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some

Some town on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; and the market is well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Northampton, 20 S. E. of Coventry, and 73 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 12.

DAUGHTER, S. [*daubtar*, Goth. *dobter*, Sax.] the female offspring of a man and woman. Figuratively, any female. A female who confides to a priest.

To DAUNT, V. A. [*dampter*, Fr. *domite*, Lat.] to discourage, to affect with fear.

DAUNTLESS, Adj. without fear, brave. DAUNTLESSNESS, S. a condition void of fear.

DA'W, S. [*tul, dol*, Bav.] a small bird of a black and white colour.

To DAWK, V. A. in Carpentry, to cut a hollow in a work.

To DAWN, V. N. [*dagian*, Sax.] to grow light. Figuratively, to afford an obscure light to the understanding. To give some indication of approaching splendor.

DA'WN, S. the first appearance of light, after night, a beginning.

DA'Y, S. [*dag*, Sax.] that space of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that space of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, so as its different parts shall successively enjoy the light of the sun; this consists of a period of 24 hours. In Scripture, some particular period or remarkable incident in a person's life.

DA'Y-BED, S. a bed used in the daytime, for idleness and luxury. "Having come from a day-bed." *Shak.*

DA'Y-LABOUR, S. a portion of labour, claimed or exacted of a person every day.

DA'Y-LABOURER, S. one who is hired to work by the day.

DA'Y-SRING, S. the dawn; the day-break. "With day-spring born." *Milt.*

DA'Y-STAR, S. the morning-star. "So sinks the day-star, in the ocean bed." *Milt.*

To DAZE, V. A. [*dwoes*, Sax.] to overpower with too much light or resplendence.

DA'ZED, Adj. adorned with dazies. "The prettiest dazied spot we can." *Shak.*

To DA'ZZLE, V. A. to overpower the eyes with too great a degree of light or splendor. To lose the use of sight for a time, by too much light, or reading. "Thy sight is young—and you shall read when mine begins to dazzle." *Shak.*

DE'ACON, S. a lower degree of clergy, rather a state of probation for one year, after which a person is ordained priest.

DE'AD, Adj. [*Sax. doot*, Belg. *doel*] deprived of life, used with of before the cause of death. Figuratively, without sense or motion; hence a deep sleep is called a *dead sleep*. Unactive. Dull, applied to colours. To lie dead. Useless. Unaffecting; void of ardour.

"How cold and dead does a prayer appear." *Addis.* Tasteless, insipid, or vapid, applied to liquors. Without any force or influence; dull. "A dead fire." Without any capacity for growing; withered. "A dead bough or plant." Not to be influenced or seduced by: used with *to*. "We being dead to sin." 1 Peter ii. 24. In Scripture, generally applied to signify those whose consciences are so seared by an habitual course of sin, as to be insensible to the calls of grace.

To DE'AD, DE'ADEN, V. A. to deprive of any quality or sensation. Figuratively, to make liquors vapid or tasteless. Neuterly, to lose any force or quality.

DEAD-LIFT, S. a pressing call, or exigence. A last resource. "To help itself at a dead-lift." *Hud.*

DEAD'LY, Adj. murderous. Mortal, inveterate, not satisfied with any thing less than the death of another. "Deadly enemies to the Turks." *Knolles.*

DEAD'LY, Adv. resembling death. "Looked deadly pale." *Shak.* Mortally, so as to deprive of life. Sometimes used in familiar discourse or implying very much, *deadly* hungry; exceedingly. "Though deadly weary." *Errory.*

DEAD'NESS, S. want of ardour. Languor or faintness. Vapidity, loss of spirit.

DE'AF, Adj. [*doof*, Belg.] not having the sense of hearing. Figuratively, regardless, inattentive.

To DE'AF, DE'AFEN, V. A. to deprive of the sense of hearing.

DEA'FLY, Adv. [*doeflic*, Sax.] without any sense of sound, without hearing.

DEA'FNESS, S. the state of a person whose hearing is entirely lost, or greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, disregard.

DE'AL, S. [*dæl*, Sax.] a part, share, or portion. The practice of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game.

To DE'AL, V. A. [*dælan*, Sax.] to distribute to different persons. To scatter promiscuously. Neuterly, to transact business. To act; joined with *by*. To deal in; to sell, to be conversant in; to practise. To behave towards.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, which though pretty large has no market, nor fair. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low and built with bricks; these form three long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the sea-faring men who resort thither. This place is defended by a castle, built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or

coming home. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, 7 N. by E. of Dover, and 75 E. by S. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 51. 16.

DEALBATION, the act of rendering things white, which were no so before. "It receives a manifold dealbation." *Brown.*

DEALER, S. one who trades. One who practises any thing. One who distributes cards.

DEALING, S. practice, behaviour, treatment. Business.

DEAN, S. [*doyen*, Fr.] a person in collegiate churches who is president of the chapter.

DEANERY, S. the office, revenue, or residence of a dean.

DEANSHIP, S. the office of a dean.

DEAR, Adj. [*deare*, *dyre*, Sax.] an object of great affection; beloved. Valuable; of high price, scarce, not plentiful. "A dear season." used by *Shak.* for *dear*, of *dear*, Sax. wild, fierce, ferocious, or inveterate. "Would I had met my dearest foe." *Shak.*

DEAR, S. a word of fondness, implying that the person is valued as much as the most costly purchase.

DEAR-BOUGHT, Adj. bought at too high a price. "*Dear-bought* with so much woe." *Milt.*

DEARLING, S. [*dearling*, Sax.] a person cherished and esteemed with great affection.

DEARLY, Adv. with great affection; at too great a price.

TO DEARN, V. A. [*dyrnan*, Sax. to hide] to mend holes. See DARN.

DEARNESS, S. fondness; warmth of affection. Severity; coarseness.

DEARTH, S. scarcity. Want. Need. Famine. Barrenness.

DEATH, S. [pronounced *deib*, from *dearb*, Sax.] the departure of the soul from the body. Loss of motion, and all the functions of animal life. The state of the dead. Murder. The cause of death. "The feather'd death." *Dryd.* In Divinity, a state of insensibility, so as not to be seduced by allurements of any kind, used with *utro*. "A death unto sin." *Church Catech.* "The gates of death." *Psal.* ix. 19. are the grave.

DEATH-BED, S. the bed whereon a person dies.

DEATHFULL, Adj. mortal, fatal, destructive.

DEATHLESS, Adj. not subject, or liable to death; immortal.

DEATHLIKE, Adj. [*deathlike*, Sax.] resembling death.

DEATH'S-DOOR, S. [*melas adu*, Gr.] a near approach to death. On the verge of dying.

DEATH-WATCH, S. in Natural History, a small insect, making a noise like the bearing of a watch, described by Dr. Derham in the Philosophical Transactions. It very

much resembles a louse both in shape and colour; but is more nimble; is common in every house in the warm months; but in the cold season hides itself in dry dusty places. It is hatched by the warmth of the spring, and at its first leaving its egg, is perfectly like a chede-mite, but so exceeding small, as scarce to be discerned without a microscope. In this state it continues two months, after which it grows gradually to its more perfect state. Their ticking noise is a wooing act, or a kind of courtship, and happens commonly in July, or the beginning of August. But they do not beat alike every year, sometimes beginning it sooner, sometimes later, sometimes for a longer and sometimes for a shorter time. It feeds on dust of powdered bread, finnis, &c. Some have imagined this to have been a house-spider; it being customary for them when they first come into a place, to make a noise or beating on a wainscot, to which if any other of the same species follows, they settle there, but on the contrary, go farther in quest of company. A person may hold converse with this creature by imitating its sound, who will answer as regularly with its noise, as a human creature can in discourse with his voice.

TO DEBARCK, V. A. [*debarquer*, Fr.] to come out of a ship to shore.

TO DEBAR, V. A. to hinder a person from the enjoyment of a thing.

TO DEBASE, V. A. to reduce to a lower value. To adulterate by the addition of something less valuable. To spoil, or render less perfect.

DEBASEMENT, S. the act of debasing, or degrading a thing by the mixture of something worthless.

DEBASER, S. the person who lessens the value of a thing by some mixture. One who adulterates or debases.

DEBATABLE, Adj. that which may be disputed, or debated.

DEBATE, S. [*debat*, Fr. *dibatto*, Ital.] a dispute or controversy. Figuratively, a quarrel or contest.

TO DEBATE, V. A. [*debatre*, Fr.] to controvert; to produce arguments; to support any side of a question; to deliberate.

DEBATEFUL, Adv. fond of dispute or contradiction; quarrelsome.

DEBATEMENT, S. contest, dispute, contradiction, or opposition of opinions. "Without debating further." *Shak.*

DEBATER, S. a disputant, or one fond of engaging in disputes.

TO DEBAUCH, V. A. [*debaucher*, Fr.] to seduce a person; to corrupt a person's morals; to corrupt by intemperance.

DEBAUCH, S. intemperance in meat or drink. Lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, S. [*debauché*, Fr.] a person given to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, *S.* the act of corrupting the morals of persons.

To **DEBEL**, **DEBELLATE**, *V. A.* [*debellare*, Lat.] to conquer or subdue by force of arms. "The extirpating or debellating of giants." *Bacon*.

DEBENTURE, *S.* (from *debet*, Lat.) a writ, memorandum, or note by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, *Adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] weak, feeble, faint through loss of strength or spirit. "Foiled some *debile* wretch." *Sbat*.

To **DEBILITATE**, *V. A.* [*debilitatum*, Lat.] to deprive of strength; to weaken.

DEBILITATION, *S.* the act of depriving a person of strength.

DEBILITY, *S.* loss of strength; weakness; want of strength; infirmity.

DEBONAIR, *Adj.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] lively, affable, civil, well-bred, elegant, polite.

DEBONAIRLY, *Adj.* elegantly, genteelly, civilly.

DEBT, *S.* [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.] that which one person owes to another. Figuratively, that which it is a person's duty, or which he is under a necessity to do or suffer.

DEBTED, *Part.* owing, indebted; placed on the debtor side of an account.

DEBTOR, *S.* [*debitus*, Lat.] he that owes another money, or goods; that side of an account which contains what a person has had on trust.

DECADE, *S.* [*deka*, Gr.] a number consisting of ten.

DECADENCY, *S.* [*decadence*, Fr.] decay.

DECAGON, *S.* (from *deka*, Gr. ten, and *gonos*, Gr. a corner) in Geometry, a figure having ten sides.

DECALOGUE, *S.* [*deka-logos*, Gr.] the ten commandments given by God to Moses, now placed in the 20th chapter of Exodus.

To **DECAHP**, *V. N.* [*decamper*, Fr.] to shift a camp; to remove from one place to another.

DECAHPMENT, *S.* the act of moving from one place to another.

To **DECANT**, *V. A.* [*decanter*, Fr. *decanter*, Lat.] to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTATION, *S.* [Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECANTER, *S.* a bottle of white or transparent glass, used to contain liquors in.

To **DECAY**, *V. N.* [*dechoir*, Fr.] to lose of its value, substance, or perfection; to be gradually impaired; to consume gradually.

DECAY, *S.* a gradual loss of substance, value, or perfection. The effects of consumption or decline. Declension from profusity.

DECEASE, *S.* [*decessus*, Lat.] death; departure from life; loss of life.

To **DECEASE**, *V. N.* [*decesum*, Lat.] to die.

DECEIT, *S.* [*deceps*, Lat.] falsehood; a

fraud; cheat; artifice; stratagem. In Law, every subtle, wily shift or device, used to deceive, defraud, or impose on another.

DECEITFUL, *Adj.* full of fraud or artifice; not to be confided in, not sincere.

DECEITFUL, *Adj.* in a fraudulent, insincere manner.

DECEITFULNESS, *S.* the quality of imposing on a person to injure him.

DECEIVABLE, *Adj.* exposed to fraud or imposture; capable of leading a person into an error.

DECEIVABLENESS, *S.* the possibility of being imposed upon by false representations.

To **DECEIVE**, *V. A.* [*decevoir*, Fr.] to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint, to misrepresent.

DECEIVER, *S.* one who imposes on the credulity of another.

DECEMBER, *S.* (from *decem*, Lat. ten) the twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time; but formerly the tenth, as its name imports, the year then began in March.

DECEMPEDAL, *Adj.* [*decempedales*, Lat.] measuring ten feet.

DECENCE, **DECENCY**. [*decence*, Fr.] a method of address or action becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modesty. "Want of *decency* is want of sense." *Roscom*.

DECENNIAL, *Adj.* [*decennium*, Lat.] continuing, enduring the space of ten years.

DECENT, *Part.* [*decent*] becoming; fit, suitable, or proper. *Nest*.

DECENTLY, *Adv.* properly. Consistent with character, or the rules of good-breeding. Figuratively, modestly. With immodesty.

DECEPIBILITY, *S.* (from *deceps*, Lat.) liability to be imposed on. "The *deceps* of our decayed nature." *Glauc*.

DECEPTIBLE, *Adj.* liable to be deceived, or imposed on.

DECEPTION, *S.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] the act of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error; the state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake; a cheat; fraud; mistake, fallacy, or misrepresentation.

DECEPTIOUS, *Adj.* apt to impose upon, apt to deceive.

DECEPTORY, *Adj.* containing the means of leading a person into a mistake.

DECESSION, *S.* [*decessio*, Lat.] a departure.

To **DECHARM**, *V. A.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] to counter-act a charm. "He was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft." *Harvey*.

To **DECIDE**, *V. A.* [*decido*, Lat.] to put an end to a dispute, or event.

DECIDER, *S.* the person who decides or determines a quarrel, or cause.

DECIDUOUS, *Adj.* [*deciduus*] in botany, soon withering, not lasting the whole year.

DE-

DECIDUOUSNESS, *S.* aptness to fall. In Botany, the quality of withering every year.

DECIMAL, *Adj.* [*decimus*, *Lat.* the tenth] numbered, or increasing by tens. *Decimal arithmetic*, is that which computes by decimal fractions.

TO DECIMATE, *V. A.* [*decimatum*, *Lat.*] to tithe; to take the tenth part.

DECIMATION, *S.* the act of tithing; a selection of every tenth soldier by lot, for punishment, in a general mutiny.

TO DECIPHER, *V. A.* [*decipherer*, *Fr.*] to explain something written in ciphers. Figuratively, to describe, to unfold, to discover, to unravel. "To decipher a perplexed affair."

DECIPHERER, *S.* one who explains any thing written in ciphers; an explainer.

DECISION, *S.* the determination of a dispute or difference; the result of an event.

DECISIVE, *Adj.* having the power of determining, or settling a difference.

DECISIVELY, *Adv.* conclusively, so as to put an end to a dispute.

DECISIVENESS, *S.* the power of determining or settling any difference.

DECISORY, *Adj.* able to determine, or fix beyond dispute.

TO DECK, *V. A.* [*decken*, *Belg.*] to dress by way of ornament. "To deck with clouds th' uncoloured sky." *Par. Lost.* To adorn or embellish with dress.

DECK, *S.* [*decken*, *Dan.*] the floor of a ship.

DECKER, *S.* one who adorns or dresses; one who covers a table.

TO DECLAIM, *V. A.* [*declamer*, *Fr.*] to speak in a florid manner, like a rhetorician. To speak much against a thing; to run a thing down.

DECLAIMER, *S.* one who makes a florid speech in order to move the passions; an orator, or one who depreciates a person or thing.

DECLAMATION, *S.* [*declamatio*, *Lat.*] a florid discourse addressed to the passions. Figuratively, an ostentatious display of oratory.

DECLAMATOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] one who speaks or inveighs against a thing, or person. An orator. "This generous declamator." *Taylor*, No. 56.

DECLAMATORY, *Adj.* [*declamatoire*, *Fr.*] appealing to the passions; merely rhetorical flourish, oratorical.

DECLARATION, *S.* [*Fr.*] the discovery of a thing by words. Explanation. Affirmation. In Law, the laying out an action in any suit.

DECLARATIVE, *Adj.* explaining; making proclamation; expressive.

DECLARATORILY, *Adv.* in the form of a declaration; in a decretory form, expressly; opposed to promissively.

DECLARATORY, *Adj.* expressive; affirmative.

TO DECLARE, *V. A.* [*declaro*, *Lat.*] to explain, or render free from obscurity. To manifest. To publish, or proclaim.

DECLAREMENT, *S.* discovery; manifestation. "A declarement of very different parts." *Brown*.

DECLARER, *S.* one who publishes, proclaims or makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, *S.* [*declinaison*, *Fr.* *declinatio*, *Lat.*] a gradual decrease from a greater degree to a less. Descent, declination, or declivity. "The declension from the land from that place to the sea." *Burnet*. In Grammar, the variation of the last syllable of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

DECLINABLE, *Adj.* having a variety of endings according to the different relations it stands for.

DECLINATION, *S.* [*declinatio*, *Lat.*] descent; a change to a less perfect state. Decay. The act of bending down. "A declination of the head." An oblique direction. Variation from a fixed point; such as that of the needle from the north. In Astronomy, the distance of the sun, or a star from the equator. In Grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun.

DECLINATOR, **DECLINATORY**, *S.* an instrument used in dialling to determine the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes.

TO DECLINE, *V. N.* [*declino*, *Lat.* *decliner*, *Fr.*] to lean downwards. Figuratively, to go astray. To shun, refuse, or avoid to do a thing. To be impaired, to decay. To elude the force of an argument. To mention the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLINE, *S.* decay, owing to age, time, or disease.

DECLIVITY, *S.* [*declivitas*, *Lat.*] the gradual descent of an eminence, or hill.

DECLIVOUS, *Adj.* [*declivus*, *Lat.*] gradually descending from an eminence.

TO DECOCT, *V. A.* [*decoctum*, *Lat.*] to prepare for use by boiling. In Pharmacy, to boil in water, so as to draw out its virtue. To boil till it grows thick, or strong.

DECOCTIBLE, *Adj.* that which may be boiled, or decocted.

DECOCTION, *S.* [*decoctum*, *Lat.*] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the strained liquor, after it is boiled in water.

DECOCTURE, *S.* a preparation formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLATION, *S.* [*decollatio*, *Lat.*] the act of beheading. Figuratively, destruction. "He by decollation of all hope, annihilated his mercy." *Brown*.

DECOMPOSITE, *Adj.* [*decompositus*, *Lat.*] compounded a second time.

DECOM-

DECOMPOSITION, S. the act of compounding things, that have been compounded before.

TO DECOMPOUND, V. A. [*decompono*, Lat.] to compound a second time. To surmount by a second composition.

DECOMPOUND, Adj. composed of words or things, as already compounded. Compounded a second time.

DECORAMENT, S. [*from decoro*, Lat.] an embellishment or ornament. At Oxford, used for vinegar, mustard, salt, pepper, and other sauces, and the vessels which they are contained in.

TO DECORATE, V. A. [*decoratum*, Lat.] to set off, adorn, or embellish with ornaments.

DECORATION, S. an ornament, an embellishment.

DECORATOR, S. one who adorns, decorates, or embellishes.

DECOROUS, Adj. [*decorus*, Lat.] suitable, agreeable, becoming. "It is not so decorous, in respect of Con, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself." *Ray*.

TO DECORTICATE, V. A. [*decortico*, Lat.] to strip off the bark or husk. To peel.

DECORTICATION, S. the act of stripping a thing of its bark or husk.

DECO'UM, S. [Lat.] a behaviour suitable to the character of a person, consisting likewise of a due observance of the established rules of politeness.

TO DECOY, V. A. [*coy*, Belg. a cage] to lure or entice into a cage, or snare. Figuratively, to seduce.

DECOY, S. a place calculated to draw wild fowl into snares. Figuratively, allurements, temptation, a snare, alluding to the methods used by decoy-ducks to draw others of their species into a snare. "The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as decoys to ensnare others." *Cover* used of the Tongue. A decoy-duck, is one that is trained to allure or draw others into a snare.

TO DECREASE, V. N. [*decrefo*, Lat. *decrease*, Fr.] to become less either in length, weight, force, or bulk. To diminish. To make less.

DECREASE, S. the state of growing less; decay; the change made in the face of the moon from its full, till it return to full again.

TO DECREE, V. N. [*decretum*, Lat. *decree*, Fr.] to establish by law. To resolve. Actively, to dispose of a thing by law. To give judgment.

DECREE, S. [*decree*, Fr. *decreum*, Lat.] a law. The determination of a suit. A decision. In Canon Law, an ordinance established by the pope.

DECREMENT, S. [*decrementum*, Lat.]

the state of being reduced, or becoming less. The quantity lost by decay, or decrease.

DEC'REPIT, Adj. [*decrepitus*, Lat.] wasted, worn out, emaciated, and enfeebled by age.

TO DEC'REPITATE, V. A. [*decrepe*, Lat.] to calcine salts on the fire, till they cease to crackle.

DEC'REPITATION, S. the crackling noise made by salt, when over a fire in a crucible.

DEC'REPITNESS, **DEC'REPITUDE**, S. the weakness and feebleness attending old age.

DEC'RESCENT, Part. [*decrescens*, Lat.] becoming less. Decaying.

DEC'RETAL, Adj. [*decretum* Lat.] relating to a decree.

DEC'RETAL, S. a letter of the Pope, by which some point in the ecclesiastical law is solved. A book of decrees or laws. A collection of the Pope's decrees.

DEC'RETORY, Adj. judicial, final; decisive.

DEC'RUAL, the endeavouring to lessen the esteem of any thing. Censure; condemnation.

TO DEC'R'Y, V. A. [*decrio*, Fr.] to censure, blame, inveigh, or exclaim against a thing.

DECUM'BENCE, **DECUMBENCY**, S. [*decumbens*, *decumbis*, Lat.] the act or posture of lying down. "The ancient manner of decumbency." *Brown*.

DECUM'BITURE, S. the time a person takes to his bed in a disease.

DE'CUPL, Adj. [*decuplus*, Lat.] tenfold; repeated, or continued ten times.

DECURSION, S. [*decursum*, Lat.] the act of flowing down. "The decursion of waters."

DECURTA'TION, S. The act of shortening.

TO DECUS'SATE, V. A. [*decussatum*, Lat.] to intersect, to cross at right angles.

DECUS'SATION, S. the state of being crossed at right angles. The point in which two lines cross each other.

DEDENTITION, S. [*from de and dentitio*, Lat.] loss, or shedding of the teeth. "Dedentition or falling of teeth." *Brown*.

TO DEDICATE, V. A. [*dedicatum* Lat.] to devote or appropriate for divine uses. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a purpose. To inscribe to a patron. "Dedicated to lord Chatham."

DE'DICATE, Adj. [*dedicatus*, Lat.] devoted to a particular use.

DEDICATION, S. The act of consecrating some place or thing to divine uses. The address of an author to his patron, generally prefixed to his work.

DEDICATOR, S. one who ascribes or addresses a work to a patron.

DEDI-

DEDICATORY, Adj. belonging to, or in the style of a dedication.

DEDITION, S. [*deditio*, Lat.] a surrendering to an enemy.

To **DEDUCE**, V. A. [*deduco*, Lat.] to describe in a continual or connected series. To infer from certain propositions.

DEDUCEMENT, S. that which is understood or inferred from any premises.

DEDUCIBLE, Adj. to be inferred or known from principles laid down.

DEDUCIVE, inferring or concluding from principles already laid down.

To **DEDUCT**, V. A. [*deductum*, Lat.] to subtract, or take from.

DEDUCTION, S. a consequence or inference drawn. That which is subtracted, or taken away from any sum, number, quantity, &c.

DEDUCTIVE, Adj. that which may be deduced or inferred.

DEDUCTIVELY, Adv. by way of inference, or consequence.

DEED, S. [*deed*, Sax. *daed*, Belg.] an action, or thing done. An exploit. Written evidence of any legal act. Fact, reality, opposed to fiction, preceded by *very*. "So now in *very deed* I might behold." *Lee*.

DEEDLESS, Adj. unactive, idle; without doing any thing.

To **DEEM**, V. N. [Part. *deemed*, from *deem*, Sax.] to judge; to think; to imagine; to suppose; To determine on due consideration.

DEEM, S. [from the verb.] judgment, decision, sentence. "What wicked *deem* is this?" *Shak*.

DEEP, Adj. [*deep*, *despe*, Sax.] applied to situation, low, opposed to high. Below the surface, or measured from the surface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far. Far from the entrance. "Deep ambuhl'd in her silent den." *Dryd*. Not to be discovered at first sight; not obvious. "The sense lies deep." *Locke*. Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "A deep mathematician." Artful. Dark, applied to colours. Excessive. "Deep dithes." Grave, applied to sounds.

DEEP, S. [*diepte*, Belg.] the sea. "Deep night," the stillest part thereof; mid-night.

To **DEEPEN**, V. A. to sink a great way below the surface. Applied to colours; to make a shade darker. To add to the dolorfulness of a sound. "Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods." *Pope*.

DEEPLY, Adv. far below the surface. With great study and application. Sorrowfully, profoundly, when used with words expressing grief. Nearly black, applied to colours. Excessively, vastly, highly; "He had *deeply* offended both." *Bac*.

DEE'NESS, S. distance measured from the surface downwards.

DEER, S. [*deer*, Sax.] in natural history, a class of animals, the males of which

have their heads adorned with branching horns; when killed, their flesh is called venison, there are various species.

To **DEFACE**, V. A. [*deface*, F.] to destroy; to mutilate; to ruin; to disfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, S. the act of defacing or disfiguring. "The image of God is purity, and the *defacement*, sin." *Bac*.

DEFA'CKER, S. one who destroys, or defaces.

To **DEFA'LCATE**, S. [*defalquer*, Fr.] to cut, or lay off. To take away or abridge a person's salary. Generally applied to money affairs.

DE'FALCATION, S. diminution; abridgment; or deduction.

DE'FAMATION, S. the uttering of reproachful language with an intent to lessen another person's character.

DE'FAMATORY, Adj. tending to lessen the character of another. Tending to make a person infamous.

To **DE'FAME**, V. A. [from *de* and *fama*, Lat.] to utter words with an intent to lessen a man's reputation, or render him infamous.

DE'FAME, S. disgrace. Infamy.

DE'FAMER, S. one who asserts things injurious to the reputation of another. One who speaks against a thing or person.

DE'FAULT, S. [*default*, Fr.] omission. Neglect. Fault. Defect. Want. In Law, absence from court at the time, or on the day appointed.

To **DE'FAULT**, V. A. to fail; to forfeit, by breaking a contract.

DE'FEASANCE, S. [*defeasance*, Fr.] the act of rendering a contract void. In Law, a condition annexed to an act, which when performed by the contracting party, the act is made void. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained. A defeat, or conquest. The act of defeating or conquering. "After his foes *defeasance*." *F. Queen*.

DE'FEASIBLE, Adj. [*defaire*, Fr.] that which may be annulled, abrogated, or made void.

DEFE'AT, S. the overthrow of, an army or navy. An act of destruction; deprivation; murder. "Upon whose life a damn'd *defeat* was made." *Shak*. This last sense is seldom used.

To **DEFE'AT**, V. A. to beat or overcome an army; to frustrate, to disappoint.

To **DEFE'CAT**, V. A. [*defecare*, Lat.] to clear liquors from dregs. Figuratively, to clear or brighten truth from any thing which renders it obscure. To purify; to brighten.

DEFE'CAT, Adj. [*defecatus*, Lat.] clear, or purifying.

DEFE'CAT, S. the act of clearing or purifying.

DE'LECT, S. [*defectus*, Lat.] imperfection; failing; want; a mistake or error; a fault.

To DEFECT, V. N. [*defectum*, Lat.] to be deficient; to fall short off. "The enquiries of most *defected* by the way." *Brown*.

DEFECTIBILITY, S. a state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, Adj. imperfect; deficient; wanting.

DEFECTION, S. [*defectio*, Lat.] with failure; imperfection. A falling away; rebellion.

DEFECTIVE, Adj. [*defectivus*, Lat.] not adequate or suitable to the purpose for which it is designed; imperfect; inadequate to the rules, or standard for perfecting any work; faulty, blamable. *Defective* nouns, or verbs in grammar, are those without cases, numbers, persons, tenses, or moods.

DEFECTIVENESS, S. the state of being deficient in something. A state of imperfection.

DEFENCE, S. [*defensio*, Fr. *defensa*, Lat.] the method used to defend a person. Figuratively, guard, protection, security, resistance, vindication, or justification. In Fortification, any thing which serves to screen the soldiers or the place. Formerly, a prohibition, from *defensio*, Fr. "Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen." *Temple*.

DEFENCELESS, Adj. without any defence. Figuratively, unarmed, impotent, weak, unable to resist.

To DEFEND, V. A. [*defendo*, Lat.] to guard, to protect, to support, to secure, to forbid. "His taste of that *defended* fruit." *Par. Lost*. To vindicate, or justify.

DEFENDABLE, Adv. that which may be maintained or defended against attacks; that which may be vindicated or justified.

DEFENDANT, Adj. that which may defend or protect against the attack of an enemy.

DEFENDANT, S. he that endeavours to keep off an enemy. In Law, the person who is prosecuted or sued, or defends a suit.

DEFENDER, S. one who protects or defends against an enemy. Figuratively, one who answers the objections raised against doctrine. In Law, one who espouses the cause of one person against another, in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE, S. that which is made use of as a security or defence; guard.

DEFENSIBLE, Adj. that which may be defended. Figuratively, that which may be justified or vindicated.

DEFENSIVE, Adj. [*defensivus*, Fr.] proper for defence, opposed to *offensive*. In a state, posture, or condition, proper to ward off the blows of an enemy.

DEFENSIVE, S. means to secure from danger. Figuratively, a safe-guard; a state of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, Adv. so as to guard against the attacks of an enemy.

To DEFER, V. N. [*differe*, Lat.] to put off, to delay; to pay a regard, or respect to

another's opinion, seldom used in the verb. Actively, to withhold or delay the giving or performance of a thing expected; to refer or leave to the judgment of another. "The commissioners *deferred* the matter to the earl of Northumberland." *Bac*.

DEFERENCE, S. [Fr.] regard, respect, reverence, complaisance, submission.

DEFIANCE, S. [*diffi*, Fr.] a challenge upon a person to make good an accusation. Figuratively, a daring contemptuous challenge.

DEFICIENCE, DEFICIENCY, S. [*defectio*, Lat.] the want of something; an imperfection, failure, or defect.

DEFICIENT, Adj. [*deficiens*, Lat.] imperfect, defective.

DEFFER, S. a challenger; a contemner; one who dares or defies a person to make good a charge.

To DEFILE, V. A. to render a thing unclean, or impure. Figuratively, to pollute, or render either legally, or ritually impure; to commit any sin against the purity of the marriage bed, or the chastity of a virgin; to be guilty of any crime, that shall sully our character.

To DEFILE, V. N. [*defiler*, Fr.] to march or divide in files; applied to an army.

DEFILÉ, S. [*defile*, Fr.] a narrow pass, or passage, where only a few men can march abreast.

DEFILEMENT, S. that which renders a thing foul or polluted. Figuratively, that which corrupts the virtue of a person.

DEFTLER, S. one who pollutes the chastity of another; one who acts inconsistent with purity or chastity.

DEFINABLE, Adj. that which may be defined, or ascertained.

To DEFINE, V. A. [*definere*, Fr.] to explain a thing or word by the particular enumeration of its properties. In Law, to ascertain the property of a thing.

DEFINER, S. one who explains the nature of a thing, by enumerating and particularizing all its properties.

DEFINITION, S. [Fr. *definitio*, Lat.] an enumeration of all the simple ideas of words, in order to distinguish, ascertain, or explain its nature. A nominal definition is that which explains the signification of a word; a real definition, is an enumeration of the principal attributes of a thing.

DEFINITIVE, Adj. [*definitivus*, Lat.] express, positive, conclusive, decisive, free from any ambiguity or uncertainty.

DEFINITIVELY, Adv. in a positive, express, decisive, conclusive manner.

DEFLAGRATION, S. [*deflagratio*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the setting fire to a thing, which will burn till it is totally consumed.

To DEFLECT, V. N. [*deflecti*, Lat.] to turn aside from its true course; to bend from a straight line.

DEF

DEFLECTION, *S.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] the act of deviating from its proper course or direction.

DEFLEXURE, *S.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] a bending or inclining downwards; the state of a thing turned aside, or from its right direction.

DEFLOURATION, *S.* [Fr. *defloratus*, Lat.] the act of violating the chastity of a virgin.

To **DEFLOUR**, *V. A.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] to violate or pollute a virgin by acts of immorality. Figuratively, to destroy the beauty or excellence of a thing.

DEFLOURER, *S.* a ravisher; or one who violates the chastity or honour of a virgin.

DEFLUXION, *S.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing or falling down.

DEFLY, *Adv.* dimly; elegantly. "They dauncin defly." *Spens.*

DEFOEDATION, *S.* [*defodatus*, Lat.] the act of rendering foul or filthy. The corrupting of the sense of an author. "The defodation of so many parts by a bad printer." *Bentley.*

To **DEFORM**, *V. A.* [*deformo*, Lat.] to disfigure, or injure the beauty or shape of any thing. To render unseemly and disagreeable.

DEFORMATION, *S.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] the act of distorting or spoiling the shape of a thing, or making it ugly. The state of a thing which has been deprived of its beauty.

DEFORMEDLY, *Adv.* in an ugly ill-shaped manner.

DEFORMITY, *S.* [*deformatas*, Lat.] the state of a thing which has lost its beauty, or other quality, which rendered it pleasing to the sight. Figuratively, any irregularity. Dishonour; disgrace.

To **DEFAUD**, *V. A.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] to deprive a person of his property by some fraud, or trick; used with *of* before the thing lost by the cheat.

DEFRAUDER, *S.* one who deprives another by some trick, or false appearance.

To **DEFRAUD**, *V. A.* [*defraudo*, Fr.] to pay or repay the expences a person has been at on our account.

DEFRAUDER, *S.* one who pays or discharges an expence.

DEFRAIMENT, *S.* the payment of expences.

DEFTLY, *Adv.* in a neat, sprightly or skillful manner. "Deftly tune the reed." *Gay.*

DEFUNCT, *Adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] dead; expired, deceased.

DEFUNCT, *S.* a person who is dead.

DEFUNCTION, *S.* death, or decease.

To **DEFY**, *V. A.* [*despo*, Fr.] to challenge or dare a person to fight. To treat with disdain and contempt.

No, IX.

DEH

DEFFY, *S.* [*despo*, Fr.] a provocation, or challenge. "At this the challenger with fierce deffy." *Shakspeare.*

DEFFYER, *S.* a person who challenges another to fight. Figuratively, one who treats a person disdainfully.

DEGENERACY, *S.* [*degeneratio*, Lat.] the acting unworthy of one's ancestors. Figuratively, the quitting a life of godliness for one of impiety. Meanness, whereby a person loses all sense or thought of the dignity of his nature.

To **DEGENERATE**, *V. N.* [*degeneratum*, Lat.] to act inconsistent with the virtues of one's ancestors. To sink from a noble to a mean or base state. To grow wild, base, or lose its perfection, applied to vegetables.

DEGENERATE, *Adj.* [*degener*, Lat.] beneath the character of the merits and virtue of one's ancestors. Unworthy, corrupted; having lost its virtue or value.

DEGENERATENESS, *S.* corruption, depravity.

DEGENERATION, *S.* a deviation from the virtues of one's ancestors. A sinking from a state of excellence, to an inferior one. Figuratively, the thing which has changed the properties of its kind.

DEGENEROUS, *Adj.* [*degener*, Lat.] depraved, sunk from the virtue of one's ancestors. Base, mean, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, *Adv.* in a degenerate, base, or unworthy manner.

DEGRADATION, *S.* [Fr.] the depriving a man of any office or dignity. Figuratively, deprivation, or placing in a lower and meaner state.

To **DEGRADE**, *V. A.* [*degrader*, Fr.] to deprive a person of any post or dignity. Figuratively, to lessen or diminish the excellence or value of a thing.

DEGREE, *S.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.] station, quality, rank, condition, or dignity. Measure, proportion, or quantity. In Geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree, has been variously determined by different persons, in different times, but that of the French missionaries is the most exact. In Chemistry, a greater or less intenseness of heat. In Canon Law, an interval in kinship, from whence nearness of blood are computed. The different orders or classes of the angelic bodies. In the university, a dignity conferred on persons of a certain standing, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes.

By **DEGREE'S**, *Adv.* gradually; by little and little imperceptibly.

To **DEHORT**, *V. A.* [*dehorter*, Lat.] to dissuade a person not to do something.

DEHORTATION, *S.* a dissuasion. Argument, counsel, or advice, used to keep a person from doing any action.

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DEHORTA-

DEL

DEHOR'TATORY, Adj. belonging or relating to dissuasion.

DEHUR'TER, S. one who uses arguments to dissuade a person from any thing.

DE'ICIDE, S. [from *deus*, Lat. and *cardo*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a Deity, applied peculiarly to the death of our blessed Saviour.

To **DEJE'CT**, V. A. [*dejectum*, Lat.] to render sorrowful, or melancholly. Figuratively, to affect a person's countenance by grief.

DEJECTED, Part. [*dejectus*, Lat.] cast down; mournful, melancholy.

DEJECTEDLY, Adv. in a dull, sorrowful, grievous, or mournful manner.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, S. the state of a person who is cast down, and dejected.

DEJE'CTION, S. a lowness of spirits occasioned by some loss, disappointment, or approaching calamity. Loss or an impaired state. "Dejection of appetite." *Arbut.* The going to stool. "To provoke dejection." *Ray.*

DE'IFICATION, S. the act of worshipping a person as a God.

DEIFORM, Adj. [from *deus*, Lat. and *forma*, Lat.] of a God-like form.

To **DEIFY**, V. A. [*deifier*, Fr.] to make a God. To rank as one the deities or gods. Figuratively, to praise too much. To exalt to a great degree of adulation.

To **DEIGN**, V. N. [pronounced *dain*, from *deignere*, Fr.] to condescend, to vouchsafe to submit. Actively, to grant a favour, to permit. "We deign him burial of his men." *Shak.*

DEIGNING, S. a condescension, permission, compliance.

DEIPAROUS, Adj. [from *deus*, Lat. a god, and *paris*, Lat. to bring forth] the bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the blessed Virgin, the mother of our Saviour.

DEISM, S. [*deisme*, Fr.] the opinion of those who own the belief of a God, but deny his having ever given a revelation.

DEIST, S. [*deiste*, Fr.] one who believes the existence of God, but disbelieves all revelation in general.

DEISTICAL, Adj. the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DEIFY, S. [*deus*, Fr.] divinity. The nature and essence of God. An idol, an heathen god.

DELA'TION, S. the act of carrying, or conveying. "The delation of sounds." *Bacon.* An accusation, charge, or information.

DELA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an accuser, or informer.

To **DELAY**, V. A. [*delayor*, Fr.] to defer, or put off. To keep a person long in suspense. Figuratively, to irritate. Necessarily, to stop; to hinder.

DEL

DELA'Y, S. the act of deferring or putting off; a stay; a stop.

DELA'YER, S. one who defers or postpones a thing; a putter off.

DELECTABLE, Adj. [*delectabilis*, Lat.] affording or conveying pleasure either to the sight, ear, taste, or mind.

DELECTABLENESS, S. pleasantness, agreeableness.

DELECTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to afford pleasure, delight, or satisfaction.

DELECTATION, S. [*delectatio*, Lat.] pleasure; delight.

DE'LEGATE, V. A. [*delegatum*, supine of *delego*, Lat.] to send away. To send in the character of an ambassador. To intrust; or give a person authority to exercise a power; to communicate authority. In Law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE, S. [*delegatus*, Lat.] any person authorized to act for another. The court of Delegates, is that court wherein all causes of appeal by way of devolution from either of the arch-bishops, are decided.

DELEGATE, Adj. [*deplatus*, Lat.] deputed; or authorized to act for another.

DELEGA'TION, S. [*delegatio*, Lat.] the act of sending away; the assignment of a debt. In Law, an extraordinary commission given a judge to take cognizance of some cause, which would not otherwise come before him.

DELETERIOUS, Adj. [*deleterius*, Lat. *delexa*, Gr.] noxious, hurtful, deadly, fatal, applied to such things as are of a poisonous or pernicious nature.

DELE'TERY, Adj. [*deleterius*, Lat.] hurtful, destructive; deadly; poisonous. "Well stored with delatory medicines." *Hud.*

DELE'TION, S. [*deletio*, Lat.] destruction. "If there be a total deletion of every person." *Hale.*

DELF, DE'LF, [*delfen*, Sax. to dig] a mine, a quarry, or large cavity made by digging. "The delfs would be overflown." *Ray.* A delf of coal is that which lies in veins under ground. In Heraldry, one of the abatements in honour, being a square in the middle of an escutcheon, and is used to denote cowardice. Glazed earthen ware, poorly imitating china.

DELIBATION, S. [*delibatio*, Lat.] a taste; a smack. Figuratively, an essay, a trial.

To **DELIBERATE**, V. N. [*deliberatum*, Lat.] to think on, to consider, to hesitate.

DELIBERATE, Part. [*deliberatus*, Lat.] circumspect; discreet; wary; considerate. Figuratively, slow, tedious.

DELIBERATELY, Adv. circumspectly, warily, discretely.

DELIBERATENESS, S. circumspection. Coolness; caution, consideration.

DELIBER-

DELIBERATION, S. [*deliberatio*, Lat.] the act of considering or weighing things before the making a choice.

DELIBERATIVE, Adj. [*deliberativus*, Lat.] relating to consideration; or premeditation.

DELICACY, S. [*delicatezza*, Fr. of *delicacie*, Lat.] daintiness. Any thing which affects the senses with great pleasure. Elegant softness of form. Nicety, or accuracy. neatness. Politeness. Tenderneſs of conſtitution. A diſpoſition that cannot bear any exceſs.

DELICATE, Adj. [*delicat*, Fr.] fine, oppoſed to coarſe. Beautiful or pleaſing and delightful to the eye. Pleaſant to the taſte. Dainty in the choice of food. Chaſte, ſelect, polite. Soft, effeminate, or unfit for labour. Pure; free; ſerene, clear. "The air is delicate." *Shakeſp.*

DELICATELY, Adv. beautifully. Finely, oppoſed to coarſely. Daintily; luxuriously. "Eat not delicately or nicely." *Taylor*. Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, S. ſoftneſs; effeminacy.

DELICATES, S. niceties, rarities, delicious food.

DELICIOUS, Adj. [*delicieux*, Fr.] giving or conveying exquisite pleaſure to the ſenſes or the mind.

DELICIOUSLY, Adv. in an elegant, luxurious or rapturous manner.

DELICIOUSNESS, S. the quality of affording or conveying exquiſite pleaſure to the ſenſes.

DELIGATION, S. [*deligatio*, Lat.] the conſining the ſeveral parts of a thing together by binding.

DELIGHT, S. [*delecto*, Spao. *delice*, Fr.] that which affords pleaſure to the mind or the ſenſes.

To DELIGHT, V. A. [*delectar*, Lat. *dilectare*, Ital.] to take pleaſure in the enjoyment of a thing. To ſatisfy; to repeat any action with pleaſure, to communicate pleaſure; uſed with *in*. Nenterly, to be pleaſed, ſatisfied or contented.

DELIGHTFUL, Adj. that which affords or conveys pleaſure to the ſenſes or mind.

DELIGHTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, as to afford pleaſure, ſatisfaction, and delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, S. pleaſure, ſatisfaction, gratification, joy. The quality of communicating pleaſure.

DELIGHTSOME, Adj. affording great delight or pleaſure.

DELIGHTSOMELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to afford great delight or pleaſure.

To DELINEATE, V. A. [*delineatum*, Lat.] to draw the firſt ſketch; to deſign. To paint the reſemblance of a thing. Figuratively, to deſcribe accurately.

DELINEATION, S. the firſt draught or deſign of a thing. Figuratively, a deſcription.

DELINQUENCY, S. [*delinquentia*, Lat.] a failure. An omiſſion. A thing done wiſfully againſt any know law.

DELINQUENT, S. [*delinquens*, Lat.] one who has been guilty of ſome crime or fault. An offender. A criminal.

To DELIQUATE, V. N. [*deliquo*, Lat.] to melt. To diſſolve. To be diſſolved.

DELIQUATION, S. [*deliquatio*, Lat.] the act of melting or diſſolving. Figuratively, a ſolution, or the ſtate of a thing diſſolved.

DELQUITUM, S. [Lat.] in Chymiſtry, the act of diſtilling by fire.

DELIRIOUS, Adj. [*delirius*, Lat.] inſane; light-headed; raving from the violence of ſome diſorder. Figuratively, docting.

DELIRIUM, S. [Lat.] a kind of phrenſy or madneſs, cauſed often in fevers, by the too impetuous a motion of the blood.

To DELIVER, V. A. [*deliverer*, Fr.] to give or preſent a thing which was given for that purpoſe by another. To caſt off. To deliver from, to free from any danger.

To pronounce, to relate, to repeat. To bring into the world, uſed with *of*. Actively, to ſurrender, to put into a perſon's hands, or leave to his diſcretion. To deliver over, uſed with *down* or *over*, to tranſmit any tranſaction by means of writing. Joined to *up*, to ſurrender.

DELIVERANCE, S. [*deliverance*, Fr.] the act of giving or ſurrendering a thing. The act of freeing a perſon from captivity, or diſtreſs. The manner of proclaiming or ſpeaking. The act of producing or bringing children into the world.

DELIVERER, S. one who gives a thing into the hands of another. One who frees another from danger or captivity. One who pronounces or relates a thing.

DELIVERY, S. the act of ſurrendering a thing to another. A releaſe from bondage or diſtreſs. Speech, pronunciation. The bringing a ſetus or child from the womb.

DELL, S. [*dal*, Belg. ſee DELF] a pit, valley, or any hollow made in the ground. "Buſhy dell in this wild wood." *Par. Loſt*.

DELP, S. [from *delft*] a glazed kind of earthen ware.

DELUDABLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, deluded, or drawn aſide.

To DELUDE, V. A. [*deludo*, Lat.] to beguile; to deceive; ſeduce or impoſe on. Figuratively, to diſappoint.

DELUDER, S. one who deceives, impoſes on, beguiles, ſeduces, or deludes.

To DELVE, V. A. [*delen*, Belg.] to dig or open the ground. Figuratively, to ſound

found one's opinion, to fathom, to get to the bottom of an affair. "I cannot *delve* him to the root." *Shak.*

DE'LVÉR, S. a digger, or one who opens the ground with a spade, &c.

DE'LUGE, S. [Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.] a flood, or inundation of water covering the earth. Figuratively, the overflowing of a river. Any sudden, unforeseen, and irresistible calamity. Any corruption, or depravation, which spreads rapidly.

TO DE'LUGE, V. A. to drown or cover with water. To overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any calamity.

DE'LUSSION, S. [from *deluso*, Lat.] the act of deluding, or imposing on a person. Figuratively, a false appearance or illusion.

DE'LSIVE, Adj. [from *delusus*, Lat.] having the power to deceive, impose on, or delude.

DE'LSORY, Adj. [from *delusus*, Lat.] apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, S. [from *δῆμος*, Gr. and *αγω*, Gr.] the ringleader of a faction or tumult.

DEMA'ND, S. [from *demande*, Fr.] the asking of a thing with authority. Sometimes implying a necessity of granting in the person applied to. Enquiry after in order to buy. "The *demand*, for these my papers enters daily." *Spekt.* In Law, the asking or claiming what is due.

TO DEMA'ND, V. A. [from *demande*, Fr.] to claim; to ask for with authority; to ask.

DEMA'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be claimed or demanded as a due.

DEMA'NDANT, S. in Law, the person who is plaintiff in a real action.

DEMA'NDER, S. one who claims or asks with authority. Figuratively, a dun or one who asks or demands a debt.

TO DEME'AN, [from *demeinere*, Fr.] to behave. To lessen, or undervalue. To do any thing below one's character or rank in life.

DEME'ANOUR, S. [from *demeinere*, Fr.] behaviour, carriage, conduct.

DEME'ANS, S. [Plural] in Law, an estate which a man possesses in his own right.

DEME'RIE, S. [from *demeritis*, Fr.] the want of merit. Used formerly, instead of merit or defect. "My *demerits* may speak unbosoming." *Shak.*

TO DEME'RIE, V. A. [from *demeritis*, Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deserve blame.

DEME'RSION, S. [from *demerisio*, Lat.] the plunging under the water, or drowning. In Chemistry, the putting any thing into a dissolving liquid.

DEMI-CULVERIN, S. in Gunnery, is from four inches to four and three quarters bore, from ten feet, to ten feet and one third

long, and from two thousand to three thousand pound weight.

DEMI-GOD, S. one who was mortal by birth from one of his parents, but had a deity for the other; and was raised to cohabit with the deities on account of his exploits.

DEMI'SE, S. [from *demis*, Fr.] death, decease. Used chiefly in law writings.

TO DEMI'SE, V. A. [from *demis*, Fr.] bequest or dispose of by will. "My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands." *Swift.*

TO DEMI'T, V. A. [from *demitto*, Lat.] to depress, to hang or bend down; to let fall. "They presently *demit* and let fall the same." *Brown.*

DEMOCRACY, S. [from *δημοκρατία*, Gr.] form of government wherein the supreme power or authority is lodged in the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, Adj. belonging to that government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

TO DEMO'LISH, V. A. [from *demolir*, Fr.] to pull down, raze or destroy. Figuratively, to destroy reputation, or fame by remarks or criticism. "I expected the fabric of my book would, long since, have been *demolished*." *Tillot.*

DEMO'LISHER, S. one who destroys, demolishes, or pulls down.

DEMOLITION, S. the act of demolishing, or destroying; destruction.

DE'MON, S. [from *dæmon*, Lat.] a spirit. An evil spirit.

DEMONIAC, DEMONI'ACAL, Adj. devilish. Possessed or produced by the devil, or some evil spirit.

DEMONIAC, S. one possessed by the devil or some evil spirit.

DEMONI'AN, Adj. [from *dæmon*] devilish; belonging or relating to the devil. "Dæmoniac spirits." *Par. Lost.*

DEMONO'LOGY, S. [from *δαιμον*, Gr. and *λογία*] a discourse on the nature and practices of evil spirits.

DEMONSTRABLE, Adj. [from *demonstrabilis*, Lat.] that which may be proved beyond a contradiction.

TO DEMONSTRATE, V. A. [from *demonstratum*, Lat.] to prove in such a manner as to convince the most prejudiced; to prove by incontrovertible evidence.

DEMONSTRATION, S. [from *demonstratio*, Lat.] a clear and invincible proof of the truth of a proposition. The shewing the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of one or more proofs which have a constant, immutable and visible connection one with another. Figuratively, indubitable evidence or proof.

DEMONSTRATIVE, Adj. [from *demonstrativus*, Lat.] applied to such proofs as cannot be denied.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, Adv. evidently. Figuratively, clearly, plainly, certainly.

DEMON-

DEMONSTRATOR, S. one who proves by demonstration, one who explains a thing. A lecturer. "*Demonstrator of anatomy.*"

DEMULCENT, Part. [*demulcent*, Lat.] in Physic, softening, mollifying.

To **DEMUR**, V. N. [*demurer*, Fr.] to delay a process in law. To pause; to hesitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to suspend ones judgment. To doubt.

DEMUR, S. doubt. Hesitation. Suspense of judgment.

DEMURE, Adj. [*des mœurs*, Fr.] behaving in a sober, precise, or modest manner. Affectedly. Grave, or modest.

To **DEMURE**, V. N. [from the noun] to look precisely; to behave with affected modesty. "Your wife Octavia with her modest eyes—*demuring* upon me." *Shak.*

DEMURELY, Adv. in an affected, sober, precise, or modest manner.

DEMURENESS, S. affected modesty, sobriety or gravity. Preciseness.

DEMURRAGE, S. [*demurer*, Fr.] in Commerce, an allowance made by merchants and masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER, S. in Law, a kind of pause made in an action, for a court to take time to consider of some difficult point.

DEMY, S. [*demi*, Fr. of *demidium*, Lat.] a larger sized paper, the same as that on which this dictionary is printed.

DEN, S. [*den*, Sax. *denne*, Belg.] a cavern or hollow place under ground. The cave of a wild beast.

DENAY, S. denial, refusal. "My love can give no place, bide on *denay*." *Shak.*

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, thirty-nine miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, is bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Carnarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish sea. It contains six thousand four hundred houses, thirty-eight thousand four hundred inhabitants, fifty-seven parishes, and four market-towns. It has some good pastures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The air is good, but sharp, and the soil hilly, intermixed with fruitful valleys. Among the hills there are stones called Druid-stones, and small pillars, with inscriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

DENDROLOGY, S. [from *dendron*, Gr. and *logos*, Gr.] a Natural History of trees.

DENHAM, Sir *John*.—This elegant writer was the only Son of Sir *John Denham*, Knight, of Little Hoxley, who was, at the time of our Author's Birth, which happened in 1615, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom: In consequence of which our Author was born in Dublin; but was brought over from thence at two years old,

on the promotion of his Father to the Rank of a Baron of the Exchequer in England.

His grammatical Learning he received in London, and in Michaelmas Term 1631, was removed from thence to Oxford, where he was enter'd a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College; but instead of shewing any early Dawnings of that Genius which afterwards shone forth in him, he appear'd a slow dresting young Man, and one whose darling Passion was Gaming.—Here he continued for three Years, when, having pass'd his Examinations, and taken a Degree as Bachelor of Arts, he came to London, and enter'd himself at Lincoln's-Inn, where he applied pretty closely to the Study of the Law.—Yet his darling Vice was still predominant, and he frequently found himself stripped to his last Shilling, by which he so greatly displeas'd his Father, that he was oblig'd, in Appearance at least, to reform, for fear of being absolutely abandoned by him.—On his Death, however, being no longer restrained by parental Authority, he again gave Way to it, and being a Dupe to Sharpers, soon squander'd away several thousand Pounds.

In the latter end of 1641, however, to the Astonishment of every one, his Genius broke forth in a full blaze of Meridian brightness, in that justly celebrated and admir'd Tragedy the *Sophy*, and soon after shone out again in his Poem of *Cooper's Hill*.—In the same year he was prick'd for High Sheriff for the County of Sarry, and made govtor of Farnham Castle, for the King.—But being possess'd of no great Share of military Knowledge, he presently quitted that Post, and retired in his majesty at Oxford.

And now the grand rebellion being broke out in its full Force, he shew'd the warmest Attachment to the Royal Family, and in the course of their unhappy affairs, became of signal service to them.—In the year 1647, when the King had been deliver'd into the hands of the Army, he undertook, on the behalf of the queen mother, to gain access to his Majesty, which he found means to do by the Assistance of *Hugh Peters*.—On this occasion the King conversed with him in an unreserved manner, with regard to his affairs, and entrusting him with nine cyphers, commanded him to stay privately in London, in order to receive all his letters to and from his correspondents, all which were constantly decypher'd and undecypher'd by Mr. *Cowley*, at that time with the Queen mother in France. This trust he performed with great punctuality and safety for some time, till at length Mr. *Cowley's* hand being known, this affair was discovered, and Mr. *Denham* oblig'd to make his escape to France.—In 1648 he was sent ambassador, together with lord *Crofts*, to Poland, where he succeeded so well as to bring back ten thousand pounds for the King, levied

levied there on his Majesty's Scottish subjects.

About 1652 he return'd to England, and resided about a year at the Earl of Pembroke's at Wilton, having quite exhausted his own fortune, by his passion for gaming, and the expences he had been at during the civil war. —It does not clearly appear what became of him between that time and the restoration, though it is most probable he went over again to France, and resided there till King Charles II's return from St. Germain's to Jersey, when he was immediately appointed, without any solicitation, surveyor general of all his Majesty's buildings, and at the coronation of that Monarch made knight of the Bath.

On some discontent arising from a second marriage, he for a little Time lost his senses, but on his recovery, continued in great esteem at court for his poetical abilities, especially with the king, who was fond of poetry, and during his exile us'd frequently to give Mr. Deuham arguments to write on.

This ingenious gentleman died at an office he had built for himself near Whitehall, March 10, 1668, *Ætatis* 53. and was buried in Westminster Abbey, leaving behind him among the several works whereby his poetical fame stands established, only one dramatic piece, viz.

The Sophy, a tragedy.

As a poet we need only refer to the testimonials of many writers, particularly Dryden and Pope, in his favour.—As to his moral character, he has had no vice imputed to him but that of gaming, and although authors have been silent as to his Virtues, yet if we may judge from his works, he was a good-natur'd man and an easy companion; and from his actions it appears that he was one of strict honour and integrity, and in the day of danger and tumult of unshaken loyalty to the suffering interest of his sovereign.

DENIABLE, Adj. that which may be refused to be granted, or believed.

DENIAL, *S.* [from *deny*] refusal. The persisting in one's innocence. Abjuration, or renouncing.

DENIER, *S.* one who refuses to grant a favour or assent to a truth. One who will not acknowledge.

DENIGRATION, *S.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] the act of blackening.

DENIZATION, *S.* [from *denizen*] the act of enfranchising a stranger, by which means he enjoys the same privilege as a natural subject, such as the power of purchasing lands, &c.

DENIZEN, **DENYSON**, *S.* [*denazidyn*, Brit.] in Law, an alien enfranchised or made free; and thereby enabled to purchase and possess lands, to hold any office or dignity, &c.

To **DENIZEN**, *V. A.* to enfranchise; to

make free. Figuratively, to protect, encourage, or defend. "*Falshood is denizen'd.*"

Denne.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil a barren sand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and the lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand, and Fönen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburgh, and Delmonhorst. There is no considerable river, and the winter continues seven or eight months. In the summer the heat is very considerable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulse, but chiefly horses, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but since 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost most of their privileges, but by the weakness of their present king, who has been prevailed upon by the queen dowager to imprison the queen consort, and other steps equally ridiculous, it is imagined the state of Denmark is now at the eve of a revolution. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers. (or causes are soon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their shops are visited by the physicians once a-week, and all the perished drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000, but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000*l.* a-year, which arise from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deal-boards. Copenhagen is the capital town. *Len.* from 25. 25. to 30. 30. *lat.* from 54. 0. to 47. 30.

To **DENOMINATE**, *V. A.* [*denominatum*, Lat.] to name, to give a name or appellation to.

DENOMINATION, *S.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] a name given to a thing arising from some peculiar quality belonging to it.

DENOMINATIVE, Adj. that which gives or obtains a distinct or peculiar name or appellation.

DENOMINATOR, *S.* that which affixes a particular name or appellation to a thing. In Fractions, the number below the line, shewing the number of parts, which any integer is supposed to be divided into.

DENO-

DENOTATION, S. [*denotatio*, Lat.] the act of ascertaining that a particular thing belongs to a particular person.

To **DENOTE**, V. A. [*denoto*, Lat.] to point out; to mark; to be a sign of; to imply, or signify. "A quick pulse denotes a fever."

To **DENOUNCE**, V. A. [*denuncio*, Fr.] to declare or threaten by proclamation. Figuratively, in Law, to pass sentence.

DENOUNCEMENT, S. the act of proclaiming any threat, or sentence.

DENOUNCER, S. one who declares some menace, or impending sentence, or punishment.

DENSE, Adj. [*densus*, Lat.] close, compact, thick, containing much in a small compass. Having few or very small pores.

DENSITY, S. [*densitas*, Lat.] a property of bodies arising from the closeness of their particles, and the smallness of their pores. Thickness; solidity; compactness.

DENT, S. [Fr.] a notch, defect made by breaking a piece out of the edge of a thing. A mark made in the surface of a thing.

DENTAL, Adj. [*dentalis*, Lat.] belonging to the teeth. In Natural History, a small shell-fish.

DENTELLATED, Adj. in Botany, notched, jagged, formed like the teeth of a saw on the edges; named so by Miller.

DENTICULATED, Part. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] set with small jagged teeth.

DENTICULATION, S. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] in Natural History, set with small teeth, notched, or jagged.

DENTRIFICE, S. [from *dens*, Lat. and *face*, Lat.] in Medicine, a powder to cleanse or fasten the teeth.

DENTITION, S. [*dentitio*, Lat.] the act, or time of breeding teeth.

DENUDATION, S. the act of stripping naked. The act of freeing or divesting one's self from incumbrances.

To **DENUDE**, V. A. [*denudo*, Lat.] to make naked. Figuratively, to divest a thing of its natural covering. "Denude a vine-branch of its leaves." Ray. Seldom used, unless by technical writers.

DENUNCIATION, S. [*denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of publishing any menace; or threatening any punishment.

DENUNCIATOR, S. [from *denuncio*, Lat.] the person who threatens.

To **DENY**, V. A. [*denier*, Ft. *denego*, Lat.] to contradict an accusation, opposed to *confess*. To refuse a thing requested. To disown. To renounce. To disregard. Used in Scripture with the personal pronouns, to forego all prejudices, and advantages, that nothing may obstruct the work of grace, or hinder our growth in piety.

To **DEOBSTRUCT**, V. A. [*deobstruere*,

Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a passage.

DEOBSTRUENT, S. [*deobstruens*, Lat.] a medicine which, by its dissolving viscidities, opens the pores or passages of the human body.

DEODAND, S. [*deodandum*, Lat.] in Law, a thing devoted or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of a Christian's coming to a violent end, without the fault of a reasonable creature; thus, if a horse should strike its keeper and kill him, the horse is to be a *deodand*, i. e. forfeited, sold, and the money given to the poor.

To **DEOPPILATE**, V. A. [from *de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] to clear a passage from obstructions.

To **DEPAINT**, V. A. [*depeint*, Fr.] to form the resemblance of a thing by painting. To describe.

To **DEPART**, V. N. [*depart* from *departer*, Fr.] to go away from a place. Figuratively, to cease from practising a thing. To revolt; to quit; to leave, or apostatize; joined to *away* from. To perish; to be lost; used with *away*. To die. Actively, to quit, or leave a person or place.

DEPART, S. [*depart*, Fr.] the act of going away. Figuratively, death. "Tidings were brought me of your loss and his *depart*." Among refiners, a method of separating gold from silver, silver from copper, copper from iron, iron from calaminaris, and calaminaris from fixed nitre by means of aqua fortis. The silver and gold are at first incorporated together in a crucible by means of fire, then cast into cold water; afterwards the particles thus produced are put into a stone vessel with aqua fortis over a fire for an hour, after which the gold will be found precipitated in a calx, to the bottom of the vessel, and the silver will be imbibed by the aqua fortis; this silver may again be precipitated in the same manner, by adding water to the aqua fortis in which the gold was precipitated, and adding a piece of copper, which will be dissolved in the same manner as the silver was, and the silver will then be found precipitated in the same manner as the gold was at the first experiment.

DEPARTER, S. a refiner, one who purifies metals by aqua fortis, &c. one who departs.

DEPARTMENT, S. [*departement*, Fr.] a peculiar province, lot, or employment.

DEPARTURE, S. [from *depart*] the act of going from a person or place. Death; the act of forsaking, or quitting.

To **DEPASTORE**, V. A. [*depastus* from *depastor*, Lat.] to graze, to eat up. "Removing to fresh land, as they have depastured the former." Spencer.

To **DEPAUPERATE**, V. A. [*depauperatum*] to make poor, or barren; to impoverish liquors.

To DEPEND, V. N. [*dependere*, Lat.] to hang. To proceed from. To be subject to the will of another. To be supported by another. To be in suspense, or undetermined. To depend upon; to confide in, rely on.

DEPENDANCE, S. [Fr.] something hanging from another. Relation, or connexion of one thing to another. The state of being subject to, or at the disposal of another. Figuratively, the things or persons which are subject to, and at the disposal of another. Reliance, trust, confidence.

DEPENDANT, Adj. [Fr.] subject to, or in the disposal of another.

DEPENDANT, S. [Fr.] one who is subject to, at the disposal of, or maintained by another.

DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY, S. [this word with many others of the same ending, are indifferently written, with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*] one who is subject to the will of another. That which is subordinate to, or appendant to another. Connexion or a series, having a mutual relation to each other. Figuratively, trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, Adj. [*dependens*, Lat. this, and other words of the same ending, are written either *ent* or *ent*] hanging down.

DEPENDENT, S. indebted to another for protection, safety, or support.

DEPENDER, S. a person who confides in another.

To DEPICT, V. A. [*depictum*, Lat.] to paint the likeness of any thing. Figuratively, to convey the idea of a person or thing by an accurate or elegant description thereof.

DEPILOUS, Adj. [see DEPILATORY] without hair or fur. "Corticated and depilous." *Brown*.

DEPLETION, S. [*depletus* of *depleo*, Lat.] in Physic, the act of emptying. "Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself." *Arbutb*.

DEPLOYABLE, Adj. [*deploro*, Lat.] that which causes or produces sorrow. Figuratively, used to increase the signification of a word, implying sometimes *very great*, despicable or contemptible. "Deplorable nonsense." "I have a most deplorable hand."

DEPLOYABLENESS, S. the state of being an object of grief, or wretchedness.

DEPLOYABLY, Adv. lamentably; miserably; sorrowfully.

DEPLOYATE, Adj. [*deploratus*, Lat.] wretched, occasioning sorrow; lamentable. "The case or thing is then most deplorable, when reward goes over to the wrong side." *L'Estrange*.

To DEPLOYRE, V. A. [*deploro*, Lat.] to lament, or mourn for any calamity, or misfortune.

DEPLOYER, S. one who laments, or grieves.

DEPLUMATION, S. [*deplumatio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers.

DEPONENT, S. [*deponens*, Lat.] one who gives evidence or testimony in a court of justice; an evidence, or witness. In Grammar, those verbs which have an active signification, though they have no active voice.

To DEPOPULATE, V. N. [*depopulatus*, Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waste a country, to make desolate.

DEPOPULATION, S. the act of rendering a country waste, desolate, or uninhabited.

DEPOPULATOR, S. one who destroys the inhabitants of a country. A destroyer.

To DEPORT, V. A. [*deporter*, Fr.] to carry, or behave, "deport himself in the most graceful manner."

DEPORT, S. demeanour; behaviour. Carriage. See DEPORTMENT.

DEPARTMENT, S. [*department*, Fr.] conduct, demeanour; behaviour, carriage.

To DEPOSE, V. A. [*depositum*, Lat.] to lay down, used with *upon*. To deprive a person of a post, or dignity. To give testimony on oath in a court of justice.

DEPOSITARY, S. [*depositaire*, Fr.] one who is intrusted with the care of a thing.

To DEPOSITE, V. A. [*depositum*, Lat.] to lay up. To give as a pledge or security. To place at interest.

DEPOSITE, S. [*depositum*, Lat.] any thing committed to the care or charge of another, generally applied to things of value. A pledge, a pawn, or security. The state of a thing pledged. "And have now put in *deposits*." *Bacon*.

DEPOSITION, S. the act of giving testimony in a court on oath. The act of de-throning a prince.

DEPOSITORY, S. the place where things which are entrusted with a person, are laid up.

DEPRAVATION, S. [*depravatio*, Lat.] the act of spoiling, corrupting or rendering a thing less perfect, or valuable. The state of a thing which hath lost any good quality or virtue. Figuratively, defamation whereby the esteem of a person or thing is destroyed. "Without a theme for *depravation*." *Shak*.

To DEPRAVE, V. A. [*depravo*, Lat.] to corrupt, to spoil, to seduce from goodness; to adulterate.

DEPRAVEMENT, S. that which renders a thing vicious or bad.

DEPRAVER, S. one who corrupts or makes bad.

DEPRAVITY, S. corruption; a change from good to bad, or from virtue to vice.

To DEPRECATE, V. N. [*deprecatus*, of *deprecor*, Lat.] to pray for the averting some punishment; to ask pardon for a crime.

To request with importunity and humility. Actively, to pray for mercy, or to avert punishment.

DEPRECA'TION, *S.* [*deprecatio*] a begging pardon, or prayer for the averting some imminent punishment.

DEPRECATIVE, DE'PRECATORY, *Adj.* used as an apology; excuse, or means of averting some mischief.

DEPRECA'TOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] one who sues or intercedes for another. An intercessor. One who apologizes for another, in order to excuse him from punishment.

To DEPRE'CATE, *V. A.* [*de* and *pre-ium*, *Lat.* a price] to speak meanly of a thing. To under-value, to under-rate.

To DE'PREDATE, *V. A.* [*depredatus*, *Lat.*] to rob, plunder, or pillage. To seize. To consume, or destroy. "Let's subject to be consumed and depredated by the spirits." *Bac.*

DEPREDA'TION, *S.* [*depredatio*] the act of spoiling, robbing, or seizing on as plunder. Waste, destruction.

DEPREDA'TOR, *S.* [*depredator*, *Lat.*] a robber, a spoiler. A devourer, a destroyer, or consumer.

DEPREHENSIBLE, *Adj.* [from *deprehen-sus*, *Lat.*] that which may be detected, apprehended, discovered, or understood.

DEPREHENSION, *S.* [*deprehen-sio*, *Lat.*] detection; a discovery.

To DE'PRESS, *V. A.* [*depressum*, *Lat.*] to press down, to look downwards. "Raising, or depressing the eyes or otherwise moving it." *Newt. Opt.* To abase, or deject, applied to the mind.

DEPRESSION, *S.* [*depressio*, *Lat.*] the act of pressing down. The sinking in of a surface. Figuratively, degradation, abasement, or humbling. Depression, in Algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to their lowest terms by division. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the horizon, measured from the horizon downwards. In Geography, the depression of the pole, is the travelling so much from the pole, nearer to the horizon. Depression of the sensible horizon, is its sinking so much below the real horizontal plane, owing either to the variation of the atmosphere, or the different situation of an observer's eye, above the surface of the sea.

DEPRE'S-OR, *S.* [*Lat.*] one that presses down; an oppressor.

DEPRIVATION, *S.* [from *de* and *privatus*, *Lat.*] the act of taking away a quality or existence of a thing. In Law, the deposing or taking away the preferment of a clergyman for some crime.

To DEPRIVE, *V. A.* [from *de* and *privatus*, *Lat.*] to take away that which is enjoyed by another. In Law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice.

DE'PTH, *S.* [See DEEP, *dep.* Belg.] the measure of a thing, from the surface downwards. Quantity of water opposed to a *shoal*.

No. LX.

The sea, the abyss. Figuratively, the middle of a season, or night. "The *depth* of winter." Profoundness, difficulty, obscurity, applied to learning.

To DE'PTHEN, *V. A.* [*deepen*, Belg.] to make deep.

DEPU'LSION, *S.* [*depullsio*, *Lat.*] the act of beating, or driving away.

DEPU'LSORY, *Adj.* [*depullsio*, *Lat.*] thrusting or driving away.

To DE'PURATE, *V. A.* [*depurar*, Fr.] to purify, to cleanse from any impurities.

DE'PURATE, *Adj.* [from the verb] cleansed from dregs or foulness. Figuratively, pure, not tainted, or corrupted.

DEPURA'TION, *S.* [*depuratio*, *Lat.*] the act of extracting the impure or foul part of any thing. In Surgery, the cleansing a wound.

To DEPU'RE, *V. A.* [*depurar*, Fr.] to cleanse from dregs, or filth. To purge or cleanse from any noxious qualities.

DEPUTA'TION, *S.* [Fr.] the sending some persons selected out of a body, to treat of matters in their behalf or name. The commission of treating in behalf of others.

To DE'PUTE, *V. A.* [*deputer*, Fr.] to send with a special commission; to select one or more persons to negotiate a public or private affair.

DE'PUTY, *S.* [*deputé*, Fr.] one that is commissioned or deputed to transact an affair for another. A vice-gerent. Any one who transacts business for another. An officer of a ward, chosen by the alderman, from the body of common council of that ward, to transact business relating to it in his absence. In Law, any person who exercises an office in right of another.

To DERA'CINATE, *V. A.* [*deraciner*] to pluck up by the roots; to abolish or extirpate. "The curter rusts—which should deracinate savagery." *Shak.*

DERA'Y, *V. A.* [*deranger*, *derayer*, Fr.] a confusion, tumult, disorder, movement.

DERELICTION, *S.* [*derelictio*, *Lat.*] the utter forsaking a person.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 25, which is a meeting for cheese; on Wednesday in the Lent-justice-week for horses, now almost neglected; Friday in Easter-week for horned cattle; first Friday in May, Friday in Whitson week, and July 25 for horned cattle; September 27 for cheese; first Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and a small brook runs through the town, under several bridges. It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five parish churches, whereof All-Saints is the chief, whose tower-people is as high as most in the nation. The shire-hall is a stone building, where the assizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and

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sends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a mill erected here, of a great length, by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and other offices, but is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, 24 N. W. of Leicester, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handsome buildings. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 57.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, is bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 27,440 houses, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 parishes, and 11 market towns. The air in general is pretty good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony, but in the S. there is some very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-stones, besides what is common to other counties. The Peak country is taken notice of for several caves, and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are, the Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent. In some place they have a manufactory of knit stockings.

DERHAM, [William] a most excellent Christian philosopher and divine, was born at Stewton near Worcester in 1657. In 1675 he was entered at trinity college Oxon, where his tutor was the learned Dr. Willes, father of the late lord chief justice of the common pleas. In 1678-9 he took his bachelor's degree, by which time he had so distinguished himself by his learning, and other eminent qualifications, that Dr. R. Bathurst, then president of trinity college, earnestly recommended him to Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, by whose interest he was, when he entered into holy orders in 1681, made chaplain to the lady Dowager Grey of Warke: In 1689 he was presented by Mrs. Jane Bray, to the rectory of Uppminster in Essex, worth 200l. per ann. and not more than 15 miles from London. His proximity to the metropolis was subservient to the highest purposes of a scholar and a divine, and his retirement was employed in studying both the volumes of his creator, the scriptures, and the book of nature. As a natural historian, no person ever made a greater figure; but as his studies in this branch had always the honour of God, the promotion of religion, and the good of mankind for their guide, he richly deserved all the honours which they prepared for him, and the notice taken of him by the Royal Society, the archbishop of Canterbury, his late majesty, and the university of Oxford, who presented

him with his doctor's degree, were rather so many evidences of his merit, than marks of honour. While true, masculine and rational piety, unspotted reputation, or extensive learning, have any advocates, this gentleman's name must be held in veneration. As his private life was no less beneficial than his writings, as he was not only the teacher, but the example of his parishioners; and as he was not only a physician to their souls, but their bodies likewise, he deserves no less praise as a man, than as an author; and as an author his Physico Theology, Astro Theology, and curious pieces in the Philosophical Transactions, will show, that he is, in that character, inferior to none.

To **DERIDE**, V. A. to laugh at, mock, ridicule, or turn to scorn.

DERIDDER, S. one who makes a mock, or ridicules a thing or person.

DERISION, S. the act of ridiculing, mocking, or deriding. The object of ridicule.

DERISIVE, Adj. ridiculing, mocking.

DERISORY, Adj. [derisorius, Lat.] mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, Adj. that which may be communicated from one to another.

DERIVATION, S. [derivatio, Lat.] the draining water from its source. In Grammar, the tracing a word from its original. In genealogy, descent. Figuratively, the tracing any thing from its source.

DERIVATIVE, Adj. [derivativus, Lat.] derived from another.

DERIVATIVE, S. the thing or word which is derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, Adv. after a derivative manner, from another, not originally.

To **DERIVE**, V. A. [deriver, Fr. derive, Lat.] to let out water, or to turn its course. Figuratively, to divide or separate. To trace from its original or source. To communicate as a cause to an effect. To descend to a person, or to communicate by descent of blood. In Grammar, to trace a word from its origin; to proceed, or descend from.

DERIVER, S. one who partakes of, or derives a thing by descent, pedigree, or communication.

To **DEROGATE**, V. A. [derogatum, supplet of derogo, Lat.] to act contrary or inconsistent with the dignity of a family; to degenerate; to undervalue, or lessen the esteem of a thing.

DEROGATE, Adj. [derogatus, Lat.] de-degenerated, depraved, lessened in value or fertility. "And from her derogate body." Shak.

DEROGATION, S. [derogatio, Lat.] an act done contrary to law, by which means its force and value is lessened. The act of disparaging a thing. Used with to, and sometimes, though not so properly, with from.

DEROGATIVE, Adj. lessening the value of a person or thing.

DEROGATORILY, Adv. in such a manner as to lessen the value of a thing, or the reputation of a person.

DEROGATORY, Adj. [*derogatorius*, Lat.] that which lessens the value of a thing.

DER'VIS, or **DER'WISE**, S. [from *درویش*, Pers.] a kind of monks among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life.

DESCANT, S. [accented on both the first and last syllables, by Shakespeare, in different parts of his works, and by Milton, on the first syllable, from *dis canto*, Ital.] a song or tune composed in parts. Figuratively, a discourse or treatise. In Music, the art of composing several parts.

To **DESCANT**, V. N. [from the noun] to sing in parts. In Music, to compose in *descant*. Figuratively, to criticize minutely and find fault with the actions of another; to censure.

To **DESCEND**, V. A. [*descendere*, Fr. *descendo*, Lat.] to come or go to a lower place. To go gradually downwards; to sink; to invade an enemy's country; to proceed to the next heir; to change a discourse from a general view, to a more minute and particular one. Actively, to walk or roll downwards.

DESCENDANT, S. [Fr. *descendant*, Lat.] the offspring or posterity of a person.

DESCENDENT, Part. [*descendens*, Lat.] It is the general custom to write the substantive as if derived from the French, and the participle as if derived from the Latin] moving from a higher to a lower situation; sinking; proceeding, as from an ancestor, or from a cause. In Astronomy, it is divided into right or oblique. Right descension is a point or arch of the equator, which descends with a star, or sign, in a right sphere. Oblique descension, is that which descends in an oblique sphere.

DESCENT, S. [*descende*, Fr. *descensus*, Lat.] the act of passing to a lower place; a slope or sloping situation. "The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a descent." *Woodes*. Invasion on an enemy's country; birth, extraction. Lineal descent, is that which is conveyed down in a right line from the grand-father to the father, from the father to the sons; &c. Collateral descent, is that which springs out of the side of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c.

To **DESCRIBE**, V. A. [*describere*, Lat.] in Painting, to form or paint the resemblance of a thing. In Logic, to convey an idea of a thing. In Geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to delineate, or convey some notion of a thing by words.

DESCRIBER, S. a person who relates a matter of fact; a battle, &c.

DESCRIBE, S. [from *descriere*] one who sees, discovers, or describes a thing at a distance.

DESCRIPTION, S. [*descriptio*, Lat.] the act of conveying the idea of a person or thing. In Logic, a collection of the most

remarkable properties of a thing; the qualities expressed in representing a thing.

To **DESCRY**, V. A. [*descriere*, Fr.] in its primary sense it implied the giving notice, by calling out, on the sudden discovery or sight of a thing or person. In its secondary sense, the other being obsolete, it implies, to reconnoitre, to examine or view at a distance; to discover, or discern.

DESCRY, S. discovery, or the thing discovered.

To **DESECRATE**, V. A. [*desecratum*, from *desecro*, Lat.] to convert a thing to an use different from that to which it was originally consecrated.

DESCERATION, S. the converting of a thing consecrated, to some common use.

DESERT, S. [*desertum*, Lat.] a waste uninhabited place; a solitude; a place at some distance from any city.

DESERT, Adj. [*desertum*, Lat.] wild, waste, uncultivated, uninhabited, solitary.

To **DESERT**, V. A. [*deserere*, Fr.] to quit, to leave, to forsake; to abandon a person who has a reliance on one. To run away from an army or company, applied to soldiers.

DESERT, S. [*desertum*, Fr.] the last course of an entertainment; consisting in fruits or sweetmeats. Also, the fruits or sweetmeats of which compose the last course.

DESERT, S. the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a person considered. A claim to praise or reward. Excellence, or virtue. Degree of merit.

DESERTER, S. [*desertus*, Lat.] one who leaves or abandons a person. One who abandons, quits or leaves his post, or the army or navy to which he belongs.

DESERTATION, S. the act of abandoning a person, cause, post, or place in an army. In Divinity, a persuasion, that a person is abandoned by divine grace or mercy.

DESER'TLESS, Adj. without merit; without those qualifications which render a person a proper object of approbation and reward.

To **DESERVE**, V. A. [*deservire*, Fr.] to be an object of reward or punishment, on account of one's actions. To be a proper object of reward.

DESERVEDLY, Adj. according to a person's merits, whether good or ill.

DESERVER, S. a man who is an object either of approbation and reward. This and other words of the same derivation, are most properly used in a good sense, or that which implies merit.

DESHABILLE, S. [Fr.] an undress. Not dressed in a proper manner for receiving company. "He is in *deshabille*."

DESICCANT, Part. [*desiccans*, Lat.] in Medicine, such applications as dry up the humours.

To **DESICCATE**, V. A. [*desiccatum*, Lat.] to dry up.

DESICCATION, S. the act of drying up.

DESICCATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of drying up moisture.

To **DESIGN**, V. A. [*designer*, Fr. *designe*, Lat.] to purpose or intend to mean. To form for a particular purpose, used with *for*. To intend or set apart to a certain use or end. To plan, project, or contrive. To sketch the plan of a work, or the out-lines of a picture.

DESIGN, S. an intention, purpose, a meaning. A plan. A scheme, formed for the prejudice of another. The plan of a painting, poem, books, building, &c.

DESIGNABLE, Adj. that which can be described, or expressed.

DESIGNATION, S. [*designatio*, Lat.] appointment, direction, import or signification. Intention.

DESIGNEDLY, Adv. purposely. In a manner agreeable to the intention, not accidentally.

DESIGNER, S. one who contrives some thing ill. A person who invents a draught, or original, in painting.

DESIGNING, Part. contriving, or meditating, something amiss, or prejudicial.

DESIGNLESS, Adj. without intending; without meaning; without any bad intention.

DESIGNMENT, S. an intended expedition against an enemy. A plot. The sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, Adj. an object of desire, delight or longing.

To **DESIRE**, V. A. [*desirer*, Fr.] to wish for some absent good. To appear to long for, or covet a thing. "A desiring look." *Dryd.* To ask, to entreat.

DESIROUS, Adj. full of longing; wishing; coveting.

DESIROUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to covet, something is solicited.

To **DESIST**, V. N. [*desisto*, Lat.] to cease from a thing which is begun. To stop, used with *from*.

DESISTANCE, S. the act of stopping or ceasing.

DESISTIVE, Adj. [*desitus* of *desino*, Lat.] ending or conclusive.

DESK, S. [*desch*, Belg.] a sloping board or table, used by writers or readers.

DESOLATE, Adj. [*desolatus*, Lat.] uninhabited, laid waste. Solitary.

To **DESOLATE**, V. A. [*desolatus*, Lat.] to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make solitary.

DESOLATELY, Adv. in an unfrequented desolate manner.

DESOLATION, S. the act of making a place waste, or uninhabited. Figuratively, melancholy or grief. A place wasted and forsaken. "How is Babylon become a desolation?" *Jer.* i. 23.

DESPAIR, S. [*desespoir*, Fr.] loss of hope. That which deprives a person of

hope. A Passion excited by imagining that the object or subject of desire is not to be attained. In Divinity, loss of confidence or reliance on the divine mercy.

To **DESPAIR**, V. N. [*despero*, Lat. *desesperer*, Fr.] to give a thing over as unattainable. To cease to hope, used with *of*.

DESPAIRER, S. one who is without hope, one who ceases to hope.

DESPAIRFUL, Adj. without hope; deep in despair. "That sweet but sour despairful care." *Shelley*.

DESPAIRINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be without hope.

DESPATCH, S. quickness or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct, management. "You shall put—this night's great business into my despatch." *Shak.* A message or messenger sent in haste; an express, "despatches were sent away."

DESPERATE, Adj. [*desperatus*, Lat.] without hope, without any regard to safety, arising from despair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or surmounted. Mad, furious with despair. Sometimes used for persons habituated to something bad. "Mere desperate fots." *Pope*. Violent, applied to things, "Desperate remedies."

DESPERATELY, Adv. in a manner of a persons grown furious by despair. Madly, in a very great degree.

DESPERATENESS, S. madness, fury, rage.

DESPERATION, S. a state void of all manner of hope.

DESPICABLE, Adj. [*despicabilis*, Lat.] deserving contempt, mean, base, and vile, applied both to persons and things.

DESPICABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing or person contemptible.

DESPICABLY, Adv. in a mean, sordid, vile, contemptible, or base manner.

DESPICABLE, Adj. deserving of contempt on account of its worthlessness, applied both to persons or things. "The most despicable thing in the world." *Arbuth.*

To **DESPISE**, V. A. [*despiser*, old Fr. *despicio*, Lat.] to scorn or contemn, with some degree of disdain, on account of its worthlessness, meanness. To disregard.

DESPISER, S. one who regards a thing with scorn or contempt.

DESPITE, S. [*despite*, Fr. *dispetto*, Ital.] malice, anger, defiance. "In despite of heat by day." *Blackm.* An act of malice, or resentment; something done to counteract the designs of another, through malice, revenge, or resentment.

To **DESPITE**, V. N. to counter-act or frustrate the designs of another, through a principle of malice or resentment.

DESPITEFUL, Adj. full of malice or spleen, acting contrary to the designs of another, purely to make him unhappy. Malignant.

DESPITEFULNESS, *S.* malice, or an endeavour to make a person miserable through malice, and resentment.

To **DESPOIL**, *V. A.* [*despoiller*, Fr.] to deprive a person of what he possesses by some act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a person of some post, employment, or honour. Used with *of*, before the thing taken away.

DESPOILATION, *S.* the act of depriving a person of something he possesses.

To **DESPOND**, *V. A.* [*despondere*, Lat.] to become melancholy, through a persuasion that something to be done is impossible. In Divinity to despair of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, *S.* the state of a person who imagines a thing desired to be done is impossible.

DESPONDENT, *Adj.* [*despondens*, Lat.] without any hopes of attaining what is ardently desired.

DESPOT, *S.* [*despotes*, Gr.] a despotic, absolute, uncontrollable prince.

DESPOTIC, **DESPOTICAL**, *Adj.* of unlimited absolute power.

DESPOTICALNESS, *S.* the quality of exercising authority, without any restraint.

DESPOTISM, *S.* [*despotisme*, Fr.] absolute power, applied to those governments, wherein the power of the prince is absolute, unlimited or arbitrary.

To **DESPUMATE**, *V. A.* [*despumatum*, Lat.] to skim the froth off.

DESSE'RT, *S.* [*deserte*, Fr.] the last course of an entertainment, consisting of fruits and sweetmeats. See also **DESERT**.

To **DESTINATE**, *V. A.* [*destinatum*, Lat.] to design for any particular purpose or end. "Birds are *destinated* to fly." *Ray*

DESTINATION, *S.* the purpose or ultimate end for which any thing is designed.

To **DESTINE**, *V. A.* [*desino*, Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any end or purpose. To devote, or doom to punishment or misery. To fix or determine unalterably.

DESTINY, *S.* [*destinie*, Fr.] in mythology, fate or the power who determines the lot of mortals. The order of second causes fixed by some unalterable decree. Doom; fortune.

DESTITUTE, *Adj.* [*destitutus*, Lat.] deprived of; in want of; forsaken by.

DESTITUTION, *S.* [from *destitute*] want; defect; deprivation; deficiency.

To **DESTROY**, *V. A.* [*destruire*, Fr. *destruo*, Lat.] to demolish. To kill. To make desolate. To ruin, to put an end to, reduced to nothing, or deprive a thing of its present qualities.

DESTROYER, *S.* one who lays a town waste. One who deprives of life. One who defaces a thing.

DESTRUCTIBLE, *Adj.* [*destruibile*, Lat.] possible or liable to be destroyed, defaced or demolished.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, *S.* possibility of being destroyed.

DESTRUCTION, *S.* [*destructio*, Lat.] the act of ruining, destroying, or demolishing. Murder. The state of a thing ruined, demolished, or destroyed. In Divinity, a state wherein a person is cut off from all hopes of divine mercy, sometimes termed eternal death, or a state of eternal torment.

DESTRUCTIVE, *S.* [*destruivus*, low Lat.] that which demolishes, destroys or lays waste. Used with *to*.

DESTRUCTIVELY, *Adv.* so as to destroy, demolish, or ruin both persons and things.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, *S.* the quality which destroys, ruins, or demolishes.

DESTRUCTOR, *S.* a consumer, a demolisher, a destroyer.

DESULTORY, **DESULTORIOUS**, *Adj.* [*desultorius*, Lat.] unfixed; unsettled; removing from one thing or idea to another, as it were by leaps without any connection or method.

To **DETA'CH**, *V. A.* [*deta'cher*, Fr.] to separate something, which was joined before. To send out or draw off a part of a body of forces.

DETA'CHED, *Part.* drawn off, separated from, disengaged. In Painting, well *detached*, is applied to such figures which appear free, and not intangled, having a good relieve.

DETA'CHMENT, *S.* a body of troops from the main army.

To **DETA'IL**, *V. A.* [*detailler*, Fr.] to relate a fact minutely and circumstantially.

DETA'IL, *S.* an account containing all the minute circumstances of an affair.

To **DETA'IN**, *V. A.* [*detenir*, Fr. *detinere*, Lat.] to keep or reserve that which is due to another. To hinder a person from departing. To keep a person in custody or confinement.

DETA'INDER, *S.* in Law, a writ for detaining a person in custody.

DETA'INER, *S.* he that with-holds another person's right. He that hinders the departure of a person or thing.

To **DETECT**, [*detectus*, Lat.] to discover, find out, or surprise a person in the commission or after the commission of a crime. To lay open the artifices or sophistry of a person.

DETECTOR, *S.* a discoverer of some criminal or hider. One who exposes the sophistry of an author.

DETE'CION, *S.* the discovery of a criminal, crime, fault, or error. The discovery of something concealed.

DEIEN'CION, *S.* the withholding what is due to another. Confinement, restraint or imprisonment.

To **DETE'R**, *V. A.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] to discourage a person from doing a thing either by menaces, or by laying before him the consequences that may attend it.

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DETERMEN'T, S. that which discourages. The cause or obstacle which hinders or discourages.

To **DETERGE**, V. A. [*detergo*, Lat.] to cleanse a sore from its pus or matter. To cleanse the body by purges.

DETERGENT, Adj. [*detergens*, Lat.] having the power of cleansing.

DETERMINABLE, Adj. [from *determine*] that which may be ascertained, determined, or decided.

To **DETERMINE**, V. N. [*determino*, Fr.] to limit; to settle; to fix; to determine; to establish.

DETERMINATE, S. [*determinatus*, Lat.] limited; determined; settled; established; decisive.

DETERMINATELY, Adv. resolutely fixed; firmly resolved or established.

DETERMINATION, S. absolute direction to a certain point or end. A resolution formed after mature deliberation. The decision of some contested point.

DETERMINATIVE, Adj. having the power to direct to a particular end. That which restrains the signification of a word.

DETERMINATOR, S. one who determines, ascertains, settles, or decides a controversy.

To **DETERMINE**, V. A. [*determino*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.] to settle a point in debate. To conclude; to decide; to restrain within limits. To ascertain the sense of an expression, or use a word invariably to signify the same thing. To fix. To direct to a certain point; to influence the choice; to resolve. To decide. To put an end to. "Till sickness has determin'd me." *Shak.* Neuterly, to conclude; to end.

DETERSION, S. [from *detersum*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of cleansing a wound.

DETERSIVE, Adj. [*deterfio*, Fr.] having the power of cleansing.

DETERSIVE, S. In Medicine, that which cleanses a wound, or cleanses the body.

To **DETEST**, V. A. [*detestor*, Fr. *detestor*, Lat.] to hate a thing with some vehemence, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which is hated and abhorred with great vehemence.

DETESTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve the greatest loathing, aversion or hatred.

DETESTATION, S. [Fr.] the act of abhorring, disliking or hating.

DETESTOR, S. one who has a very great hatred, aversion, or detestation.

To **DETHRONE**, V. A. [*dethrono*, Fr.] to depose a prince, to deprive of royalty.

DETTINUE, S. [*detinue*, Fr.] a writ lying against a person, who refuses to deliver a thing up, which was given him to keep for another.

DETONATION, S. [*detonatum*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the operation of expelling the

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impure, volatile and sulphureous parts from antimony.

To **DETONIZE**, V. A. [*detono*, Lat.] in Chemistry, to calcine with detonation.

To **DETORT**, V. A. [*detortus*, Lat.] to wrest a word from its original meaning or design. "Detorted text of sculpture to sedition. *Dryd.*

To **DETRACT**, V. A. [*detraho*, Lat.] to lessen the reputation of another by slander and calumny. To lessen the value of a thing. To under-value. Used with *from*.

DETRACTER, S. one who lessens the reputation of another, or the value of a thing, by speaking ill of them.

DETRACTION, S. [Fr. *detraction*, Lat.] the lessening the reputation of another, by speaking slanderously of him.

DETRACTORY, Adj. lessening the value of a thing, or reputation of a person. Used with *from*, and sometimes, but not so properly, with *to*.

DETRIMENT, S. [*detrimētum*, Lat.] that which causes loss, disadvantage, injury or damage.

DETRIMENTAL, Adj. causing harm, mischief, loss, damage or injury.

To **DETRUDE**, V. A. [*detrudo*, Lat.] to thrust down. To thrust into a lower place. "Detruded to the root." *Thomp.*

DETRUSION, S. the act of forcing a thing downwards.

DEVASTATION, S. [from *devastatum*, Lat.] the act of destroying, laying waste, demolishing, or unpeopling towns.

DEUCE, S. [*deux*, Fr. *duo*, Gr.] in Gaming a card that has two marks, or a die with two spots. Satan, the devil. See **DEUSE**.

To **DEVELOP**, V. A. [*developo*, Fr.] to take off any covering, which conceals a thing. To lay open, and discover any stratagem.

To **DEVEST**, V. A. [*devesto*, Fr.] to make a person naked. Figuratively, to deprive of any advantage, or good. To free from any thing bad.

To **DEVIA'VE**, V. N. [of *de*, Lat. and *via*] to leave the right way or road. Figuratively, to err, to go astray. In Divinity, to act contrary to the rules prescribed by the divine commandments. Used with *from*.

DEVIATION, S. the act of quitting or departing from the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to some established rule. Sin. Offence. A wandering, or going astray.

DEVICE, S. [*dispositio*, Fr. *dispositio*, Ital.] a contrivance, stratagem, project, scheme or plan. In Heraldry, or Painting, an emblem which has some resemblance, to a person's name. The representation of some natural body, with a motto or sentence; applied in a figurative sense to the advantage of some person.

DEVIL, S. [*diabolus*, Sax. *diafeol*, Brit. *diable*, Fr. *diable*, Span. *diablo*, Ital. *diavolo*, Gr.] in its primary signification a calum-

calumniator; but peculiarly applied to signify Satan, or the fallen angel, who was the tempter, and seducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked person.

DEV'ILISH, Adj. [*deſſite*, Sax.] partaking of the wicked qualities of the *devil*. Figuratively, holding commerce with the *devil*. Vulgarly used to express the superlative degree. "*Devilish* hot." "*Devilish* fine." "*Devilish* clever."

DEVIL'ISHLY, Adv. in a wicked or mischievous manner. Suitable to the wickedness of the *devil*. Diabolically.

DEVIOUS, Adj. [*devis*, Lat.] out of the common track, or path. Wandering, erring, or going astray.

To **DEVISE**, V. A. [*deviser*, Fr.] to invent, contrive, or plan; implying a great deal of art. Nenterly to form schemes. In Law, to bequeath or leave by will.

DEVISE, S. [*old Fr.* a will] in Law, the act of bequeathing by will. Contrivance, scheme.

DEVISER, S. one who projects, contrives, or bequeaths by will.

DEVISES, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and six fairs, on February 13 for cattle, and Holy Thursday for cattle, horses, and sheep, on June 13 for horses, on July 5 for wool, on October 2 for sheep, and on October 20 for sheep and hogs. It is seated on a hill which lies in a bottom, and formerly was a place of great note. It is at present pretty large, and sends two members to parliament. It is twenty-four miles N. W. of Salisbury, and eighty-nine W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 51. 25.

DEV'OID, Adj. [*vide*, Fr.] empty, vacant, destitute, void.

DEV'OI, S. [*Fr.*] in its primary sense, a duty. At present used to signify some act of ceremony or respect due to a person on account of rank, office, or relation.

To **DEVOLVE**, V. A. [*devoles*, Lat.] to roll to a lower place. "The matter which *devolves* from the hills." To remove from one to another. Used with *into* or *upon*. "They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council." *Addis*. Neuterly, to descend to order of succession. Used with *on*.

DEVOLU'TION, S. [*devoletio*, Lat.] the rolling of a thing to a lower place. Succession from one person or order to another.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county, seventy-three miles in length, and fifty-three in breadth, bounded by the Irish Sea on the N. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E. the English channel on the S. and Cornwall on the W. with the title of a duchy. It contains fifty-six thousand, three hundred and ten houses, three hundred thirty-seven thousand, eight hundred and sixty inhabitants, three hundred ninety-four parishes, and

thirty-eight market-towns. The air is pretty temperate in the valleys, but sharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The sea-coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful, when manured. Besides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, the Touridge, the Tame, and the Taw.

DEVORA'TION, S. [*devoratus*, Lat.] the act of devouring.

To **DEVOTE**, V. A. [*devotum*, Lat.] to dedicate, or set apart to any particular purpose. To abandon or addict to evil, or destruction.

DEVOTTE, S. [*devot*, Fr.] one extravagantly, enthusiastically, or erroneously religious. A bigot.

DEVOTION, S. [*Fr.* of *devotio*, Lat.] a religious and fervent exercise of some public act of religion, or a disposition of the mind properly affected with such exercises. Properly prayer. A fervent affection for a person. Disposal; used with *at*. "At his majesty's devotion." *Clarend.*

DEVOT'IONAL, Adj. relating to divine worship. Pious. Zealous.

DEVOT'IONALIST, S. one who is superstitiously, and enthusiastically religious.

To **DEVOUR**, V. A. [*devorer*, Fr.] to eat up eagerly, or ravenously. Figuratively, to destroy with rapidity. To swallow up.

DEVOURER, S. one that consumes or eats up eagerly or ravenously.

DEVOUT, Adj. [*devot*, Fr. *devotus*, Lat.] pious, religious, fervent. Full of zeal, or expressive of ardent piety. "With eyes devout." *Par. Lost*.

DEVOUTLY, Adv. in a pious, fervent, zealous manner.

DEUSE, S. the devil, satan, used in a ludicrous language. "Well the *deuse* take me." *Cong.*

DEUTERONOMY, S. [*deutero*, Gr. the second, and *nomos*, Gr. law] the last book of the five books written by Moses. The Jewish rabbins on this account stile it *חומש*, *Mishneh*, or the repetition. It is generally named *חומש משה*, *Elleb-Haddharim*, which is one of the first words in the Hebrew. It was written, all but the last chapter, by Moses, in the 120th year of his age, the last chapter being supposed by some to have been added by Joshua immediately after Moses's death; but some suppose it to have been written by Ezra.

DE'W, S. [*deawe*, Sax. a light, thin, insensible mist, or rain, raised from the earth after the sun has descended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which mist meeting with the cold in the atmosphere, is condensed and precipitated on the earth again. The quantity of dew falling or evaporated through-

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ent the year, is ingeniously calculated by the Rev. Dr. Hales, in his *Vegetable Statics*, and the great benefit this meteor is to all the vegetable creation, and its sufficiency to answer all the purposes it is designed for by the great architect of the world, may from thence be inferred with all that force, which can strike a reasonable mind with conviction, or elevate a devout disposition to rapture.

To DE'W, V. A. to moisten as with dew.

DE'W-BERRY, S. in Natural History. supposed by Sir Thomas Hanmer to be the same as the raspberry. "Feed him with apricots and dewberries."

DE'W-WORM, S. In Natural History, a worm found in dew, called also the lobb-worm.

DEW'Y, Adj. resembling dew; moist with dew.

DE'XTER, Adj. [Lat.] in Heraldry, the right side.

DEXTE'RITY, S. [*dexteritas*, Lat.] readiness, activity, applied to the use of the limbs. Quickness of contrivance, readiness or fertility of invention, applied to the mind.

DEX'TEROUS, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] expert, active, or quick at any manual exercise or trade which consists in the use of the limbs; subtle, full of expedients, skillful in management; fertile in invention.

DEX'TEROUSLY, Adv. expertly, readily, skillfully.

DE'XTRAL, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] on the right side.

DIAB'E'TES, S. [*διαβήτης*, Gr.] the discharge of any liquor through the urinary passages, without any or little alteration, attended with insatiable thirst.

DIABOL'IC, DIABOLICAL, [from *diabolus*, Lat.] impious, partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely wicked.

DIA'COUSTICS, S. [from *δια*, and *ακουω*, Gr.] in Philosophy, the doctrine of refracted sounds as they pass through different mediums.

DI'ADEM, S. [*diadema*, Lat.] formerly a bandage of silk encompassing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was sometimes enriched with pearls, and sometimes with the leaves of some ever-greens. In Heraldry, certain circles, or rims inclosing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, crosses or flower de lices for their crests.

DI'ADEMED, Part. adorned with wearing a diadem; crowned.

DIAGNO'STIC, S. [*δια*, and *γνωσκω*, Gr.] in Medicine, a sign by which the present state, nature and cause of a disease may be known or discovered.

DIA'GONAL, Adj. [from *διαγώνιος*, Gr.] drawn across from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, S, a right line drawn a-

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cross a figure, from one angle or corner to another.

DIA'GONALLY, Adv. in a cross direction from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, S. [*διαγραμμα*, Gr.] in Geometry, a scheme drawn for explaining any figure or its properties.

DI'AL, S. [from *dies*, Lat. a day] a plate marked with two sets of figures, used to shew the time of the day by clocks, or by the shadow of the sun.

DI'ALECT, S. [*διαλεκτος*, Gr.] the peculiar manner of speaking, in any language by the inhabitants in different parts of the country. Figuratively, stile, manner of expression; language.

DIALE'CTICAL, Adj. belonging or relating to logic.

DIALE'CTIC, S. [*διαλεκτικη*, Gr.] the art of reasoning, or logic.

DIA'LLING, S. the art of describing lines on any given plane, that the sun's shadow, or its rays, if transmitted through a hole, shall touch any given line at any given hour.

DIA'LIST, S. a person who constructs or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, S. one who is introduced as a speaker in a dialogue.

DIA'LOGUE, S. [*διαλογος*, Gr.] a conference, or debate on any subject.

To DIA'LOGUE, V. A. to hold conversation or conference with. To discourse.

DIA'METER, S. [*δια μετρος*, Gr.] the line which passes through the centre of a circle or any other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIA'METRAL, Adj. relating to a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, Adv. agreeable to the direction of a diameter.

DIAM'E'TRICAL, Adj. DIAM'E'TRICALLY, Adv. now used instead of DIAMETRAL, which see.

DIA'MOND, S. [generally pronounced *diamond*, from *deament*, Fr.] the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid, and distinguished by its vivid splendour and the brightness of its reflections from all other substances. Its size is various, but the larger ones are extremely rare. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt. The East Indies and Brazil, furnish us with this species of precious stones.

DIA'PASON, S. in Music, an interval, including an octave; the first and most perfect of the concords.

DI'APER, S. [*dispre*, Fr.] a kind of linen cloth, woven in figures.

To DIA'PER, V. A. to variegate, diversify, or flower.

DIAPHA'NIC, Adj. transparent.

DIAPHA'NOUS, Adj. [from *δια*, Gr.] and *φανω*,

part, transparent. That which may be seen through.

DIAPHORESIS, *S.* [*διαφύρεσις*, *Gr.*] in Medicine, a discharge made through the skin, whether sensible or insensible.

DIAPHORETIC, *Adj.* [*διαφωρητικός*, *Gr.*] in Medicine, that which causes a sweat or discharge through the skin.

DIAPHRAGM, *S.* [*from διαφράγμα*, *Gr.*] in Anatomy, a nervous muscle, vulgarly called the diaphragm, and by anatomists, *septum transversale*, or cross wall, from its dividing the breast or thorax from the abdomen. It is contracted, when we draw our breath inward in order to extend the dimensions of the breast, but relaxed, and in its natural state, when we breathe. The actions of coughing, sneezing, yawning, laughing, and hiccough depend on this muscle.

DIARRHOEA, *S.* [*διάρροια*, *Gr.*] in Medicine, a profuse evacuation of liquid excrements by stool.

DIARRHOETIC, *Adj.* in medicine, promoting a looseness. Purging.

DINARY, *S.* [*diarius*, *Lat.*] an account of the daily transactions of a person; a journal.

DIBBLE, *S.* [*from dipfel*, *Belg.*] a small spade, or pointed instrument, used by gardeners.

DICE, *S.* the plural of **DIE**.

DICKER, *S.* one who is fond of playing at dice; a gamester.

DICH, corrupted from *dit* or *do it*. "Much good dich thy good heart." *Shak.*

DICHOTOMY, *S.* [*διχως*, and *τομή*, *Gr.*] in Logic, the division of ideas into pairs. In Astronomy, the phase of the appearance of the moon wherein she shews but half her disk.

DICKENS, an adverbial exclamation, used with *what*, and implying wonder, or in the name of wonder. "What a dickens does he mean?" *Cong.* Seldom used.

To **DICTATE**, *V. N.* [*dictatum*, *Lat.*] to command another; to speak with authority. To deliver a speech in words, which is to be committed to writing.

DICTATE, *S.* [*dictatum*, *Lat.*] a rule or mandate delivered by some person of power or authority.

DICTATION, *S.* the act of prescribing, or giving orders.

DICTATOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] a Roman magistrate invested with consular and sovereign power. Figuratively, one who by his authority directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATORIAL, *Adj.* after the manner of a dictator; imperious, authoritative.

DICTATORSHIP, *S.* the office of a dictator. Imperiousness.

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DICTATURE, *S.* [*dictatura*, *Lat.*] the office of a dictator.

DIRECTION, *S.* [*from dirigere*, *Lat.*] the peculiar manner in which an author expresses himself.

DICTIONARY, *S.* [*dictionarium*, *Lat.*] a book containing the words of any language ranged in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definitions: how little those books which go by this name in the English language may deserve it, may easily be perceived by considering that few or none claim any other merit but scraping together as many synonyms as they can, and leaving the reader to pick out the meaning from the rubbish that is collected.

DID, the Preter of *do*.

DIDACTIC, **DIDACTICAL**, *Adj.* [*διδάκτικος*, *Gr.*] containing or consisting of precepts, or rules.

DIDIST, the second person of the preter tense of **DO**.

To **DIE**, *V. A.* [*deagan*, *Sax.*] to-tinge, or colour a thing.

DYE, *S.* [*deag*, *Sex.*] a colour given to a thing; a stain.

To **DYE**, *V. N.* [*deadish*, *Sex.*] to lose life; to loose all the animal functions, and have the soul separated from the body. To perish by violence, or any disease. To be punished with death. Figuratively, to be lost, perish, or be entirely laid aside. "Those thoughts which should have died." *Shak.* To faint, or lose its vital functions. "His heart died within him." *1 Sam.* To languish, or be overcome with pleasure or tenderness. "To sounds of heavenly harps the dies away." *Pope.* To vanish or disappear. To wither, applied to vegetables: "To grow spiritless, tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquors. In Divinity, to perish everlastingly, by losing communication with God, the fountain and author of true life.

DIE, *S.* [*plural dice*, from *de*, *Fr.*] a small cube, marked on each of its sides with dots, from one to six, used by gamesters to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance.

DIE, *S.* plural *dies*. The stamp used in coining, the mold in which medals, &c. are cast.

DIER, *S.* one who follows the trade of colouring silks, stuff, or cloths.

DIEET, *S.* [*dieta*, *Gr.*] food; provisions for satisfying hunger. A regular course of food or regimen.

To **DIEET**, *V. A.* to eat according to the rules of medical writers. To give food to. To board, or furnish with victuals.

DIEET, *S.* [*an appointed day*] an assembly of the states, or circles of the empire to deliberate on some public or important affair.

DIEETER, *S.* one who prescribes rules for eating, or takes his food by medical rules.

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D I E T S

DIF

DIETETIC, DIETETICAL, Adj. [*diæta*, Gr.] belonging or relating to food.

To DIFFER, V. N. [*differe*, Lat.] to have properties or figure, not the same as those of another. To oppose in opinion. To be of another opinion.

DIFFERENCE, S. [*differentia*, Lat.] the state of being distinct or opposite some other thing. A dispute, debate, or controversy; that which distinguishes one thing from another. In Arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In Heraldry, something added to or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder. *Difference* in Logic, is an essential attribute of some species not found in the genus, being the idea that defines the species.

DIFFERENT, Adj. [*Fr. differens*, Lat.] distinct, opposed to the same. Of contrary qualities. Unlike.

DIFFERENTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable one. *Differential method*, is that of finding an infinite small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFERENTLY, S. in a different manner.

DIFFERINGLY, Adv. in a various or different manner.

DIFFICAL, Adj. [*difficile*, Fr. *difficilis*, Lat.] not easy to be understood or learnt, hard, difficult. "Latin was not more *diffical*," *Indib.* Scrupulous, not easily to be persuaded.

DIFFICULT, Adj. [*difficilis*, Fr.] hard to be done, performed or understood. Troublesome, painful, morose.

DIFFICULTLY, Adv. hardly with much labour, or performance.

DIFFICULTY, S. [*difficultas*, Fr. *difficultas*, Lat.] that which requires labour, care, and attention. Figuratively, distress. Perplexity or uneasiness.

To DIFFIDE, V. N. [*diffido*, Lat.] to distrust, to have no confidence in; used with *in*.

DIFFIDENCE, S. [*diffidentia*, Lat.] want of trust, confidence, resolution, or courage.

DIFFIDENT, Part. [*diffidens*, Lat.] wanting in confidence, distrustful, suspicious, timorous, modest.

DIFFLUENT, Part. [*diffluens*, Lat.] flowing or falling away.

DIFFORM, Adj. [from *de* and *forma*, Lat.] not of the same form, irregular; having parts of different structure; as a *difform* flower, is that which has leaves unlike each other.

DIFFRACTIONEMENT, S. [from *di* and *fractio*, Fr.] the act of taking away the charter of a city.

To DIFFUSE, V. A. [from *diffundere*,

DIG

Lat.] to pour or spread a liquid on a plain surface. Figuratively, to spread, scatter, disperse.

DIFFUSE, Adj. [*diffusus*, Lat.] scattered or spread. Applied to stile, copious, verbose.

DIFFUSED, Part. [from *diffuse*] used by Shakspeare to signify something in disorder, wild, or not composed. "Swearing and stern looks, *diffused* attire." *Hen. V.*

DIFFUSEDLY, Adv. in a copious, liberal, spreading, and extensive manner.

DIFFUSEDNESS, S. the state of being spread or scattered abroad. Copiousness of stile.

DIFFUSELY, Adv. widely, extensively, copiously.

DIFFUSION, S. the being spread abroad. Copiousness, exuberance.

DIFFUSIVE, Adj. spread abroad. Extended.

DIFFUSIVELY, Adv. widely; extensively, copiously.

DIFFUSIVENESS, S. extension; dispersion. The being spread abroad. Applied to stile, copiousness.

To DIG, V. N. [Preter and Participle. Passive *dig*, or *digged*, *die*, Sax.] to open the earth by a spade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed instrument, &c. "Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast." *Dryd.* To discover, or acquire by digging, used with *out* or *from*. Actively, to work with a spade, or making holes therewith in the ground. To throw up, or uncover that which is buried under the earth; used with *up*.

DIGEST, S. [*digesta*, Lat.] a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles; a system of any law digested.

To DIGEST, V. A. [*digestum*, supine of *digestus*, Lat.] to range methodically into different classes. To concoct food in the stomach so as to fit it for the supply of the animal excretions. To reduce to any plan, or scheme. In Surgery, to ripen a humour, or prepare it for evacuation. Neutrally, to suppurate, or produce matter like a wound.

DIGESTER, S. one whose food easily turns into chyle. That which dissolves food.

DIGESTIBLE, Adj. that which is capable of being dissolved or converted into chyle in the stomach.

DIGESTION, S. that change which the food undergoes in the stomach, to render it fit to supply the continual loss sustained by perspiration, the animal functions or excretions. In Chemistry, the preparation of plants by putting them with some proper fluid into a vessel, and heating them gradually with the same degree of fire or heat as that of an animal body. The act of reducing things to a certain plane. In Surgery, a disposition, in abscesses, to ripen and come to suppuration; likewise maturation, or that change

change where some morbid matter is so altered as to become less violent, hurtful and dangerous.

DIGESTIVE, Adj. having the power to alter, or turn the food into chyle. Capable of dissolving by its heat. Reducing to method.

DIGGER, S. one that penetrates or opens the ground with a spade.

To **DIGHT**, V. A. [*dihtan*, Sax.] to dress, embellish or adorn.

DIGIT, S. [*digitus*, Lat. a finger] three fourths of an inch. In Astronomy, the 12th part of the diameter of the sun and moon. In Arithmetic, any number expressed by a single figure.

DIGITATED, Adj. [from *digitus*, Lat.] branched out into divisions, like fingers.

DIGNIFIED, Adj. enjoying some honourable post, or preferment, more particularly applied to the clergy.

DIGNIFICATION, S. the act of conferring or bestowing honour.

To **DIGNIFY**, V. A. [*dignus*, Lat. worthy, and *facio* to make] to advance, or exalt to some place which demands honour and reverence, chiefly applied to the clergy. To honour.

DIGNITARY, S. [from *dignitas*, Lat.] a clergyman advanced to some office, which demands respect and reverence.

DIGNITY, S. [*dignitas*, Lat.] rank. Preferment or post which requires reverence. Applied to the look, grandeur, or a majestic appearance. Among the clergy, a promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. Maxims, general principles. "The sciences concluding from dignities and principles known by themselves." *Bacon*. In Astrology, applied to a planet which is in any sign.

To **DIGRESS**, V. N. [*digressus*, of *digradus*, Lat.] to turn out of the road, or path. Figuratively, to depart from the main scope of an argument. To wander. To err; to deviate.

DIGRESSION, S. [*digressio*, Lat.] a passage that has not the least connection with the main scope of a discourse. Deviation, wandering.

DIKE, S. [*dīe* or *dice*, Sax.] a channel to receive water. A mound to keep waters from overflowing.

To **DILACERATE**, V. A. [*dilaceratum*, supine of *dilacerare*] to tear; to rend.

DILACERATION, S. [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] the act of tearing or rending in two.

DILAPIDATION, S. [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] in Law, is where an incumbent, on a church benefice, suffers the parsonage-house, or the out-houses, to fall down, or be in decay for want of necessary reparation. It is also applied to the pulling down any buildings belonging to any spiritual living, or suffering

any wilful waste upon the inheritance of the church.

DILATABILITY, S. [from *dilatabile*] the quality of admitting of extension.

DILATABLE, Adj. [from *dilatare*] that which may be stretched or extended.

DILATATION, [from *dilatatio*, Lat.] the act of extending into a greater space. The state of a thing whose parts are stretched, or extended.

To **DILATE**, V. A. [*dilato*, Lat.] to extend, spread out, or stretch. Figuratively, to relate a thing at large, or with all its particular circumstances. Newly, to grow wider; to widen; to speak largely or copiously.

DILATOR, S. that which widens or extends any passage. "The dilators of the nose." *Arbut.*

DILATORINESS, S. the quality of deferring or delaying a thing through sloth.

DILATORY, Adj. [*dilatatio*, Fr.] putting off, or deferring a thing from time to time through sloth.

DILECTION, S. [*dilectio*, Lat.] the act of loving. "So free is Christ's dilection." *Boyle*.

DILEMMA, S. [*dilemma*, Gr.] in Logic, an argument consisting of several propositions, so disposed, that grant which you will, you will be pressed by the conclusion. Figuratively, a difficult choice.

DILIGENCE, S. [*diligentia*, Lat.] assiduity; constant endeavour; unremitted labour, or practice.

DILIGENTLY, Adv. with constant labour, caution care and assiduity.

DILUCID, Adj. [*dilucidus*, Lat.] clear, plain and transparent, opposed to *opaque*. Clear, plain, obvious, easy to be understood, opposed to *obscure*.

To **DILUCIDATE**, V. A. [from *dilucidatus*, Lat.] to make a proposition, clear and easy to be understood. To explain.

DILUCIDATION, S. [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] the making a sentence easy to be understood. An explanation.

DILUENT, Adj. [*diluens*, Lat.] having the power of thinning or attenuating.

DILUENT, S. [*diluens*, Lat.] that which renders another fluid thin.

To **DILUTE**, V. A. [*dilutum*, Lat.] to weaken or thin a liquor by mixing another with it. To make weak, applied to colours. "If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak." *Newt. Opt.* To drink often, in order to quench thirst, and promote perspiration.

DILUTER, S. that which renders a body more liquid; that which dilutes.

DILUTION, S. [*dilutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a liquid more thin, by adding some other.

D I M

DILUVIAN, Adj. [from *diluvium*, Lat.]
relating to, or resembling the deluge.

1. *Adj.* [*dim.* *dis-gust* *dis*] having something which obstructs the sight. Figuratively, deprived of its splendour. Grown dark. Dull of apprehension.

To DIM, V. A. to darken, or obstruct the light. Figuratively, to make less bright; to darken.

DIMENSION, *s.* [*adjuncto*, Lat.] size. Space. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and thickness or depth. In Algebra, the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

DIMENSIONLESS, Adj. without any dimensions; not occupying any place like body. Of no certain bulk.

DIME'NSIV*, that which marks out the boundaries, limits, or out-lines.

To DIMINISH, V. A. [*diminuo*, Lat.] to make a thing less, to reduce. Figuratively, to impair, lessen; to degrade. "Impiously they thought—thee to *dimin*ish." *Per Lup.* To take any thing from that to which it belongs. To erode from a walling; to lessen or decline practising some part of a law. Neutrally, to grow less, to be improved.

DIMINISHINGLY, Adv. so as to lessen the character and reputation of another. "Speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent." *Locke*

"DIMINUITION, S. (*diminutio*, Lat.) the act of rendering a thing less. The state of growing less either in size or weight. Figuratively, loss. Disfected. "Diminution of me." *K. Charles*.

DIMINUTIVE*, Adj. [*diminutivus*, Lat.]
small of size, or dimensions.

Diminutive, *s.*, in Grammar, a word used to express smallness, or littleness. Thus *monnain* in English, signifies littlest: among the antients as well as moderns, these words are used to convey the idea of great affection, and applied both to persons and things, which are very dear, or very much beloved. A thing of small value. "Monstr-like to them—for poor'st diminutives, for dainties" *Shak.*

Diminutively, Adv. in a small diminutive manner.

DI METTY, S. [*damitter*, or *demitte*, Fr.]
a sort of cotton flail, resembling fustian.

DIMLY, Adv. [*dimin.*, Sax.] in a dull, obscure manner. Without a clear perception, either of the sight or understanding. Deprived of its light, or brightness.

DIM'NESS, *s.* [*dimens*, Sax. *dimere*, and *derne*, Duil:] want of a clear light. Want of apprehension.

Dimple, *n.*, *s.*, [from *dint*, a hole, *dintle*, a little hole, hence *dimple*, by creole's propagation;] a small hollow on the surface of the cheek or chin.

D I F

To DIMPLE, *v. n.* to appear with little hollows, dents, or inequalities of surface.

DIMPLED, Part, having *dimple*."

DIMPLY, Adv. full of *dimples*, or little
dents.

·DYN, S. [*dyn*, lit.]—a loud noise. A violent sound. An uproar, or shout.

To DIN, V. A. [*dynan*, Sax. *dyn*, Tfl.]
to fling with frequent uproar; noise and
clamour.

To DÎNE, V. N. [*dîner*, Fr.] to eat one's second meal about the middle of the day. Actively, to give or bestow a dinner;

To DING, V. A. {from *dingen*, 'Tent.} to-dash with violence Neuterly, to blutter, bounce, or become insolent.

DINING-ROOM, *s.* the principal, or most elegant apartment of a house, wherein entertainments are made, usually applied to the room on the first floor.

DIN'NEE, *S.* [*dinn*, Fr.] the meal which is eaten about the middle of the day.

DENT, *S.* [*dint*, *Sax.* a stroke] a blow or stroke. Figuratively, the mark made by a blow. See DENT. Violence, strength, force, power. "By dint of arms." *addif.*

To **INNT**, V. A. [from the noun] to mark or press any part of a surface inwards by a blow or pressure.

PROCESSARY, *S.* [accepted on the second syllable likewise, from *Diocesi*] a bishop, considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy.

DIÖCESE, *s.* [*diocesis*, of *diocesis*, Gr.] the circuit or extent of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTRICK; DIOPTRICAL, Adj.
{from *dioptra*} affording a medium for the
light, or softening the light in the view of
distant objects.

DIOPTRICS, *S.* the science of refractive vision, which considers the different refractions of light, in its passage through different mediums: as air, water, glass, &c.

To DIP, V. A. [particp. *dipped*; or *dip*, from *dippan*, Sax.] to put nr dive into any liquor. To moisten, or wet. Figuratively, to engage as a party or principal in any affair. To mortgage, or pledge for security. "To dip his elbow." Neutrally, to sink, or plunge into any liquor. Figuratively, to pierce, or force a passage below the surface of a solid body. "The vulture *dippi* g in' Prometheus' side," *Græve*. To take a twofold or flight view, to read a page or two in a book. Upon *dipping* is the first volume." *Pete*. To punch upon by chance, or without deliberation.

DIPPER, *S.*: one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one that takes a superficial view of an author.

DIPHTHONG, *s.* [*doublet*, Gr.] the joining two vowels together, so as to form one sound. *See* DIPHTHONG.

DIPLO-

DIR

DIPLOMA, *S.* [*diplōma*, Gr.] a writing, conferring some privilege, degree, or title.

DIRE, *Adj.* [*diras*, Lat.] dreadful, horrible.

DIRECT, *Adj.* [*directus*, Lat.] straight, opposed to crooked. Not oblique. In Astronomy, appearing to the eye to move *progressively* through the zodiac, opposed to retrograde. In Pedigree or Genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c. See DESCENT, opposed to collateral. Plain; open in speech, express, opposed to crafty, ambiguous, or evasive.

To **DIRECT**, *V. A.* [*directum*, Lat.] to send or go in a straight line. To aim at as a mark. To regulate, or adjust, applied to conduct. To prescribe measures. To order. To direct a letter is, to write the person's name and abode on the outside, to whom it is to be carried. To *direct a person*, is to inform him what way he is to go to reach a certain place.

DIRECTION, *S.* [*directio*, Lat.] tendency, or aim. Order, command. The superscription of a letter. An information given to a person to find out a place or person.

DIRECTIVE, *Adj.* having the power of directing, or informing.

DIRECTLY, *Adv.* in a straight line; immediately, presently, soon, without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evasions.

DIRECTNESS, *S.* the quality of proceeding in a straight line. The nearest way.

DIRECTOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] one who presides in an assembly or public company, as, "a *director* of the bank." One who is intrusted with the guidance, or management of any design. One who regulates the conduct of another; an instructor.

DIRECTORY, *S.* that which guides or directs.

DIREFUL, *Adj.* [used commonly in Poetry, though censured as not consistent with analogy, because compounded of *dire* an adjective; and full, other nouns having full subjoined; being substantives] full of terror. Very terrible, or terrifying. Dismal.

DIRGE, *S.* [*dyrke*, Teut.] a mournful song sung at the funeral of some person; and the name of the service used for dead persons in the Romish church.

DIRK, *S.* a kind of dagger used among the Highlanders of Scotland.

To **DIRKE**, *V. A.* to destroy, or spoil. "And *dirks* the beauties of my blossoms," *Spens.*

DIRT, *S.* [*denit*, Belg.] mud; soil, or filth, found in streets or highways. Any thing which soils a thing.

To **DIRT**, *V. A.* to dabb with filth, mud, or dust. To soil, or bedaub.

DIRTILY, *Adv.* so as to dabb or soil. Figuratively, dishonestly, meanly.

DIS

DIRTINESS, *S.* filthiness, foulness. Dishonesty, meanness, baseness.

DIRTY, *Adj.* foul, daubed. Figuratively, dishonest, mean, base.

To **DIRTY**, *V. A.* to soil, smear, or daub.

DISRUPTION, *S.* the act of busting, or breaking asunder.

DISABILITY, *S.* [from *disable*] the want of sufficient power, or abilities, to accomplish any design, or to understand any proposition or doctrine.

To **DISABLE**, *V. A.* to deprive of power. To weaken. To impair, or diminish. "I have *disabled* mine estate." *Shak.* To render inactive, or unfit. To rob of power, influence, efficacy, usefulness, or pleasure. "Worse than age *disables* your delights," *Dryd.* To render a person unfit for an office.

To **DISABUSE**, *V. A.* to free a person from some mistake. To undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, *S.* the state of being unfit, or unprepared.

DISADVANTAGE, *S.* the want or diminution of fame, credit, honour, or any thing desirable, or necessary to give a person a preheminance. Loss; injury.

To **DISADVANTAGE**, *V. A.* to weaken the credit, interest, usefulness or influence of a person or thing.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, *Adj.* contrary to profit; producing loss, prejudice, damage, or detriment. "Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest." *Bacon.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *Adj.* contrary to interest or profit; convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, *Adv.* so as to be inconsistent with interest or profit. In a manner not favourable.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *S.* opposition to profit, convenience or advantage.

DISADVENTUROUS, *Adj.* unhappy; unsuccessful, unprosperous. "My doleful *disadventurous* death." *Fairy Q.*

To **DISAFFECT**, *V. A.* to alienate or turn aside the affections of a person.

DISAFFECTED, *Part.* alienated; having lost all affection for a person; generally applied to those who are enemies to government.

DISAFFECTEDLY, *Adv.* in a disloyal disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, *S.* the quality of being no well-wisher to government.

DISAFFECTION, *S.* want of zeal for the government, or a reigning prince.

To **DISAGREE**, *V. N.* to differ with respect to qualities or opinion. To be in a state of opposition. Used with *from* or *with*.

DISAGREEABLE, *Adj.* contrary to. Unpleasing to the taste, sight, hearing, or other senses.

DISA-

DISAGREEABLENESS, *S.* unsuitable-ness; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEMENT, *S.* difference of qualities. Contrariety of sentiments. Contention, strife, quarrel.

To DISALLOW, *V. A.* to deny the authority of a person. To censure, or refuse countenancing a thing. Neuterly, to refuse permission; to deny.

DISALLOWABLE, *Adj.* not to be suffered, permitted, owned, or allowed.

DISALLOWANCE, *S.* the refusal of permission, leave, or countenance.

To DISANIMATE, *V. A.* to kill, slay, or deprive of life. To discourage, or dishearten. "It *disanimates* his enemies." *Bacon.*

DISANIMATION, *S.* the loss of life; death; decease.

To DISANNUL, *V. A.* (engrammatical, though supported by very great authorities) to annul, to deprive of authority; to abolish, to disallow, to forbid. "They gave him power of *disannulling* the laws." *Bacon.*

DISANNULMENT, *S.* the act of abolishing or rendering void.

To DISAPPEAR, *V. N.* to be lost to view, or out of sight. To vanish.

To DISAPPOINT, *V. A.* to hinder from enjoying or receiving what was expected. To frustrate an expectation. Used with *of*.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *S.* the not receiving or enjoying a thing expected.

DISAPPROBATION, *S.* an act of dislike, arising from something disagreeable to a person's taste, choice, or judgment.

To DISAPPROVE, *V. A.* [*disapprove*, *Fr.*] to dislike; to show that a thing does not deserve our love or esteem.

To DISARM, *V. A.* [*disarmer*, *Fr.*] to take away arms from a person; used with *of* before the arms. "Disarmed of their great magnanimity."

To DISARRAY, *V. A.* to undress, strip, or pull off a person's cloaths.

DISARRAY, *S.* disorder, confusion; undress.

DISASTER, *S.* [*disastre*, *Fr.*] the blast, stroke, or misfortune of an unlucky planet. Misfortune, sorrow, or some accident occasioning grief by its being unexpected and undesired.

To DISASTER, *V. A.* to blast any project by the influence of some unfavourable star. To misfit by some unexpected misfortune.

DISASTROUS, *Adj.* unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; afflicted by some sudden and unexpected misfortune; gloomy, or threatening misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, *Adv.* in an unlucky, unfortunate, sorrowful, or afflicting manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, *S.* misfortune; un-

luckiness, or the quality of rendering unhappy, as supposed, through the influence of some malignant planet.

To DISAVOUCH, *V. A.* to refuse, deny, or disown.

To DISAVOW, *V. A.* to disown; to deny the knowledge of a thing; to refuse concurring in a design; to lay aside, decline, or abhor. "Expressly to *disavow* all evasions." *Addis.*

DISAVOWAL, *S.* denial; disowning; abhorrence; refusal.

DISAVOWMENT, *S.* denial, refusal.

To DISAUTHORIZE, *V. A.* to lessen or weaken the credit of a thing, or render it suspicious.

To DISBAND, *V. A.* to dismiss from an army. "To *disband* soldiers." Figuratively, to discharge from service. To free from restraint, or the power of attraction, whereby fluids are kept within their present limits or boundaries. "A quantity of water sufficient for such a deluge; when the business was done, was *disbanded* again and annihilated." *Deane.* Neuterly, to quit the service of the army, to break up or separate.

To DISBARK, *V. A.* [*debarquer*, *Fr.*] to bring to land; to put on shore from some vessel.

DISBELIEF, *S.* refusal of giving assent or credit to a thing which is proposed to be believed.

To DISBELIEVE, *V. A.* to refuse assenting to a thing proposed as true. To deny the truth of a doctrine.

DISBELIEVER, *S.* [pronounced *disbeliever*] one who refuses to assent to the truth of a thing. One who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine. Generally applied to those persons who, notwithstanding the demonstrations made of the being of, and attributes of God, and the evidences of the truth of Christianity, still withhold their assent. An infidel.

To DISBENCH, *V. A.* to drive or remove from a seat by force. "I hope—my words *disbench'd* you not." *Shakspeare.*

To DISBRANCH, *V. A.* to separate a branch from a tree; to disjoint or separate. "She that herself will sever and *disbranch* from her maternal lap." *Shakspeare.*

To DISBURDEN, *V. A.* to free from any troublesome weight or load. To clear from any encumbrance or impediment. To communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby lessen their pressure. "Disburden all thy cares on me." *Addis.*

To DISBURSE, *V. A.* [*debourser*, *Fr.*] to spend, pay, or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, *S.* [*deboursement*, *Fr.*] the spending, paying, or laying out money.

DISBURSER, *S.* one that lays out, expends, or pays money.

To DISCARD, *V. A.* in its primary sense,

señe, to lay such cards out as are of no use. To discharge from any service or employment. To refuse any further acquaintance.

DISCARNATE, Adj. [from *dis* and *caro*, Lat.] stripped of flesh. "A load of broken and *discarnate* bones." *Glan.*

To **DISCERN**, V. A. [*discernere*, Lat.] to discern, discover, perceive, or distinguish. To make a difference or distinction between things.

DISCERNER, S. a discoverer; a descrier. A judge, one capable of distinguishing the differences of things.

DISCERNIBLE, Adj. that which may be seen or discovered. Distinguishable; apparent.

DISCERNIBLY, Adv. so as to be distinguished, perceived, or discerned.

DISCERNING, Part. being capable of making a distinction between things, or perceiving those qualities in which they differ. Judicious, sensible.

DISCERNINGLY, Adv. with discretion, or prudence; judiciously.

DISCERNMENT, S. judgment, penetration, sagacity, or the power of distinguishing the qualities in which things differ from each other.

DISCERPTION, S. the act of pulling a thing in pieces. The act of breaking or tearing a thing.

To **DISCHARGE**, V. A. [*decharger*, Fr.] to free from any load, incumbrance, or employment, used with *of*. To turn away from a service, or post. To shoot off a gun. To pay a debt. To free from an obligation, used with *of* or *from*. "If one man's fault could discharge another of his duty." *L'Estr.* To clear from an accusation, or charge. To execute an office. To take away, or destroy a colour, or quality. "Whose ill quality may, perhaps, be *discharged*." *Bacon.* To disband an army, or dismiss from attendance. Neuterly, to clear up, or vanish. "The cloud, if it were oily, would not *discharge*." *Bacon.*

DISCHARGE, S. vent, explosion. Dismission from an office, or part payment of a debt. Performance of a duty. Exemption, or acquittance. Dismissal from confinement.

DISCHARGER, S. one who performs or discharges a duty; makes a payment; dismisses a servant; frees from attendance or confinement, or fires a gun, pistol, &c.

To **DISCIND**, V. A. [*discindo*, Lat.] to divide or separate. "So soft that we could *discind* them between our fingers." *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE, S. [*discipulus*, Lat.] a scholar, or learner, or one who attends the lectures, and professes the tenets of another.

To **DISCIPLE**, V. A. to teach, or instruct; to join as a follower or scholar.

DISCIPLINABLE, Adj. [*disciplinabilis*,

Lat.] capable of instruction or improvement; deserving punishment for not attending to the instructions of a tutor.

DISCIPLINARIAN, Adj. belonging to, or relating to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, S. one who rules or teaches with great rigour. A dissentor; so called from their supposed clamour against the church, for want of rigidity in its discipline.

DISCIPLINE, S. [*disciplina*, Lat.] instruction, education, tuition, or the method taken to infuse virtuous habits. Figuratively, method of government. Military government, or regulations. A state of subjection, or obedience. Any thing taught. A doctrine, art, or science. Punishment, correction, or chastisement.

To **DISCIPLINE**, V. A. to communicate the rudiments of learning to others. To instruct; to regulate; to punish, correct, or chastise for neglect of instruction. To reform, or advance in instruction. "*Discipline'd*—from shadowy types to truth." *Milton.*

To **DISCLAIM**, V. A. to disown having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with. To renounce.

DISCLAIMER, S. one who disowns, denies, or renounces.

To **DISCLOSE**, V. A. [*disculo*, Lat.] to reveal or discover a thing which has been hid. To hatch, from *celove*, Fr. "The heat of the sun *discloseth* them." *Bacon.* To reveal what should be, or is hid, or secret.

DISCLOSER, S. one who discovers a thing, or reveals some secret.

DISCLOSURE, S. the act of making a thing seen, which was hidden from sight. The revealing a secret.

DISCOLORATION, S. the act of changing the colour of a thing, or staining, used in a bad sense. A stain, or change of colour for the worse.

To **DISCOLOUR**, V. A. to spoil or destroy the colour of a thing. To stain, or taw.

To **DISCOM IT**, V. A. [*descendre*, Fr.] to overcome, beat, or conquer.

DISCOMFIT, S. a defeat, a rout, or victory over an enemy.

DISCOMFUREMENT, S. overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

DISCOMFORT, S. a great degree of uneasiness, melancholy, despair, distress.

To **DISCOMFORT**, V. A. to grieve, afflict, sadden, distress, or deprive of comfort.

DISCOMFORTABLE, Adj. refusing comfort or consolation. That which occasions sadness, melancholy, or distress.

To **DISCOMMEND**, V. A. to blame, disapprove, reprove, or censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, Adj. deserving blame, censure, or reproach.

DISCOMMENDATION, *S.* blame, censure, reproach, disapprobation. "Without *discommendation*, a person might become an accuser." *Ayliffe*.

DISCOMMENDER, *S.* one who blames, censures, or reproaches.

To **DISCOMMODOE**, *V. A.* to put to an inconvenience; to confuse. To rumple or disorder dress.

DISCOMMODOUS, *Adj.* inconvenient, displeasing, troublesome.

To **DISCOMPOSE**, [*decomposer*, *Fr.*] to put into disorder. To ruffle, applied to the temper. To rumple cloaths. To vex, fret, or disorder. To displace; or discard. "He never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor." *Bacon*.

To **DISCONCERT**, *V. A.* to unsettle, disorder, or discompose. To frustrate a design.

DISCONFORMITY, *S.* want of agreement, inconsistency, opposition.

DISCONGRUITY, *S.* disagreement, difference, inconsistency, opposition.

DISCONSOLATE, *Adj.* without hope or comfort; melancholy, or grieved on account of some severe affliction.

DISCONSOLATELY, *Adv.* in a hopeless, or comfortless manner.

DISCONSOLATENESS, *S.* the state of a person under severe affliction.

DISCONTENT, *S.* want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTED, *Adj.* uneasy, or unsatisfied with one's present condition.

DISCONTENTED, *Part.* uneasy, dissatisfied with one's present condition; malevolent, unhappy.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, *S.* uneasiness; the not being pleased or satisfied; the not approving, unhappiness, malevolence.

DISCONTENTMENT, *S.* the state of being dissatisfied, uneasy, or unhappy.

DISCONTINUANCE, *S.* want of union or adhesion; cessation, intermission, interruption, or stop, applied to action.

DISCONTINUATION, *S.* the breaking the continuity, or union; separation of the parts of a thing.

To **DISCONTINUE**, *V. N.* [*discontinuer*, *Fr.*] to break off; to separate; to put an end to an established privilege or custom; to leave off; to cease, to interrupt.

DISCONTINUITY, *S.* want of cohesion; breaking off union; separation.

DISCONVENIENCE, *S.* incongruity, disagreement, inconsistency. "In these *disconveniences* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all." *Arnakball*.

DISCORD, *S.* [*discordia*, *Lat.*] a state wherein persons, together they are Christians, mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are lost to all the tender sentiments of humanity. A disposition wherein persons mutually oppose the interest of each other. Disagreement. Fi-

guratively, difference, contrariety, or opposition of qualities. In Music, the relation of two sounds which are in themselves disagreeable, whether applied in succession or consequence. If two simple notes when sounded together, make a mixture, or compound sound which is disagreeable to the ear, it is a discord. *Concinnous discords*, are such as have nothing very disagreeable in themselves, have a good effect in music only by their opposition, as they heighten that pleasure we receive from music by increasing its variety.

To **DISCORD**, *V. N.* [*discordo*, *Lat.*] to disagree, to produce a disagreeable sound when joined together.

DISCORDANCE, **DISCORDANCY**, *S.* disagreement, opposition, inconsistency, want of harmony.

DISCORDANT, *Adj.* [*discordant*, *Lat.*] inconsistent, disagreeing, or at variance; opposite, contrary, not conformable.

DISCORDANTLY, *Adj.* so as to be at variance, or inconsistent with itself. Not harmonizing, or agreeing with each other, applied to sounds. Peevishly. Angrily.

To **DISCOVER**, *V. A.* [*discovire*, *Fr.*] to make a thing seen by uncovering it; to make known; to find out something; to disclose, or reveal something which is secret.

DISCOVERABLE, *Adj.* that which may be found out or discovered; apparent, obvious.

DISCOVERER, *S.* one who finds out a thing, place, or position not known before; a scout, or one sent to make discoveries in an army, a spy. "Send *discoverers*—to know the numbers of our enemies." *Shak*.

DISCOVERY, *S.* the act of finding out, discovering, or revealing any thing secret.

To **DISCOUNSEL**, *V. A.* to dissuade; to turn aside from any vice or persuasion.

DISCOUNT, *S.* a sum allowed a person for payment, before any bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the interest would amount to for the space the bill has to run.

To **DISCOUNT**, *V. A.* to give a person cash for a bill before due, deducting interest for the time which it has to run. To abate a certain sum for prompt payment, on the purchase of any article.

To **DISCOURTENANCE**, *V. A.* to discourage by coolness or indifference. To shew one's disapprobation of any measure, by indifference, or by taking methods that may defeat it; to abate, confound, or put to shame.

DISCOURTENANCE, *S.* coldness or indifference of behaviour; disregard.

DISCOURTENANCER, *S.* one who discourages by cold treatment, indifference, or an unfavourable aspect.

To **DISCOURAGE**, *V. A.* to dishearten; or deter from any attempt; used with *from* and

and improperly with *to*. "Discourage them to stay with you." *Temple*.

DISCOURAGER, *S.* one who deters, checks, or frightens a person from an attempt.

DISCOURAGEMENT, *S.* the act of deterring a person from any attempt, by representing the dangers attending it. Any impediment or difficulty which renders a person unwilling to undertake a design.

DISCOURSE, *S.* [the *u* is dropped and the *e* pronounced long, like that in *poor*; from *discours*, *Fr.* of *discursus*, *Lat.*] in *Logic*, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from premises to consequences. Conversation, wherein persons mutually convey their ideas or sentiments to each other; speech; a treatise or dissertation. "Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity." *Pope*.

TO DISCOURSE, *V. N.* to converse or talk with another. To reason, or proceed from propositions to their consequences. Actively, to treat of, or make a thing the subject of conversation.

DISCOURSER, *S.* a speaker, talker, or writer on any subject.

DISCOURSIVE, *Adj.* passing, or advancing from a known thing to an unknown; partaking of the nature of talk, dialogue, or conversation.

DISCOURTEOUS, *Adj.* void of civility, politeness, or complaisance.

DISCOURTESY, *S.* rudeness, disrespect, or incivility.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, *Adv.* uncivilly, or rudely.

DISCREDIT, *S.* [*discreditor*, *Fr.*] disgrace, ignominy, infamy, or that which involves a person in shame or infamy. The imputation of a fault, which lessens the fame and esteem of a person.

TO DISCREDIT, *V. A.* to destroy or lessen the reputation of a thing or person. To render a thing suspicious which is believed to be true.

DISCREET, *Adj.* [*discretus*, *Lat.*] able to distinguish between things and their consequences. Prudent, cautious. Modest, not forward for fear of the consequences of lasciviousness.

DISCREETLY, *Adv.* prudently, cautiously, modestly, moderately.

DISCRETENESS, *S.* a conduct guided by deliberation, prudence, and discretion.

DISCRETE, *Adj.* [*discretus*, *Lat.*] applied to quantity, separate, distinct. Applied to propositions, such as contain truths or sentiments set in contrast to each.

DISCRETION, *S.* [*discretio*, *Lat.*] prudent behaviour. Figuratively, an unlimited power, or one which is to be limited by no conditions. "He surrenders at *discretion*."

DISCRETIONARY, *S.* without any other restraint or guide, than a person's own discretion.

DISCRIMINABLE, [*discrimina*, *Lat.*] distinguishable by some external or outward marks.

No. IX.

TO DISCRIMINATE, *V. A.* [*discriminare*, *Lat.*] to distinguish, or mark so as to shew a difference. To separate as different.

DISCRIMINATENESS, *S.* distinction, difference, separation.

DISCRIMINATION, *S.* [*discriminatio*, *Lat.*] the state of a thing distinguished for peculiar uses; distinction; the notes or marks which distinguish things from each other.

DISCRIMINATIVE, *Adj.* that which constitutes the difference between things.

DISCUBITORY, *Adj.* [*discubitorius*, *Lat.*] fitted for lying down. "Changed their cubicular beds to *discubitory*." *Brown*.

DISCUMBENCY, *S.* [*discumbens*, *Lat.*] the posture of laying along at meals, after the Roman manner. "The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals." *Brown*.

TO DISCUMBER, *V. A.* to disengage from any thing which hinders a person from a free use of his limbs. "The limbs *discumbered* from the clinging vest." *Pope*.

DISCURSIVE, *Adj.* [*discursif*, *Fr.*] in perpetual motion, hurry, or agitation. In *Logic*, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

TO DISCUSS, *V. A.* [*discussum*, *Lat.*] to examine, or explain a difficulty by meditation or debate.

DISCUSSE, *S.* one who examines and determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

DISCUSSION, *S.* the explaining a difficulty. The examining into some knotty point. In *urgery*, the dissection of any humour or swelling.

DISCURSIVE, *Adj.* having the power to remove or disperse any humor.

DISCUTIENT, *S.* [*discutient*, *Lat.*] in *Physic*, a medicine which opens the pores, and disperses humors, by intestine perspiration, or otherwise.

TO DISDAIN, *V. A.* [*desdigner*, *Fr.*] to reject with scorn and contempt; to refuse or decline with abhorrence and detestation.

DISDAIN, *S.* contempt, abhorrence, scorn, or contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, *Adj.* abounding with indignation, haughtily, scornful, contemptuous.

DISDAINFULLY, *Adv.* in a contemptuous, haughty manner.

DISDAINFULNESS, *S.* contempt or scorn, including haughtiness and pride.

DISEASE, *S.* the state of a living body, wherein it is prevented from the use and exercise of any of its functions, attended with a sensation of uneasiness. In *Botany*, that state of a plant, rendered incapable of answering the several purposes for which it was formed.

TO DISEASE, *V. A.* to affect the body, unable to exercise its functions. To affect with pain.

TO DISEMBARK, *V. A.* to carry from a ship or vessel to land. To go to land, or on shore from a ship.

To DISEMBITTER, V. A. to free from bitterness or pain. To sweeten.

DISEMBO'DIED, Adj. stripped, deprived, or divested of body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, V. A. [*disemboucher*, old Fr.] to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow. Among mariners, to go out of a river into the main ocean, applied to a ship.

DISEMBO'WELLED, Part. taken from the bowels.

To DISEMBRO'IL, V. A. [*debrouiller*, Fr.] to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or quarrels.

To DISENABLE, V. A. to deprive of power, to weaken, or incapacitate.

To DISENCHA'NT, V. A. to free from the power of any spell, charm, enchantment, or infatuation.

To DISENCUMBER, V. A. to free from any thing which oppresses a person with a sensation of burthenfomeness or uneasiness. To free from any hindrance, obstruction, or incumbrance.

DISENCUMBRANCE, S. freedom from hindrance, perplexity, or uneasiness.

To DISENGA'GE, V. A. to separate from any thing. To separate from any thing which is an encumbrance. To clear from impediments or obstructions. To withdraw, or divert the mind from any thing. Neuterly, to set ourselves free from. "We may *diseengage* from the world by degrees." *Collier*. Used with *from*.

DISENGA'GED, Adj. at leisure, unoccupied, not fixed to any particular object.

DISENGA'GEMENT, S. freedom from any obligation, attendance, or leisure.

To DISENTAN'GLE, V. A. to set free from an obstacle, perplexity, or impediment.

To DISENTHRA'L, V. A. to free from any slavery or bondage; to set free, deliver, or release. "Thereby *diseentral* themselves." *South*.

To DISENTHRO'NE, V. A. to depose, or drive from the throne.

To DISENTRA'NCE, V. A. to free from a trance or swoon.

DISESTE'EM, S. want of esteem; a slight; loss of credit or esteem.

To DISESTE'EM, V. A. to regard slightly; to consider or regard with less esteem, but not to rise to contempt.

DISFA'VOUR, S. want of countenance, or such a concurrence as may render a design successful. A state wherein a person meets with no encouragement or assistance. Want of beauty, or symmetry of features.

To DISFA'VOUR, V. A. to discountenance, to discourage, to withdraw kindness from a person.

DISFIGURA'TION, S. the act of spoiling or destroying the form of a thing or person. The state of a thing whose natural form and beauty is spoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To DISEFIGURE, V. A. to change any thing to a worse form. To render a thing less beautiful.

DISFIGUREMENT, S. change from beauty to ugliness, or from a pleasing agreeable form to one which is less so.

To DISFO'REST, V. A. to reduce ground from the state of a forest, to that of common ground.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, V. A. to deprive of its charter, privileges or immunities; to deprive a person of his freedom as a citizen.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the act of depriving a person or place of freedom, privileges or immunities.

To DISFURNISH, V. A. to take away goods or furniture; to strip, spoil, or plunder. To deprive. "He durst not *difurnish* that country either of so great a commander." *Kestler*.

To DISGORGE, V. A. [*dégorger*, Fr.] to vomit or discharge by the mouth. To discharge, eject, or pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, S. [Fr.] shame, infamy, disesteem; a state wherein a person or thing has lost those qualities which rendered it worthy of respect. The state of a person out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE, V. A. to deprive of honour, esteem, or dignity.

DISGRA'CEFUL, Adj. full of dishonour, infamy, or shame.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, Adv. so as must subject a person to infamy, dishonour, shame, or reproach.

DISGRA'CER, S. one who exposes another to infamy, shame, dishonour, and reproach.

DISGRA'CIOUS, Adj. unfavourable, offensive, or disagreeable. "Disgracious in the city's eye." *Shak*.

To DISGUISE, V. A. [*déguiser*, Fr.] to conceal a person by means of some strange dress. Figuratively, to dissemble, or conceal by a false appearance. To disfigure a thing. To intoxicate by drinking.

DISGUISE, S. a dress made use of to conceal a person. A false appearance made use of to conceal some design.

DISGUISEMENT, S. any dress, habit, or artifice used to make a person appear different from what he does generally, or naturally.

DISGUISER, S. one who alters the appearance of a person or thing. One who masks or conceals his real designs.

DISGU'IS', S. an aversion, distaste, displeasure, arising from some disagreeable action, or behaviour.

To DISGU'ST, V. A. [*dégoûter*, Fr.] to raise an aversion, or nauseousness in the stomach by a disagreeable taste. To raise an aversion, by some disagreeable, or offensive action, used with *at* or *from*. To raise an aversion, or make a person avoid through

aversion

aversion; used with *from*. "What *disgusts* me from having to do with answer-jobbers." *Swift*.

DISGUSTFUL, Adj. producing aversion or dislike.

DISH, S. [*dise*, Sax.] a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, china, &c. used for holding joints, or other victuals at a table, and differing from a plate in size. Figuratively, the meat placed in a *dish*.

To **DISH**, V. A. to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a *dish*. To *dish out*, to adorn, deck, or set off.

DISHABTLE, S. [Fr.] an undress; a loose and negligent morning dress.

DISHABTLE, Adj. loosely, carelessly, and negligently dressed.

To **DISHABIT**, V. A. to displace or uncover a thing. "From their fixed beds of lime had been *dishabited*." *Shak*.

To **DISHEARTEN**, V. A. to deprive of courage; to terrify; to make a person imagine a thing to be impracticable.

DISHERPSON, S. the act of debarring or hindering a person from an inheritance.

To **DISHERIT**, V. A. to debar or cut off from an inheritance.

To **DISHEVEL**, V. A. [*decaveler*, Fr.] to spread hair in a loose, negligent, careless, and disorderly manner.

DISHONEST, Adj. fraudulent, or inconsistent with justice. Reproachful, or shameful.

DISHONESTLY, Adv. so as to be inconsistent with honour, honesty, or justice.

DISHONESTY, S. want of probity. The act of doing any thing to defraud another. Injustice. Figuratively, unchasteness, or lewdness. "If you suspect me in any *dishonesty*," *Shak*.

DISHONOUR, S. that which affects a person with disgrace. Figuratively, reproach, loss of reputation.

To **DISHONOUR**, V. A. to bring to shame or disgrace. To blast or injure the character of a person. To violate a person's chastity. To treat with indignity, or contempt.

DISHONOURABLE, Adj. void of respect, reverence, or esteem. Shameful; reproachful; disreputable.

DISHONOURER, S. one who treats another with indignity, or violates the chastity of a female.

To **DISINCARCERATE**, V. A. to free from imprisonment. Figuratively, to release, or free from confinement. "Open the surface of the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies." *Harvey*.

DISINCLINATION, S. want of affection, or bias. Want of propensity, less than aversion.

To **DISINCLINE**, V. A. to lessen or abate one's affections for a thing or person.

DISINGENUITY, S. unfairness; low and mean artifice; cunning.

DISINGENUOUS, Adj. not openly and frankly. Meanly, sly, cunning, subtle.

DISINGENUOUSLY, Adv. in an unfair, sly, or subtle manner.

To **DISINHERIT**, V. A. to cut off or deprive of an inheritance.

DISINTERESTED, Adj. [from *dis* and *interesse*, Fr.] without any regard to private interest; without any bias on account of a person's own emolument, or advantage. Impartial.

DISINTEREST, S. that which is contrary to a person's success or interest. A disadvantage or loss. Disregard of profit or private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, Adj. not influenced by any selfish views of private lucre, or advantage.

To **DISJOIN**, V. A. [*dejoindre*, Fr.] to separate things which are united. To part, or sever.

To **DISJOINT**, V. A. [pronounced *dis-jint*, with the *i* long] to put out of joint. To separate things at the joint. To carve or cut into pieces. To make incoherent. To mar or destroy the connection of words, or sentences. "Her words *disjointed*," *Smith*. Neuterly, to fall in pieces.

DISJOINT, Part. divided. "Thanks — our state to be *disjoint*," *Shak*.

DISJUNCTION, S. [*disjunctio*, Lat.] separation; division. "The *disjunction* of the body and the soul." *Scarb*.

DISJUNCTIVE, Adj. [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] denoting; unfit for union. In grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation, or contrast. In Logic, applied to such propositions whose parts are opposed to each other by disjunctive particles.

DISJUNCTIVELY, Adj. in a separate manner; distinctly; separately.

DISK, S. [*disc*, Sax. *discus*, Lat.] in astronomy, the body of the sun or planets, divided by astronomers into 12 parts. In optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In botany, the middle part of radiated flowers.

DISKINDNESS, S. want of kindness, affection, charity, or benevolence. An act whereby a person receives detriment, and is supposed to be derived from ill-will.

DISLIKE, S. want of approbation, affection, or esteem.

To **DISLIKE**, V. A. to disapprove. To look on as improper, or faulty. To hate, To shew disgust, or dis-esteem.

To **DISLIKE**, V. A. to change the appearance of a thing from what it was before.

To **DISLOCATE**, V. A. [from *dis* and *locatus*, Lat.] to put, or force out of its proper place. To disjoint.

DISLOCATION, S. [from *dislocare*] the putting

putting things out of their proper places. In surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from its socket. A luxation.

TO DISLODGE, V. A. to remove from a place by force. To drive an enemy from a post. To remove an army to other quarters. Neuterly, to decamp. "He resolved—with all his legions to *dislodge*." *Par. Lost.*

DISLOYAL, Adj. [*disloyal*, Fr.] false, or disobedient to a sovereign. "The lady is *disloyal*." *Shak.* Dishonest. "A false *disloyal* knave." *Shak.*

DISLOYALLY, Adj. in a faithless, disobedient, disloyal manner.

DISLOYALTY, S. want of fidelity to a sovereign. "Want of fidelity or constancy in love." "Such seeming truths of hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance." *Shak.*

DYSMAL, Adj. [*duys-mael*, Belg.] horrible; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful.

DISMALLY, Adv. so as to excite horror, sorrow, or melancholy.

DISMALNESS, S. the quality which excites horror, melancholy, grief, or sorrow.

TO DISMANTLE, V. A. to strip a person of any dress or ornament. To unfold, or destroy. To destroy the out-works. To destroy any thing external. "His nose *dismantled*." *Dryden.*

TO DISMASK, V. A. to pull off a mask; to uncover. "Fair ladies *mask'd*, are roses in the bud—are roses blown *dismask'd*." *Shak.*

TO DISMAY, V. A. [*desmayar*, Span.] to discourage, intimidate, or dishearten with fear.

DISMAY, S. [*desmayo*, Span.] loss of courage, occasioned by some frightful object; fear.

TO DISMEMBER, V. A. to divide or separate one member from another. To cut or tear to pieces.

TO DISMISS, V. A. [*dimissus*, Lat.] to send away. To discharge. To permit leave to depart. Used with *from* before the thing or person quitted.

DISMISSION, S. [*dimissio*, Lat.] the act of sending away. A discharge from an office. Deprivation, or the being turned out of any office.

TO DISMORTGAGE, V. A. to redeem from a mortgage, by paying the money lent on any lands or estate. "He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes." *Howel.*

TO DISMOUNT, V. A. [*demonter*, Fr.] to throw by force from an horse. To dislodge, or force cannon from their carriages. Neuterly, to alight from an horse. To descend from any eminence.

DISNATURAL, Part. unnatural; not having the natural affections of humanity. "Athwart *disnatur'd* torment," *Shak.*

DISOBE'DIENCE, S. the acting contrary to the commands of a superior.

DISOBE'DIENT, Part. guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a master, or superior.

TO DISOBEY, V. A. to act contrary to the commands of a superior. To break, or transgress the laws.

DISOBLIGATION, S. an act which alienates the affections of a person, or friend. An act which occasions dislike.

TO DISOBLIGE, V. A. to do something which offends another; to displease, generally used as a softer expression for dislike.

DISOBLIGING, Part. unpleasing; offensive; unkind.

DISOBLIGINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to displease, or offend.

DISORBED, Part. [from *dis* and *orb*] cast from its proper orbit, wherein it performs its revolutions.

DISORDER, S. [*desordre*, Fr.] want of method, or regularity. Tumult, or confusion. Breach, or violation of laws. The state of an animal body, wherein the regular exercise of its functions is interrupted; dis-ease; discomposure of mind.

TO DISORDER, V. A. to throw into confusion, or irregularity. To ruffle, or confuse. To affect with some slight disease. To discompose, or render unfit to exercise its faculties, applied to the mind.

DISORDERED, Part. indisposed with a slight disease, applied to the body. Confused, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to states. Ruffled, applied to a person's dress.

DISORDERLY, Adv. inconsistent with law, or virtue. In an irregular, or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal spirits. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing, or distribution of things.

DISORDINATE, S. irregular; inconsistent with the rules of virtue. "These not *disordinate*." *Milton.*

TO DISPARAGE, V. A. [from *dispar*, Lat.] to match with what is not equal. To disgrace, by joining a thing of superior excellence, with one below it. To disgrace, by comparison with something of less value. To treat with contempt and dishonour. To expose, to blame, censure, lessen, or reproach.

DISPARAGEMENT, S. disgrace, or dishonour, arising from comparing a thing with something of inferior excellence and dignity. In law, the marrying an heir with a person of an inferior, or mean degree. Disgrace, dishonour, or reproach. Used with *so*, before the person or thing injured.

DISPARAGER, S. one who treats another with indignity, and endeavours to lessen the value of a thing by comparing it with something of less value.

DISPARITY, S. [*dispar*, Lat.] opposition of qualities. Difference in degree. Unlikeness, or dissimilitude.

To DISPA'RT, V. A. [*departer*, Fr. *dispartior*, Lat.] to divide into two. To separate; to burst; to rend.

DISPA'RT, S. the mark set on the muzzle ring of a piece of ordnance.

DISPA'SSION, S. coolness; freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

DISPA'SSIONATE, Adj. free from anger, or other passions. Calm, cool, serene, and temperate.

To DISPA'TCH, V. A. to send a person or thing away hastily; to murder; to perform business quickly.

DISPA'TCH, S. quickness, expedition, a message, an express.

To DISPE'L, V. A. [*dispelle*, Lat.] to disperse; to clear away any obstruction by dissipating it.

DISPEN'SARY, S. the place where medicines are sold and physician's bills are made up. A book containing receipts for making medicines.

DISPENSATION, S. [*dispensatio*, Lat.] the economy observed by divine Providence in the general distribution of rewards and punishments to all mankind. A permission to do something contrary to the laws, or a suspension of their force for a certain time.

DISPEN'SATORY, S. a book containing receipts by which medicines are made.

To DISPENSE, V. A. [*dispenser*, Fr.] to distribute, or give among several persons. To make up a receipt or medicine, in physic. To dispense with. To excuse from a duty. To render an equivalent. To make compensation. "Can'st thou *dispense* with heaven for such an oath." *Shak.*

DISPENSE, S. excuse; dispensation. "Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls." *Par. Lost.*

DISPEN'SER, S. one who distributes, gives, or bestows.

To DISPEOPLE, V. A. to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

To DISPERSE, V. A. [*dispersus*, Lat.] to scatter; to drive to different parts; to separate a body of men.

DISPERSEDLY, Adv. in a separate manner; separately.

DISPERSER, S. one who distributes or spreads abroad; one who makes public by communicating to many.

DISPERSION, S. [*dispersio*, Lat.] the act of scattering, distributing, or spreading. The state of persons which are divided or separated from each other.

To DISPIRIT, V. A. to strike with fear; to discourage; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, S. want of alacrity, courage, vigour, or vivacity.

To DISPLACE, V. A. to put out of a place. To remove from one place to another. To supersede, remove, or abolish in

order to introduce some other person or thing in the room. To put an end to disorder. "You have *displaced* the mirth." *Shak.*

DISPLA'CENCY, S. [*displacencia*, Lat.] behaviour which occasions displeasure, or disgust.

DISPLANTA'TION, S. the removal of a plant. The driving people out of a plantation or settlement. "The Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacharib vaunted of."

To DISPLA'Y, V. A. [*desplier*, *desplayer*, Fr.] to spread abroad or wide. To explain a thing minutely. To set ostentatiously to view. To set off to the best advantage. In Carving, to cut up a crane, &c.

DISPLAY, S. the act of exhibiting a thing to view; to discover its excellencies.

DISPLAY'ED, Part. in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded.

To DISPLE'ASE, V. A. to offend. To raise the ill-will of a person. To disgust, or raise an aversion, applied to the senses.

DISPLEASINGNESS, S. the quality of creating dislike, or being disagreeable.

DISPLEASURE, S. a disagreeable sensation; uneasiness, or pain. Anger. A state of disgrace, wherein a person has lost the favour of another.

To DISPLEASURE, V. A. to be guilty of some action which may give offence. "The way of pleasuring or *displeasuring*." *Bacon.*

DISPO'RT, S. play, sport pastime, diversion, fun, mirth.

To DISPORT, V. A. to amuse, or divert. "Hunting this way to *disport* himself." *Shak.* Neuterly, to play, to, or wanton, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes." *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL, S. the act of regulating any thing. Distribution, dispensation. The right of bestowing. Management; government.

To DISPOSE, V. A. [*disposer*, Fr.] to apply to any use. To bestow, give, or grant, to lay out money. To adapt; fit or form for any purpose. To give a light; to influence the mind. To regulate or adjust; used with *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person. To employ; to place in any condition. To sell; to get rid of. Neuterly, to bargain or make terms. "She had *disposed* with Cæsar." *Shak.*

DISPOSER, S. one who has the management of any affair. He that gives, bestows, or regulates. A director. One who distributes or acts without controul.

DISPOSITION, S. [*dispositio*, Lat.] a regular arrangement, distribution of things. Natural fineness, or tendency. Propensity, or temper of the mind. Affections of kindness or ill will. "The *dispositions* of each people towards the other." *Swift.*

DISPO'SITOR, S. in Astrology, the supposed

posed lord of the sign in which the planet is, and the ruler of its influence.

To DISPOSSESS, V. A. to turn a person out of a place. Generally used with *of*, before the thing taken away. "To *dispossess* the pirate *of* his new gotten kingdom." *Kestles*. Formerly used with *from*. "And quite *dispossess*—concord and law of nature *from* the earth." *Par. Lost*.

DISPOSURE, S. the power of bestowing or ordering in a manner most agreeable to one's self. State, or posture. "They remained in a kind of warlike *disposura*." *Watson*.

DISPRAISE, S. blame. Censure. Reproach. Abuse.

To DISPRAISE, V. N. to blame, to find fault with; to censure; to abuse.

DISPRAISER, S. one who blames, censures, or finds fault.

DISPRAISINGLY, Adv. with blame, reproach, or censure.

To DISPREAD, V. A. to spread abroad; to spread, or scatter different ways.

DISPROOF, S. confutation; or the proving a thing to be false.

DISPROFIT, S. loss; damage; that by which a person receives loss.

DISPROPORTION, S. the disagreement or inequality between things.

To DISPROPORTION, V. A. to join things which disagree with each other.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, Adj. disagreeing in quantity or quality. Not well suited or proportioned.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, S. the want of agreement, with respect to quantity, *fit*, or quality.

DISPROPORTIONAL, Adj. unsuitable or disagreeing in quantity, quality, or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, Adj. disagreeing in quantity, or value. Wanting symmetry.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, Adv. wanting symmetry; or disagreeing in quantity or value with something else.

To DISPROVE, V. A. to confute an assertion. To shew a thing or practice to be inconsistent with truth.

DISPROVER, S. one who confutes, or proves a thing to be false, or erroneous.

DISPUTABLE, Adj. that which may admit of arguments on both sides. Liable to dispute. Lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, S. [*disputans*, Lat.] one who argues against, or opposes the opinions, or doctrines of another.

DISPUTATION, S. [*disputatio*, Lat.] the art of opposing the sentiments of others. Controversy, or argument in opposition to the sentiments of another.

DISPUTATIOUS, Adj. fond of opposing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, Adj. fond of opposing the opinions of others. Fond of controversy or cavilling.

To DISPUTE, V. N. [*dispute*, Lat.] to oppose the sentiments of another. To argue against any received opinion. To contend for a thing either by words or actions. To oppose, or question. To discuss a question. "Dispute it like a man." *Shak*.

DISPUTE, S. the act of opposing the opinion of another. Controversy.

DISPUTELESS, Adj. without controversy. Undisputed.

DISPUTER, S. one engaged, or delighting in controversy.

DISQUALIFICATION, S. that which renders a person unfit for the discharge of an employ, or the keeping an office.

To DISQUALIFY, V. A. to make unfit. To disable. To exempt, or disable, from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

DISQUIET, S. uneasiness; restlessness; want of ease of mind. Anxiety.

DISQUIET, Adj. uneasy, restless, or disturbed in mind.

To DISQUIET, V. A. to disturb the mind. To fret; to vex. To make uneasy, or restless.

DISQUIETER, S. a disturber; or one who vexes and frets another.

DISQUIETLY, Adv. anxiously; in such a manner as to make uneasy.

DISQUIETUDE, S. care; uneasiness; or disturbance of mind. Anxiety. Want of tranquillity.

DISQUISITION, S. [*disquisitio*, Lat.] an act of the mind, whereby it examines into a subject, in order to understand its importance. A strict search, scrutiny, or examination of a thing or matter.

DISREGARD, S. slight notice; contempt; neglect; disrespect; indifference.

To DISREGARD, V. A. to take no notice of; to slight; to neglect; to contemn; to be indifferent about.

DISREGARDFUL, Adj. negligent; contemptuous; indifferent.

DISREGARDFULLY, Adj. in a negligent, contemptuous, indifferent, or slighting manner.

DISRE'LISH, S. a bad taste; disgust, or dislike.

To DISRE'LISH, V. A. to make a thing nauseous. To affect the taste, with a disagreeable sensation. To dislike.

DISREPUTATION, S. disgrace; disesteem; or that which will lessen a person's character.

DISREPUTE, S. disgrace; an ill character; loss of reputation. Reproach.

DISRESPECT, S. incivility; want of esteem; a behaviour, which approaches to rudeness and argues want of reverence.

DISRESPECTFUL, Adj. uncivil; without esteem; unmannerly; unpolite.

DIS

DISRESPECTFULLY, Adv. in an uncivil, indecent, irreverent, or unmaoerly manner.

TO DISROBE, V. A. to undress. To lay aside, to divest, applied to the mind. "Who will be persuaded to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions." *Locke*.

DISRUPTION, S. the act of breaking or bursting asunder. A breach, or rent.

DISSATISFACTION, S. the state of a person who is not contented, but wants something to complete his wish or happiness. Discontent. Figuratively, want of some quality to cause pleasure.

DISSATISFACTORY, Adj. that which is not able to produce content, or satisfaction.

TO DISSATISFY, V. A. to be discontent. To displease. To be deficient in some quality requisite to please or content.

TO DISSECT, V. A. [*dissectum*] in Anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to consider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide, and examine any subject minutely.

DISSECTION, S. in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the several parts of an animal body asunder, to examine into their nature and respective uses. To divide the several parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connection of their several parts.

DISEIZOR, S. one who deprives or dispossesses another of his right.

TO DISSEMBLE, V. A. [*disimulare*, Lat.] to hide under a false appearance. To pretend that to be, which is not. To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, S. one who conceals his real designs, temper, under a false and specious appearance. An hypocrite.

DISSEMBLINGLY, Adv. in an hypocritical manner, so as to conceal one's real sentiments under a false and specious appearance.

TO DISSEMINATE, V. A. [*diffeminatum*] to scatter seed; to sow. Figuratively, to spread abroad a report.

DISSEMINATION, S. [*diffeminatio*, Lat.] the act of sowing. The act of propagating a report, &c.

DISEMINATOR, S. he that sows. One who spreads or propagates a report, or doctrine.

DISSENSION, S. [*diffensio*, Lat.] difference or disagreement in opinion, or politics. A breach of union. Contention; or warm opposition.

DISSENSIOUS, Adj. disposed to strife; quarrelsome. Factions, turbulent.

TO DISSENT, V. N. [*diffentio*, Lat.] to disagree. To think differently. To be of a contrary nature; to differ.

DISSENT, S. disagreement, difference of opinion.

DIS

DISSENTANEOUS, Adj. disagreeable; inconsistent.

DISSE'NTER, S. one who disagrees to an opinion; one who separates himself from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTATION, S. [*dissertatio*, Lat.] a set discourse or treatise.

TO DISSE'ERVE, V. A. to act contrary to the interests and advantage of a person or cause. To do injury or damage to. To hurt.

DISSE'ERVICE, S. harm; hurt; injury; prejudice, or an ill-turn.

DISSE'ERVICEABLE, Adj. disadvantageous. Injurious. Hurtful.

TO DISSE'EVER, V. A. to break, divide, or part in two. To separate; to divide.

DISSILE'NCE, S. [*diffident*, Lat.] the act of starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILI'TION, S. the act of starting asunder; or bursting after being united. "The *diffusion* of that air was great." *Boyle*.

DISSI'MILAR, Adj. [*diffimilis*, Lat.] differing in quality or shape. Unlike; of a different kind, nature, or degree.

DISSI'MILARITY, S. unlikeness in quality, temper, bulk or disposition.

DISSI'MILITUDE, S. difference of form or quality. Want of resemblance.

DISSI'MULATION, S. [*diffimulatio*, Lat.] the act of putting on a false or feigned appearance, to conceal one's intention, or disposition.

TO DISSIPATE, V. A. [*diffipatus*, Lat.] to separate any collection, and disperse the parts. To divide the attention between a diversity of objects. To scatter or squander wealth, or spend a fortune.

DISSIPA'TION, S. [*Fr. diffipatio*, Lat.] the act of separating. The state of the parts of a body separated. Figuratively, inattention; attention divided among a variety of objects, and incapable to fix properly on any.

TO DISSOCIATE, V. A. [*diffociatum*, Lat.] to separate things or persons which are united.

DISSOL'VABLE, Adj. that which is capable of having its parts separated, by moisture, or some fluid; "Not *dissoluble* by the moisture of the tongue." *Newt. Opt.* *Dissoluble* is more frequently used.

DISSOL'UBLE, Adj. [*dissolubilis*, Lat.] capable of having its parts separated or dissolved by moisture or heat.

DISSOLUBILITY, S. the possibility of being dissolved or liquified by moisture or heat.

TO DISSOL'VE, V. A. [*dissolvere*, Lat.] To melt, or liquify with moisture or heat. To destroy. To separate, to break the ties of any thing. To part persons who are united by any bonds. To clear up a doubt or difficulty. "To *dissolve* doubts." *Den. v. 18.* To break or destroy the force of an enchant-

enchantment. To be overcome, or overpowered with something pleasing. To consume or fall into pieces. To melt with pleasure; to break up or discharge an assembly.

DISSOLVENT, Adj. [*dissolvens*, Lat.] having the power of separating, melting or dissolving.

DISSOLVENT, S. that which has the power of separating the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, S. that which has the power of melting, or liquifying.

DISSOLVIBLE, Adj. [commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly] liable to have its parts separated by heat or moisture. Liable to perish by the separation of its parts.

DISSOLUTE, S. [*dissolutus*, Lat.] dissolved in. Loose, wanton; abandoned, or unrestrained by the rules of morality, or religion.

DISSOLUTELY, Adv. in such a manner as is inconsistent with virtue. In debauchery, and wantonness.

DISSOLUTENESS, S. looseness of manners. A conduct regulated by no restraint. Wantonness; debauchery. Wickedness.

DISSOLUTION, S. the act of liquifying and melting by heat or moisture. The destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. Death, or the separation of the body and soul. The act of breaking up an assembly. "The dissolution of the house." Licentiousness; more commonly styled dissoluteness. "An universal dissolution of manners began to prevail." *Atterb.*

DISSONANCE, S. [*dissonantia*, Lat.] a mixture of unharmonious sounds. Discord.

DISSONANT, Adj. [*dissonans*, Lat.] sounding harsh and disagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconsistent; disagreeing; "What can be more *dissonant* from reason." *Hastew.* "Any thing *dissonant* to truth." *South.* Generally, used with *to*, though sometimes with *from*.

To DISSUADE, V. A. [*dissuadeo*, Lat.] to make use of arguments to hinder a person from doing what he intends. To represent a thing as improper, disadvantageous or wrong.

DISSUADER, S. one who endeavours to dissuade or divert a person from a design.

DISSUASION, S. an argument made use of to divert a person, from closing in with any design, including the idea of a previous intention or resolution of doing it.

DISSUASIVE, Adj. tending to divert or turn aside from any purpose.

DISSUASIVE, S. a motive or argument made use of to dissuade or prevail on a person to decline any design.

DISSYLLABLE, S. [*disyllabos*, Gr.] in Grammar, a word consisting of two syllables.

DI'STAFF, S. [*distaff*, Sax.] the staff on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is fastened for spinning. Figuratively, a woman, a female. "A *distaff* in the throne." *Dryd.*

To DISDAIN, V. A. to mark with a different colour; to spoil the colour of a thing. To blot; to mark with infamy; pollute, or defile.

DISTA'NCE, S. [*fr. distantia*, Lat.] the space between any two objects, applied to place or situation. A space marked in a horse-course. The space between a thing present, and one that is past or future, applied to time. A modest or respectful behaviour, without too much familiarity. Reserve; coolness, opposed to the close caresses and familiar nearness between friends.

To DISTANCE, V. A. to remove from the view; or further from a person. To leave behind at a race, the length of a distance-post. Figuratively, to surpass or exceed a person.

DISTANT, Adj. [*fr. distance*, Lat.] far from, or at a distance. Apart, separate, asunder. Removed from the present instant, applied to time past, or future. Reserved, opposed to familiar, applied to behaviour or affection. Not obvious, or bearing a remote sense, applied to words, and opposed to *primary*.

To DISTASTE, V. A. to occasion a disagreeable or nauseous taste. Figuratively, to dislike. To offend, or displease. To make a person angry; to vex. "Diseste, *distasted*, and distracted souls."

DISTASTE'FUL, Adj. affecting the palate, a nauseous sensation. That which gives offence, or is unpleasing. "*Distasteful* looks." *Shak.*

DISTEMPER, S. a disproportionate, or inadequate mixture of ingredients. In Medicine, some disorder of the animal machine, generally applied to a slight indisposition. A disorder of the mind, arising from the predominance of any passion or appetite. Want of due balance between contraries. Ill-humour. Tumultuous disorder, applied to states.

To DISTEMPER, V. A. to afflict with some disease. To disorder. To fill the mind with perturbation. To render rebellious, or disaffected.

DISTEMPERATE, Adj. immoderate. "The *distemperate* heat." *Raleigh.*

DISTEMPERATURE, S. excess of heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent commotions. Perturbation of mind. Confusion. Mixture of contrary qualities.

To DISTEND, V. A. [*distendo*, Lat.] to stretch by filling. To stretch out, or extend in breadth.

DISTENT, S. the space through which any thing is stretched; breadth. "*Distended* one fourteenth part longer; which addition of

of *diffent* will add much to their beauty." *Watson*.

DISTENTION, S. [*diffentio*, Lat.] the act of stretching out, or in breath. Breadth. The act of separating one thing from another. "Your legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*." *Watson*.

DISTICH, S. [*distichen*] a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem of only two verses. A theme or subject treated of in two lines.

TO DISTILL, V. N. [*distillo*, Lat.] to fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids. To use a still. Actively, to let fall in drops. To extract the virtues of ingredients by a still.

DISTILLATION, S. [*distillatio*, Lat.] the act of separating the oily, watery, or spirituous parts of ingredients, inclosed in a still, by means of fire. The act of distending in drops. That which descends in drops from a still.

DISTILLER, S. one who makes and sells distilled liquors.

DISTILLERY, S. the business, trade, or employment of a distiller.

DISTINCT, Adj. [*distinctus*, Lat.] different in number and kind; separate, apart, asunder, opposed to *conjoined*. Unconfused. Easy to be distinguished from any other.

DISTINCTION, S. [*distinctio*, Lat.] a note or mark which shews the difference between objects. A note or mark of superiority. That by which one thing differs from another. Difference made between persons of various ages, sexes, or ranks. Division into different parts. The notation, or shewing the difference between things which are in some respects like one another. Discriment. Judgment. High rank, or dignity.

DISTINCTIVE, Adj. having the power to distinguish, manifest, or perceive the difference between things. Judicious.

DISTINCTIVELY, Adv. in right order. Without confusion, clearly.

DISTINCTLY, Adv. without confusion. Plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, S. an accurate observation of the difference between things. A separation of things either externally, or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other manifest.

TO DISTINGUISH, V. A. [*distingue*, Lat.] to note or mark the difference between things. To separate from others by some mark of honour. To know from another by some mark of difference. To perceive; to discern critically. To constitute a difference. To make known or to make eminent. Neuterly, to make known, or shew the point or particular in which things differ from each other.

DISTINGUISHABLE, Adj. that which may be separated or easily known or distinguished from another. Worthy of note, or regard.

DISTINGUISHED, Adj. eminent. Easily to be seen from others, on account of some remarkable excellence.

DISTINGUISHER, S. one who observes and notes the difference of things. A judicious observer.

TO DISTORT, V. A. [*distortus*, Lat.] to twist; to deform. To put out of its natural state. "*Distort* the understanding." *Tilley*. To wrest an expression from its true meaning, to one which makes for one's own opinion.

DISTORTION, S. [*distortio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a contraction of one side of the mouth, by a convulsion of the muscles of one side of the face. An irregular motion by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed. The wresting an expression or a word from its true and intended meaning, in order to favour some particular sentiment.

TO DISTRACT, [participle passive *distrahit*, from *distraho*, Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the same time. To separate; to part. "*Distract* your army." *Shak*. To fill and attract the mind with variety of different views or considerations. To make a person mad or insane. "Fetch my poor *distracted* husband home." *Shak*.

DISTRACTEDLY, Adv. crazily, after the manner of a madman.

DISTRACTEDNESS, S. the state of a person who is mad, or crazy.

DISTRACTION, S. [*distractio*, Lat.] separation; division. Confusion. A state in which the attention is called to different and sometimes contrary objects. Perturbation of mind. Madness. Disturbance, tumult, applied to government. Difference of sentiments.

TO DISTRAIN, V. A. [*destrainere*, Fr.] in Law, to seize the property of another for debt. To make a seizure.

DISTRAINER, S. he that seizes or distrains for debt.

DISTRAINT, S. in Law, the act of seizing, or that which is seized for debt.

DISTRAUGHT, S. Old Participle of *distraho*. "*Distraught* of his wits." *Comden*.

DISTRESS, S. [*distress*, Fr.] in Law, any thing seized or distrained. The act of making a seizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loss. The condition of a person who has not the necessities to supply the demands of nature.

TO DISTRESS, V. A. in Law, to seize for rent unpaid; to harass, or ruin.

DISTRESSFUL, Adj. miserable; wretched; deprived of the comforts and conveniences of life.

TO DISTRIBUTE, V. A. [*distributum*, Lat.] to divide amongst several persons. To give to several.

DISTRIBUTER, S. one who gives, bestows, or distributes.

DISTRIBU'TION, *S.* the act of bestowing sharing or dividing. The act of giving charity. The thing given in alms. In Logic, the disjunction of an universal whole into several kinds of species.

DISTRIBU'TIVE, *Adj.* employed in assigning portions to others. *Distributive* justice is that which allots each man the reward, punishment or claim due to him. That which distinguishes a general term into its various species.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *Adv.* singly; particularly. In Logic, in a manner which expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term.

DISTRICT, *S.* [*districus*, *Lat.*] the circuit or territory within which a person's jurisdiction, power, or authority is confined. A region, or country.

To **DISTRUST**, *V. A.* to suspect; to want confidence in a person. To be diffident.

DISTRUST, *S.* loss of credit. Suspicion of a person's fidelity, or ability. Diffidence.

DISTRUSTFUL, *Adj.* suspicious, diffident of the fidelity of another. Modest, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, *Adv.* suspiciously, or diffidently.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, *S.* the state of being suspicious of another. Want of confidence.

To **DISTURB**, *V. A.* [*disturbo*, *Lat.*] to perplex, disquiet or make uneasy. To confound. To interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action. To divert, or turn aside from a particular or destined end, used with from. "*Disturb—their inmost councils from their destined aim.*" *Par. Lost.*

DISTURBANCE, *S.* interruption, confusion, or disorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, noise, or violation of the peace.

DISTURBER, *S.* one who breaks the peace, or causes tumults, one who affects the mind of another with confusion, trouble, anxiety and uneasiness.

To **DISVA'LUE**, *V. A.* to undervalue; to set a low price on a thing; to esteem below its worth or value. "*Her reputation was disvalued.*" *Shakspeare.*

To **DISVELOP**, *V. A.* [*dewolper*, *Fr.*] to unfold.

DISUNION, *S.* the separation or disjunction of the parts of a body, or persons who formed an alliance. Figuratively, breach of concord, or disagreement between friends.

To **DISUNITE**, *V. A.* to part, or divide. To separate or part friends.

To **DISUNITE**, *V. A.* to part, or divide. To separate or part friends.

DISUNITY, *S.* the state of separation. "*Disunity is the natural property of matter.*" *Macle.*

DISUSAGE, *S.* the leaving off or discon-

inuing a practice or custom by degrees.

DISUSE, *S.* the breaking off, or discontinuing a custom, or practice.

To **DISUSE**, *V. A.* to cease to make use of, or practice.

To **DISVOUCH**, *V. A.* to destroy credit by contrary proofs. To confute, or contradict. "*Every letter he hath writ hath disproved another.*" *Shak.*

DISWITTED, *Part.* deprived of one's wits; mad. "*As she had been diswitted.*" *Drayton.* Not in use.

DITCH, *S.* [*dic, diik, Erse.*] a trench made to separate and defend grounds and to carry off superfluous water. In Fortification, a trench formed by digging between the scarp and counterescarp of a fort, and is either dry, or filled with water. Any long, narrow cavity formed in the ground for holding water; hence a narrow river is, in contempt, called a ditch. This word is used in composition, as a term of contempt, as any thing worthless, or deserving to be thrown into a ditch, hence a ditch-dog in *Shakspeare*.

To **DITCH**, *V. A.* to form a long trench in the ground for the boundary of land, or to receive water to make a ditch.

DITTIED, *Part.* sung; set to music. "*Smooth dittied song.*" *Milton.*

DITTY, *S.* [*dichte, Velg. dictum, Lat.*] a poem or song set to music.

DIVAN, *S.* [*Arab.*] a council chamber, wherein justice is administered among the Eastern nations. A council of Eastern princes. Figuratively, any council assembled. "*The consult of the dire divan.*" *Pope.*

To **DIVARICATE**, *V. A.* [*divaricatus, Lat.*] to part into two. Neuterly, to become parted into two.

DIVARICATION, *S.* a dividing of a thing into two. Figuratively, difference of opinions.

To **DIVE**, *V. N.* [*daupgan, Goth.*] to go under water and remain there some time. Figuratively, to make strict enquiry or examination into another person's designs or business. To go to the bottom of any question, science or doctrine. To conceal or hide from the sight or observation of another. "*Dive thoughts within my breast.*" *Shak.* Actively, to explore by diving. "*The Carle bravely div'd the gulph of fame.*" *Denham.*

DIVER, *S.* one who goes voluntarily under water. One who is hired to go under water in quest of things lost by shipwreck, &c. Figuratively, one who makes himself master of any branch of science; one who dives or goes to the bottom of an affair. "*A diver into causes.*" *Wotton.*

To **DIVERGE**, *V. N.* [*divergo, Lat.*] to recede further from each other.

DIVERGENT, *Particip.* [*divergens, Lat.*] in Geometry, applied to those lines which con-

constantly recede from each other. In Optics, applied to those rays which separate and continually depart from one another.

DIVERS, Adj. [*diversus*, Lat.] sundry; several; more than one. Seldom used, only in Law and Commercial Affairs.

DIVERSE, S. [*diversus*, Lat.] different in form or nature. Various. In different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, S. the act of changing forms or qualities. Variation. A mixture. Change, or alteration. "A diversification of the will." Hale.

To DIVERSIFY, V. A. [*diversifier*, Fr.] to make different. To vary. To mark with variety of colours. To variegate.

DIVERSION, S. [from *divert*] the act of turning or diverting a thing aside from its course. The cause by which a thing is turned from its proper course. Something which unbends the mind; something lighter or more pleasing than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure; sport, pastime. The public exhibitions of plays, operas, &c. In war, the act of drawing off an enemy from some design, by an attack made or pretended to be made at some other place.

DIVERSITY, S. [*diversitas*, Fr. *diversitas*, Lat.] difference from each other. Variety. Distinct being, difference of existence, opposed to identity. Variegation, or a composition of different colours. "Blushing in bright diversities of day." Pope.

DIVERSLY, Adv. in different ways, methods, manners, or directions. "O'er life's vast ocean diversely we fall." Pope.

To DIVERT, V. A. [*diverto*, Lat.] to turn aside from any direction. In War, to draw forces to a different part. To seduce, from a rule of conduct. "How simple was that erude apple that diverted Eve." Par. Reg. To please by any thing which affords pleasure. See DIVERSION. To subvert, or destroy. "Fights,—divert and crack, rend and deracinate,—the unity and married calm of states." Shak. The last is an uncommon and improper application of this word.

DIVERTER, S. any thing that unbends the mind and diverts.

To DIVERTISE, V. A. [*divertiser*, Fr.] to please, amuse, or divert. "Let orators instruct, let them divertise." Dryd.

DIVERTISEMENT, S. [*divertissement*, Fr.] diversion, or that which affords sports. "How fond so ever men are of bad divertisement." Government of the Tongue.

DIVERTIVE, Adj. having the power to divert, unbend and recreate the mind.

To DIVERSE, V. A. [this is the most common spelling, though *diverter*, Fr. from whence it is derived, shews it is more properly written with an E, in the first syllable.

ble. To take off a person's cloaths. To make naked. To strip.

DIVESTURE, S. the act of putting off. "The divesture of mortality." Boyle.

DIVIDABLE, Adj. separate; distinct; not joined. That which may be divided.

"Divisible shores" Shak.

To DIVIDE, V. A. [*divido*, Lat.] to separate a thing into parts. To stand between things as a partition. To part one person from another. To separate friends by discord. To give or distribute among several persons. Neuterly, to part, or break friendship.

DIVIDEND, S. [*dividendus*, Lat.] a share; a part allotted. In Commerce, the portion of interest given by a public company. In Arithmetic, the number given to be parted, separated or divided.

DIVIDER, S. that which separates. One who distributes to others. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, Adj. [*dividuum*, Lat.] divided; shared with or communicated to several others. "Her reign—with thousand lesser lights dividual holds." Par. Lest.

DIVINATION, S. [*divinatio*, Lat.] the act of foretelling future events; prognostication.

DIVINE, Adj. [Fr. of *divinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of God. Figuratively, excellent, extraordinary, seemingly beyond the nature of mankind. Presaging; foreseeing; or prognosticating. His heart, divine of something ill." P. r. Lest. This last sense is uncommon.

DIVINE, S. a minister of the gospel. A clergyman, or one peculiarly dedicated to the service of the church.

To DIVINE, V. A. [*diviner*, Fr.] to foretell future events, &c. To foresee, foreknow, or presage. To conjecture, or guess.

DIVINELY, Adv. in a divine manner. By the operation of God. In a supreme or superlative degree.

DIVINER, S. one who professes to foretell or discover future events. A guesser. "He must be a notable diviner of thoughts." Brown.

DIVING, the art or act of descending under water to considerable depths, and abiding there a competent time; the use of which are particularly in fishing for pearls, corals, sponges, wrecks of ships, &c. There have been various engines contrived to render the business of diving safe and easy; the great point is to furnish the diver with fresh air, without which he must either make but a short stay, or perish. Those who dive for sponges in the Mediterranean, carry down sponges clipped in oil in their mouths. But considering the small quantity of air that can be contained in the pores of a sponge, and how much that little will be contracted by

the pressure of the incumbent air, such a supply cannot subsist a diver long, since a gallon of air is not fit for respiration above a minute. Dr. Halley assures us, a naked diver cannot subsist above two minutes under water, with or without a sponge: besides, if the depth be considerable, the pressure of the water makes the eyes blood-shot, and frequently occasions a spitting of blood.

DIVINITY, S. [*divinité*, F. *divinitas*, Lat.] a partaking of the nature of God; Godhead. "Fancy that they feel—*divinity* within them." Figuratively, God, the supreme Being, the creator and preserver of all things. A false deity or idol. "Beastly *divinities*." *Par. Lost*. Celestial or heavenly being. "These subservient *divinities*." *Cbeysne*. The science conversant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we owe to him. Something miraculous, or supernatural. "They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers." *Shak.*

DIVISIBLE, Adj. [*divisibilis*, Lat.] capable of being actually, or mentally divided into part.

DIVISIBILITY, S. [*divisibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBleness, S. the quality of being divided.

DIVISION, S. [*divisio*, Lat.] the act of separating. The state of a thing, whose parts are divided. That by which any thing is kept separate, or divided. The part which is separated by dividing. Discord, or difference which occasions a separation between friends. In Music, the dividing the interval of an octave into a number of lesser intervals. A distinction. "I will put a *division* between my people and thy people." *Exod. viii. 23*. In Arithmetic, that rule whereby we find how often a less quantity is contained in a greater. In Logic, the separating a general term into its parts.

DIVISOR, S. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, that number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, S. [Fr. *divortium*, Lat.] the legal separation of people that are married together, whereby the marriage contract is rendered null and void. Forceful separation, or division of things intimately united. Divorces are now become too very common, and so easily obtained, that people of fashion no longer look upon the matrimonial tie as binding for life; but as a temporary knot dissoluble at pleasure, and at a very small expence, by the mutual agreement of both parties, which may be done without any difficulty, if the woman will admit the charge of infidelity against her to be true, whether it is really so or not. And as such a charge is no longer disgraceful, from its happening so frequently, any lady will submit to get rid of a troublesome husband.

To **DIVORCE**, V. A. to separate a husband and wife from each other. To annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force

asunder by violence. To take away by force. "Nothing but death shall e'er *divorce* my dignities." *Shak.*

DIVORCEMENT, S. the abrogating or setting aside the marriage contract.

DIURETIC, Adj. [from *diu* and *erepsin*, Gr.] having the power to provoke urine, or force a person to make water frequently.

DIURNAL, Adj. [*diurnus*, Lat.] relating to the day. Constituting the day. Performed in a day.

DIURNALLY, Adv. daily, or every day.

DIUTURNITY, S. [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] length of time. "Of such *diuturnity*." *Brown*.

To **DIVULGE**, V. A. [*divulgo*, Lat.] to publish; to make known. To proclaim. "The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven—to all his angels." *Par. Lost*.

DIVULGER, S. a publisher; one that reveals a secret.

To **DIZEN**, V. A. to dress; to set off with ornaments or cloaths. "For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen." *Swift*.

DIZZINESS, S. [from *dixey*] giddiness, lightness, or swimming in the head.

DIZZY, Adj. [*dizs* *dizg*, Sax.] giddy, having a swimming in the head. Figuratively, causing giddiness. Thoughtless.

To **DIZZY**, V. A. to make giddy. "Not the dreadful spout—shall *dixey* with more clamour Neptune's ear." *Shak.*

To **DO**, V. A. [Preter *did*, Part. Pass. *done*, from *don*, Sax.] to perform, act, or practice. To execute or discharge. To cause.

To have recourse to, used as sudden and passionate question. "What will you *do* in the end." *Jer. v. 81*. To perform for the benefit of another, to assist, joined with *for*. To exert or put forth. "Do thy diligence to come." *2 Tim. iv. 9*. To have business, to have concerns, or connections, to deal, joined to *with*. To gain a point, or have influence on. "It is much that a jest with a sad brow will *do with* a soldier." *Shak.*

What to do with, signifies to bestow, to employ, to dispose of, or what use to make of. "They would not know *what to do with themselves*." *Tilley*. "He knows not *what to do with his money*." Neuterly, to act or behave, joined to *with*, to dispatch or conclude a thing undertaken, to quit a subject. "I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections." *Dryd.*

To *fare*, to be conditioned with respect to health or sickness. "Good woman, how *do'st* thou." *Shak.* To be able to succeed. "We shall *do without* him." *Addis.*

Formerly used as an auxiliary verb, to denote the present and preter tenses of other verbs, but by moderns looked on as meer expletives. "I *do* love her." *Shak.* Sometimes, however, it is used to save the repetition of another verb. "I shall *come*, but if I *do* not, go away."

Some

Sometimes it is used as a word of peremptory and positive command. "As help me, *do*," "I *did* love him, but scorn him now."

DO'CILE, Adj. [*docilis*, Lat.] teachable; easily taught; tractable. Used with *to*, before the thing taught. "Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill." *Locke*.

DO'CIBLE, Adj. [*docilis*, Lat.] submitting to instructions. Easy to be taught. Tractable, governable.

DO'CILITY, S. [*docilité*, Fr.] aptness to receive instruction. Readiness to be taught.

DO'CK, S. [*dock*, Sax.] in botany, lappet, or *rumex*. The essence of the water-dock has of late been introduced into the *Materia Medica*, and very much cried up for its virtues by Dr. Hill; but has not as yet recommended itself equally to the countenance of regular practitioners, notwithstanding the known abilities of the Doctor, and the great character he has given it in the public papers, and in an essay wrote on purpose to display its virtues.

DO'CK, S. the stump part of a horse's tail. A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, wherein ships are built, repaired, or laid up; from *doeken*, Gr.

To **DO'CK**, V. A. to cut a tail off, or short. Figuratively, to cut any thing short. To lay a ship in a *dock*. In law, to cut off an entail.

DO'CKET, S. a direction or title tied or fastened to goods. A summary or abridgement of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, S. [Lat.] one so well versed in any science as to be able to teach it to others. One who has taken the highest degree in music, law, physic, or divinity.

DOCTORAL, Adj. [*doctoralis*, Lat.] belonging or relating to a doctor's degree.

DOCTRINAL, Adj. [from *doctrina*, Lat.] belonging to, or containing doctrine.

DOCTRINALLY, Adv. positively; in the form of precepts or instructions.

DOCTRINE, S. [*doctrina*, Lat.] the principles of any sect, or master. The thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse. Any thing taught.

DOCUMENT, S. [*documentum*, Lat.] an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction. Vouchers, or original writings produced in support of any charge, or accusation; this last sense is very lately adopted.

DODECAGRON, S. [from *dodéka*, Gr. and *gona*, Gr.] a figure having twelve sides.

To **DO'DGE**, V. A. to use craft, evasions, or shifts. To shift from your place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play fast and loose. To shuffle, shift, or baffle.

DOD'KEN, S. [*doeken*, Belg.] a little doit, a contemptuous word for a piece of the lowest coin or money. "I would not buy 'them' for a *doekin*." *Lilly's Gram. conjunct.*

DO'E, S. a she-deer; the female of a buck.

DO'ER, S. [from *to do*] one who does, or performs any thing. One who practises. "Be ye *doers* of the word." *Jam. i. 22.*

To **DO'FF**, V. A. [from *do off*] to put off cloaths, or any covering. "*Alicia desoff* the lion's tawny skin." *Revue*. Now obsolete, unless among country folks.

DO'G, S. [*dogge*, Belg.] a domestic animal, the species of which are remarkably various; the larger sort are used as guards, and the less for sports. In astronomy, the name of a constellation, called likewise *Sirius* or *Canicula*. When added to the names of other animals, it signifies a male of the species, as a *dog-tox*. Added to another word, it signifies something worthless, as a *dog-note*. *Come to the dog*, implies ruined or dejected.

To **DO'G**, V. A. to hunt or pursue like a hound; to dog.

DO'GBANE, or **DO'GS-BANE**, S. [called likewise *apocynum*, Lat. and *asclepias*, Gr.] It is ranged by Linnaeus in the second division of his fifth, and is divided into eleven species.

DO'G-BRIAR, S. in Botany, the briar which bears the hip.

DO'G-CHEAP, Adj. extremely cheap; as cheap as dogs-meat.

DO'G-DAYS, S. the days on which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; on account of the great heat of that season supposed to be very unwholesome.

DO'G-FISH, S. in Natural History, a salt-water fish, remarkable, according to Opius, for receiving its young into her belly on any storm or danger, which are said to come out again after the fright is over. If we consider a similar custom of the *opposum*, which is known to be a matter of fact, we may look on this suggestion as something less romantic.

DO'GE, S. [Ven. of *dux*, Lat.] the title of the supreme magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DO'G-FLY, S. a voracious, biting fly.

DO'GGED, Adj. sullen, sour, morose. Not easily pleased, or moved by pleantry. Ill humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, Adv. in a sour, morose, sullen, or ill humoured manner.

DO'GGEDNESS, S. a disposition of mind not to be moved to pleantry by any objects of mirth, or pleased by offices of kindness and civility. Sullenness; moroseness; ill-nature.

DO'GGER, S. a small ship, or fishing vessel, built after the Dutch fashion.

DO'GGEREL, S. [see **DOG**] in poetry, applied to such composition as have neither accuracy, rhimes, harmony, dignity of expression, fertility of invention, or elevation of sentiment. Burlesque.

DO'GMA,

DOGMA, S. [Lat.] an established principle, rule, axiom, or maxim.

DOGMATIC, **DOGMATICAL**, Adj. positive; strongly attached to any opinion. Authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions, or notions.

DOGMATICALLY, Adv. in a positively, imperiously, peremptorily manner.

DOGMATIST, S. one who advances his opinions as infallible, and supports them with great obstinacy.

To DOGMATIZE, V. A. to advance any opinion positively, and endeavour to propagate it magisterially, or imperiously.

DOGMATIZER, S. one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence, and demands assent to them in a magisterial and imperious manner.

DOGSLEEP, S. a pretended, affected, or dissimulated sleep.

DOGSTAR, S. the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog-days.

DOG-TEETH, S. in anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are situated between the *incisors* and the grinder; they end in a sharp point, are admirably adapted for dividing flesh, especially such as requires tugging, being fixed very deep in the sockets, and thereby enabled to resist such violence as would pull out the *incisors* or fore-teeth. From their resembling the teeth in the same situation in a dog's mouth they derive their name, and are also called the *eye-teeth*.

DOG-TROT, S. a gentle, easy trot, resembling that of a dog. "Rode—a dog-trot through the bawling crowd." *Hudib.*

DOINGS, S. any thing performed. Performances, exploits, behaviour, conduct, bustle, tumult, merriment. A word seldom used by elegant writers.

DO'IT, S. [*doyt*, Belg. *doght*, Frse] a small piece of money current in Holland. Figuratively, a thing of trifling value.

DO'LE, S. [*dial*, *dai*, of *dele*, Sax.] the act of dividing into shares. In law, a portion or share. Portion or condition. Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity. "In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*." *Shak.*

To DO'LE, V. A. [*dele*, Sax.] to divide in shares. To deal out, or distribute.

DO'LEFUL, Adj. dismal, sorrowful, melancholy, afflicted with, and causing grief.

DO'LEFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to show, produce, or cause sorrow.

DO'LESOME, Adj. full of grief, sorrowful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting with melancholy.

DO'LESOMELY, Adv. in such a manner as to affect a person with, or to express deep sorrow or grief.

DO'LESOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow, grief, or melancholy.

DO'LL, S. a contraction of Dorothy, and

applied to a wooden image, clothed, used by children as a play thing.

DO'LLAR, S. [*dallier*, Teut.] a silver coin used in Germany, nearly of the value of a French crown.

DO'LORIFIC, Adj. [*dolorificus*, Lat.] that which causes or produces grief or pain.

DO'LOROUS, Adj. [*dolor*, Lat.] mournful or sorrowful; affecting with grief or pain.

DO'LOUR, S. [*dolor*, Lat.] grief or sorrow. "Th' abundant *dolor* of the heart." *Shak.* Pain or pang. "The *dolors* of death." *Bac.* Lamentation or complaint, occasioned by any object causing pain, or affecting with sorrow.

DOLPHIN, S. [*dephinus*, Lat. *δαλφιν*, Gr.] the name of a large sea-fish, which mariners suppose to prognosticate storms or calms by their appearance. In Astronomy, a constellation of the north hemisphere, consisting of 18 stars. In History, the title of the French king's eldest son, from *dauphin*, Fr.

DO'LT, S. [*doll*, Teut.] a fool, one of dull apprehension, a blockhead.

DO'LTISH, Adj. stupid, foolish.

DOMA'IN, S. [*domaine*, Fr.] land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, governor, or master.

DO'ME, S. [*dome*, Fr. *domus*, Lat.] a house, or building, generally applied to a building set apart for divine service. In Architecture, a roof of a spherical form resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building, called also a Cupola.

To DOMESTICATE, V. A. to withdraw from the public and make private, or a constant dweller at home. A word for which we are obliged to the fertile invention of the author of *Clarissa*, but what authority he may have for coining, let those determine, who are masters of style and language.

DOMESTIC, **DOMESTICAL**, Adj. [*domesticus*, Lat.] belonging to a house, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a house, opposed to wild; applied to wars, intestine or civil.

DOMESTIC, S. a servant or attendant who lives in the same house with the master.

To DO'MINATE, V. A. [*dominatus*, Lat.] to prevail over others. "The dominating humour makes the dream." *Dryd.* We use **PREDOMINATE** at present.

DOMINATION, S. [*dominatio*, Lat.] exercise of power; government. Tyranny, or too great a stretch of power.

DOMINATOR, S. [Lat.] the preceding superior, or predominating power or influence. "Jupiter and Mars, are *dominators*, for this north west part of the world." *Comb.*

To DOMINEER, V. N. [*domitor*, Lat.] to

to exert authority in an insolent and tyrannical manner.

DOMINICAL, Adj. noting the lord's day or Sunday. The dominical letter, in Chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in A'manacs, &c. throughout the year. Of these letters there are consequently seven, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet, and as in **1000** year, there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it.

DOMINION, S. [*dominium*, Lat.] the exercise of authority. The territory subject to a person or prince. Predominancy, pre-ference.

DON, S. [Span. of *dominus*, Lat.] the Spanish title for a gentleman.

To **DON**, V. A. [from *do on*] to put on. "Should I *don* this robe." *Shak.* Not used unless in country places at a distance from the metropolis.

DONARY, S. [*donarium*, Sax.] a thing given or bequeathed for sacred uses.

DONATION, S. [*donatio*, Lat.] the act of giving any thing voluntarily. The grant by which a thing is given; title to a thing given.

DONATIVE, S. [*donatif*, Fr.] a gift, or some considerable present. In Law, a benefice given and collated by the patron, without either presentation to the ordinary, institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

DONCASTER, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and August 5, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It had its name from the river Don, on which it is seated, and a castle now in ruins. It is a large, well-built corporation-town, and has good manufactures in stockings, knit-waistcoats and gloves, and the market is good for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 53. 37.

DONE, participle of **DO**.

DONE, an interjection made use of by the party, who accepts of a wager, and implies *let it be done*.

DONOR, S. [from *dono*, Lat.] one who gives or grants a thing to another.

* To **DOOM**, V. A. [*demon*, Sax.] to judge; to pass sentence against. To condemn. To be freed, by some irresistible influence.

DOOM, S. [*dow*, Sax.] the sentence of a judge. The great judgment at the last day. The state to which a person is destined. Fate. "Both felt their doom." *Pope*.

DOOMSDAY, S. [*domsdaeg*] the day of judgment. "As it were *domsday*." *Shak.* The day in which a person is condemned. *Doomsday Book*, a book of the survey of En-

gland, made by William the Conqueror, still used to determine the question whether tenures are of ancient demesne, or not.

DOOR, S. [from *dira*, or *dura*, Sax. *daur*, Goth.] a vacant space left in a building or house, through which persons enter or go out. Figuratively, a house, passage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which a thing may make its approach or entrance. "Shuts the door against all temptations." *Next door to*, implies approaching to, bordering on, or next house to; "Next door to a tumult." *L'Estrange* *Out of doors*, is sometimes used for a thing abolished, laid aside, exploded or sent away. *At the door*; implies something near, impending or imminent. "Death is at the door." *At the door of a person* signifies something that may be imputed to a person, seeming to allude the custom of dropping children at the doors of the supposed parents. "The fault lies wholly at my door." *Dryd.*

DOQUET, S. in Law, a paper containing a warrant.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 12, for cattle and sheep, on Trinity Monday, and July 5, for cattle, sheep, and lambs; and on August 5, for cattle, sheep, wool, and leather. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houses are well-built, and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, is the place where the assizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder and 24 common council-men. It has 3 churches, and about 600 houses. The streets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. At about half a mile's distance, stands Maiden-castle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 124 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 15. 40.

DORMANT, Adj. [Fr.] sleeping; in a sleeping posture. Secret, or private, opposed to public. "There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers." *Bacon*. Cancelled. "Leaving, opposed to strait or perpendicular. "Old *dormant* windows must confess—her beams." *Cleavel.*

DORMITORY, S. [*dormitorium*, Lat.] a place furnished for sleeping in. In old records, a burial place.

DORMOUSE, S. [*mus dormiens*, Lat.] a mouse, which sleeps a great part of the winter.

DORSETSHIRE, S. a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It

It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 21,940 houses, 231,640 inhabitants, 248 parishes, and 22 market-towns, nine of which send members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other countries; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the sea-coast it is mild and pleasant. The soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

DO'RTURE, *S.* [*dortoir*, Lat.] a chamber to sleep in; a bed-chamber. "He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*," Bacon.

DO'SE, *S.* [*dosis*, Gr.] as much of any medicine as it is proper to take at one time. Figuratively, as much of any thing as falls to a person's lot. "Married his punctual *dose* of wives," *Hudib.* As much of any liquor as a person can bear; sometimes used for that quantity which intoxicates. "*I have had my dose*."

DO'T, *S.* [supposed to be a corruption of *dot*, by *Johnson*] a small point or spot made with a pen, to mark any thing, &c.

To **DO'T**, *V. A.* to make round spots or points in writing.

DO'TAGE, *S.* weakness of understanding. Excessive fondness for any person or thing, generally applied to persons greatly advanced in years.

DO'TAL, *Adj.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] relating to, or making part of a marriage portion.

DO'TARD, *S.* a person whose strength and understanding are impaired by age.

To **DO'TE**, *V. N.* [*doten*, Belg.] to have one's understanding impaired by age, or passion. Actively, to regard with excessive fondness, used with *upon*.

DO'TER, *S.* one whose understanding is impaired by years; one who loves with excessive fondness.

DO'TINGLY, *Adv.* with an excess of love or fondness.

DOUBLE, *Adj.* [*duplex*, Eric] two things of the same sort, answering each other. Twice as much, applied to quantity. The same number repeated. Having twice the effect, power, or influence. Deceitful, acting two parts, "acted a *double* part."

To **DOUBLE**, *V. N.* to encrease to twice the quantity, number, value, weight, or strength. To turn back, to wind in running. Actively, among sailors, to pass round a cape or promontory; to pass. Figuratively, to play tricks; to use flights or evasions. To fold. To repeat the same word. To encrease by addition.

DOUBLE, *S.* twice the quantity, num-

ber, value, weight, or quality. In Hunting, a turning back or winding made by game, in order to put the hounds at fault.

DOUB'LE-DEALING, *S.* one who is so deceitful as to act two parts at the same time.

DOUB'LE-DEALER, *S.* artifice; dissimulation. The acting two different parts, by pretending friendship, and at the same time pretending to be a friend with his enemy Low, insidious, cunning.

DOUB'LENESS, *S.* the state of a thing repeated twice, the state of a thing folded.

DOUB'LE-TONGUED, *Adj.* giving contrary or opposite accounts of the same thing. Deceitful.

DOUB'LET, *S.* an under garment, so called from its affording double the heat or warmth of another.

DOUB'LY, *Adv.* in a twofold manner. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree, twice as much.

To **DOUB'T**, *V. N.* [from *doutet*, Fr. *dubito*, Lat.] to question, to be unable to determine, to be in a state of uncertainty. To question or be apprehensive of some future event. Used with *of*, in all the foregoing senses. "*Whereof he doubted not*," *Kneller*. To fear, to suspect, to hesitate, to desist. "Stand at the door of life and *doubt* to clothe the year." Actively, to look on as wanting proof or authority. To question a person's right or claim. To fear; to suspect. To distrust.

DOUB'T, *S.* uncertainty. Suspence. A state of the mind wherein it remains undetermined to act or judge on account of the equality of proofs or motives on each side of a question. Figuratively, a question, or some point undetermined and unsettled. A scruple. Perplexity. Uncertainty of condition. Suspicion. Apprehension of ill. A difficulty.

DOUB'TER, *S.* one who is in an uncertain state of mind, on account of the equality of proofs on opposite sides of a question.

DOUB'TFUL, *Adj.* full of uncertainty or doubt. Not settled in opinion. Ambiguous, or not clear. Not determined. Not secure. Suspicious. Timorous. "With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution," *Milton*.

DOUB'TFULLY, *Adv.* with uncertainty and irresolution. With ambiguity, or want of clearness, applied to the meaning and signification of words.

DOUB'TFULNESS, *S.* a state of the mind, wherein it is unable to determine certainly. Uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary senses.

DOUB'TINGLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to be uncertain. In such a manner as to be fearful, or apprehensive of some future ill.

DOUBTLESS, Adj. without any fear or apprehension. Without doubt. Certainly.

DOUCEURS, [plural, Fr.] flattering and engaging caresses in order to insinuate one's self into another's good opinion. This word is adapted by some moderns, and as it seems rather an intruder than a native, should be expelled the community. In the singular, a bribe.

DOVE, S. [*dova*, Sax. *duyf*, Belg.] a wild pigeon, usually applied to the female of the species.

DOVE-COT, S. a small building in which pigeons or doves are kept; a pigeon-house.

DOVE-TAIL, S. in Carpentry, a manner of joining timber, by letting one piece into another, in the form of a wedge reversed, or a dove's tail. This is reckoned one of the strongest kinds of joinings.

DOVER, S. a sea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on November 22, for wearing apparel and haberdashery ware. It is strong both by nature and art, being situated between high cliffs, and defended by a strong castle built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756; and there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and these much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor, and 12 jurats. It sends two members to parliament, and is the station of the packet boats, that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the castle. It consists of four long narrow streets, and several cross-streets, or alleys. The houses, which are about 500, are low, some built with brick, and others with flint-stone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope-making, and a small manufactory of facking. From hence, in fine weather, there is a prospect of the coast of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 51. 6.

DOUGH, S. [pronounced *do*, from *dab*, Sax.] the paste made for bread or pies, before it is baked. *My cake is dough*, a phrase used to signify that a design has miscarried, or has never come to maturity. "*My cake is dough*, but I'll be among the rest." *Shak.*

DOUGH-BAKED, Adj. unfinished; soft or effeminate. "*In dough bak'd men*, some harmlessness we see." *Dante.*

DOUGHITY, Adj. [pronounced *dōwty*, from *dōbty*, Sax.] brave, noble, illustrious. Obstinately brave; stiff; generally used by moderns to convey some ironical idea of strength and courage.

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DOUGHY, Adj. not baked; not sufficiently baked. Figuratively, soft, not confirmed by years or education, in the love of virtue. "*Whose villainous softness would have made all the unbaked and doughy youth of a nation of his colour.*" *Shak.*

TO DOUSE, V. A. [*duic*, Gr.] to plunge over head in the water. To give a person a blow or box on the ear. To fall suddenly into the water.

DOUSE, S. a blow or box on the ear.

DO'WAGER, S. [*douairie*, Fr.] a widow who has a jointure. A title given to the widows of kings, princes, or other nobility.

DO'WDY, S. an awkward, ill-dressed, fluttish and clownish woman.

DOWER, **DOWERY**, S. [*douaire*, Fr. *du*, Lat.] the fortune which a woman brings her husband at marriage. That which a widow possesses as her right or jointure. In eastern nations, and among the antients, the presents the bride-groom was accustomed to make to the bride's father. An endowment, or gift.

DOW'ERED, Part. portioned, jointured.

DOWERLESS, Adj. without a portion, or jointure.

DOW'CLASS, S. a coarse kind of linen cloth.

DOW'N, S. [from *doun*, Ill.] soft feathers, generally applied to those which grow on the breasts of fowls. Figuratively, that which softens or alleviates any uneasy or disagreeable sensation. Soft wool, or tender hair. "*Scarce had the down to shade his cheeks begun.*" *Dryd.*

DOW'N, S. [*dun dune*, Sax.] a large open plain or valley. In the plural, used for a road near the coast of Deal in Kent. A hill or rising ground; this sense, though the same as the Saxon, from whence the word is derived, is very unusual, or uncommon.

DOW'N, Part. to a lower situation; along a descent, from a rising ground to the plain on which it stands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river. "*Conveyed down the river.*"

DOW'N, Adv. on the ground, to a lower situation; tending to the ground or towards the centre. Below the horizon, applied to the situation of the sun, moon, &c. "*The moon is down.*" *Shak.* Used with *beil*, so as to exhaust all its strength, or so as to boil to pieces. *D's grace*, or loss of reputation. "*A man who has written himself down.*" *Adolf.* *Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place. "*Let them wander up and down for meat.*" *Psal.* lix. 15. *To go down*, to be digested, to be eaten freely, or received. "*Bread alone will go down.*" *Locke.*

DOW'N, Interj. to sling a person on the

the ground, or make him fall. To destroy a building." "Down with them all." *Shak.*

DOWNFALL, *S.* ruin, calamity, disgrace, or change from a state of dignity and affluence, to one of indigence, misery, and disgrace.

DOWNLOOKED, *Adj.* with the eyes cast towards the ground.

DOWNRIGHT, *Adv.* strait down, in a perpendicular line. In plain terms, without any dissimulation, flattery, or ceremony. Completely, without any delay or stop. "She fell downright into a fit." *Hist. of John Bull.*

DOWNRIGHT, *Adj.* plain, open, without disguise, or dissimulation; without circumlocution, artless, without ceremony, honestly.

DOWNSITTING, *S.* the act of going to rest, alluding to the eastern custom of lying on the ground. Rest, repose. "Thou knowest my downsitting." *Psal.* cxxxix. 2.

DOWWARD, **DOWNWARDS**, *Adv.* [*downward*, *Sax.*] towards the center, or to a lower situation. In a course of succession, applied to descent or genealogy.

DOWWARD, *Adj.* moving from a higher to a lower situation; declining, bending, or sloping towards the ground. Depressed, melancholy, dejected. "The lowest of my downward thoughts." *Sidney.* Scholom used in the last sense.

DOWNY, *Adj.* covered with soft, short feathers, or with a nap. Made of soft feathers or down. Soft, tender, soothing. "Shake off this downy sleep." *Shak.*

DOXOLOGY, *S.* [from *doxa*, *Gr.* and *logos*,] a short sentence including praise and thanksgiving to God; such as "Glory be the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost." This was called the greater *doxology*, and received its latter name from its beginning with the word *doxa* in Greek, which signifies *glory*. Supposed by some to be instituted by the catholics of Antioch in the year 350, and by others to have been used in 341.

DOXY, *S.* [from *ducken*, *Belg.*] a strumpet, a prostitute.

To **DOZE**, *V. N.* [*doers*, *Sax.* *doet*, *Belg.*] to slumber, to be half asleep. Actively, to stupify, or make dull and heavy.

DOZEN, *S.* twelve things or persons.

DOZINESS, *S.* sleepiness, drowsiness, heaviness; a strong propensity to sleep.

DOZY, *Adj.* inclined to sleep; drowsy, sleepy, sluggish.

DRA'BS, *S.* [*drabbe*, *Sax.*] a common prostitute; an unchaste woman.

DRA'CHM, *S.* [pronounced *drum*] the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois weight. Among apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either three scruples or 60 grains.

DRA'F, *S.* [from *druf*, *Sax.*] any thing thrown away, sweepings, refuse, odds, chaff,

or dregs. "Lately come from swine-keeping, and from eating *druff* and huffs." *Shak.* "Younger brothers, but the *druff* of nature." *Dryd.*

To **DRA'G**, *V. A.* [*dragan*, *Sax.*] to pull along the ground by force or violence. To draw along contemptuously, and as unworthy any notice. Neuterly, to hang so low as to trail, and grate upon the ground, applied to a door, which is hung badly on the hinges, and sweeps upon the floor with its bottom edge in opening and shutting.

DRA'G, *S.* [*drag-net*, *Sax.*] a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. An instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water.

To **DRAG'GLE**, *V. A.* to make dirty by trailing along the ground.

DRA'GON, *S.* [*Fr.* *dragon*, *Ital.* *draco*, *Lat.*] a serpent, whether real or imaginary, supposed to be furnished with wings, and to grow to an enormous size. Figuratively, one of a violent temper. In Scripture, hieroglyphically applied to signify the serpent or the devil.

DRA'GON-FLY, *S.* in Natural History, a bluish flying insect with a narrow and long body, with two pair of wings, and a sting at the tail.

DRA'GON-LIKE, *Adj.* resembling a dragon in disposition. Fiery, furious. "He fights dragon like." *Shak.*

DRAGO'ON, *S.* [*dragen*, *Teut.*] a soldier, who serves both on foot and horseback.

To **DRAGO'ON**, *V. A.* to deliver up to the mercy of soldiers. To compel a person to embrace or quit an opinion by force of arms.

To **DRA'IN**, *V. A.* [*trainer*, *Fr.*] to draw off fluids gradually. To empty a vessel by gradually drawing off its contents. To exhaust, by setting in such a posture as the fluid must necessarily run out.

DRA'IN, *S.* a channel through which waters are exhausted or drawn. A water-couse. A sluice; a ditch.

DRA'KE, *S.* [*dreck*, *Belg.*] the male of a duck. A small piece of cannon.

DRA'KE, [*Sir FRANCIS*] the son of Edmund Drake, a sailor, and born near Tavistock in 1545, and educated at the expence and under the care of Sir John Hawkins, his kinsman. He was one of the most distinguished naval heroes in the reign of queen Elizabeth. To recite all his great and serviceable actions, would require a volume. Thus much we must add, that he was a man, who might be said to have a head to contrive, a heart to undertake, and a hand ready to execute whatever promised glory to himself, and good to his country. The most distinguishing action of his life, his voyage round the globe, gives us such a signal instance of courage, intrepidity, sagacity, and discretion, as scarce seem to have met in one man before him.

him. And if we consider him as the great author of our navigation to the West and East-Indies, as one who shewed it practicable to set against the Spaniards, both by sea and land; as the introducer of tobacco into this kingdom; as the promoter of the chest at Chatham, for the relief of seamen wounded in the service of their country, and of his raising the reputation of the English sailors so high, that they were fought after and employed by all nations of the world, we may look on him as the remote cause of our grandeur, and the extensiveness of our commerce. As some account of his person and character may not be unacceptable, we add, that his stature was low, but well set, his chest open and broad, his head very round, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, his complexion fair, and his countenance fresh, cheerful and engaging. As navigation had been his whole study, so he knew it thoroughly, and was perfect master of every science, especially astronomy, which could render him complete in the nautic art. Though he did not polish his speech by study, yet it was strong, nervous, concise, and though not diffuse, eloquent, and captivating: and to conclude his character with the words of Fuller, "He was a religious man towards God, and his houses, where he came chaute in his life, just in his dealings, true of his word, and merciful to those, which were under him, hating nothing so much as idleness." Such was the character of this great man! See Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals*.

DRA'M, S. [*drachm* or *drachma*, Lat.] the eighth part of an ounce, applied to weight. Figuratively, a small quantity. "No *drum* of judgment." *Dryd*. Such a quantity of spirituous liquors, as is usually drank at once. Spirituous liquors. "From the strong fate of *drum* if thou get free." *Pope*.

To **DRA'M**, V. A. to drink, or accustom one's self to drink spirituous liquors.

DRA'MA, S. [*drama*, Gr.] in Poetry, a piece or poem composed for the stage, in which some action is represented. The deficiency of the English in this species of composition is displayed with great ostentation by French critics, who notwithstanding can have no other boast of superiority, but their servility to rules; the noble strokes, which the magic hand of a Shakespear has snatched beyond any of their favourite authors, and the knowledge he displays of human nature, must notwithstanding all their outcries, claim their astonishment; to enter into a minute criticism on the excellencies of this single author, would require too much room; but the curious may meet with abundant satisfaction in the critical works of our own writers.

DRAMATIC, **DRAMA'TICAL**, Adj. represented by action, or on the stage.

DRAMATICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a poem acted on the stage.

DRAMA'TIST, S. the author of a dramatic piece.

DRA'NK, S. the preter of *drink*.

DRAPER, S. one who deals in either linen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, S. the art of making cloth. Cloth made either of linen or woollen. "Served the lord with *drapery* ware." *Hist. of John Bull*. In Painting and Sculpture, the representation of the garments or clothing of figures.

DRA'STIC, Adj. [*δραστικος*, Gr. from *δραω*, Gr. to act or work] powerful, forcible, vigorous, efficacious. In Medicine, a remedy which works soon.

DRAUGHT, S. [from *drais*, *draught*, Belg.] the act of drinking. A quantity of liquor drank at once. That which is fit or proper for a person to drink. The act on of moving or dragging carriages. "Oxen for all sorts of *draught*." *Temple*. The quality of being moved by pulling. A representation by painting a sketch. A picture. In Fishing, the act of catching a fish by a drag-net. In War, forces drawn off from the main army. The depth which a ship or vessel sinks into the water. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one person on another for money. Draughts is a game played on a chequered table with round pieces of box and ebony.

To **DRA'W**, V. A. [preter, *drew*; Part. pass. *drawn*, *drawn*, Sax.] to pull from one place to another. To attract, to draw towards itself. To breathe, or inhale, applied to air. To take from a cask or vessel. "To drain or empty, applied to liquors, sometimes used with *off*. To pull out of the scabbard, to unsheath. To take bread out of an oven. To open or separate from each other. To unclothe if close before, but to close together if open, applied to curtains. To lengthen or protract, applied to literary compositions. In Painting, to represent the likeness of any person or thing. To imply, to infer. To compose, to form in writing. To draw a brief. In Cookery, to take out the guts of poultry. To *draw in*, to wrest or force any expression to favour a particular cause, applied towards arguments. To entice, to seduce, to prevail on by fondness. To *draw off*, to extract by distillation; to exhaust, to abstract, to withdraw or turn aside or divert, applied to the mind. To deduce as a consequence or inference. To expose, joined to *hatred* or *envy*. "This would *draw on* him the hatred of all good men." To unsheath a sword in order to stab a person. "He *drew on* or *upon* him in a full company." In Commerce, to address a bill for a sum of money to a person. To *draw over*, to persuade a person to revolt, or change his sentiments or party. To *draw out*, to lengthen the space of time or place a thing would otherwise occupy; to protract. In military affairs, to detach or separate from the main body; to prepare

prepare for action. To *draw up*, to form in writing, to compose. Nautically, to move by force, applied to the manner in which boats move any carriage. To influence, attract, or act upon as a weight or force. To contract or shrink. "*Draw* into left room." Bacon. Joined to an adverb or adjective implying approach, to advance or move towards. To take a card out of a pack. To describe in words or colours. To make a fore discharge matter. To *draw back*, to retreat or retire. To *draw off*, to decline an engagement, or make a retreat. To *draw on*, to come nearer, to advance or approach, applied to time, or the existence of some event.

DRAW, S. the act of drawing: the lot taken or drawn.

DRAWBACK, S. money paid back or abated for ready money. Figuratively, a deduction of the value or qualities of a thing. In Commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our own manufactures, or on certain foreign merchandizes that have paid a duty on importation.

DRAWBRIDGE, S. a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains, lifted up or let down at pleasure.

DRAWER, S. one employed in fetching water. In taverns, one who draws liquors. One who forms the resemblance of a person, with a pen, pencil or brush. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itself. In Surgery, that which discharges humours. A box which slides in a groove or case. In the plural, that part of dress which covers the thighs and posteriors.

DRAWING, S. the act of taking the likeness of a thing or person. A picture or sketch.

DRAWING-ROOM, S. a room for company to retire after an entertainment. A room for the reception of company at court.

DRAWN, Part. pass. from **DRAW**.

To **DRAWL**, V. N. to pronounce one's words with a slow drawing, disagreeable whine.

DRA'Y, S. a low cart, used by brewers to convey their beer.

DREAD, S. [from *drad*, Sax.] terror or fear, the sensation occasioned by the sight of some terrible object. Awful or venerable.

To **DREAD**, V. N. [*dradan*, Sax.] to fear to an excessive degree.

DREADFUL, Adj. causing excessive fear. Frightful, terrible.

DREADFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause fear, terror, or dread.

DREADFULNESS, S. that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

DREADLESS, Adj. void of fear. Undaunted, bold.

DREAM, S. [pronounced *dræm*, from

dream, Belg.] the images which are represented to the mind during sleep. Figuratively, a chimera, a groundless fancy, or conceit.

To **DREAM**, V. N. to have ideas in the mind, while the outward senses are stopped during sleep. To think, to fancy without reasons.

DREAMER, S. one who perceives things during sleep. A person fond of conceits. A fanciful man; a man lost in wild imaginations.

DREAR, Adj. [*dreering*, Sax.] affecting with sorrow, grief, or melancholy. Mournful.

DREARY, Adj. [*dreerig*, Sax.] full of sorrow or mournful. Gloomy, dismal, or affecting with melancholy.

DREDGE, S. a thick, strong net, generally used for catching oysters, and is a species of a drag-net.

To **DREDGE**, V. A. to fish with a dredge. In Cookery, to strew flour over meat while it is roasting.

DREDGER, S. one who fishes with a dredge. A box with holes at the top used for strewing flour on meat when it is roasting.

DREG'GINESS, S. fullness of lees, *dreggs*, or foulness, abounding with a ropy substance, or sediment.

DREG'GISH, Adj. abounding with lees, dregs, or sediment.

DREG'GY, Adj. muddy, foul, full of sediment.

DREG'S, S. [from *dreffer*, Sax.] the lees or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuse, sweeping, or worthless part of any thing.

To **DRENCH**, V. A. [*drincan*, Sax.] to soak, to plunge all over in some liquor. To wash. To sleep. To moisten. To administer physic by force or violence.

DRENCH, S. a draught, or swill. A potion or drink for a sick horse. Physic, which must be given by force. "Their counsels are more like a *drench* that must be poured down." *K. Charles*. A channel of water.

DRENCHER, S. a person who dips, sleeps, or soaks any thing. One who administers physic by violence.

To **DRESS**, V. A. [*dresser*, Fr.] to adorn, deck, or set out with cloaths. In Surgery, to apply a plisiter or other remedy to a wound. To curry or rub, applied to horses. To keep free from weeds, to adjust, or keep regular, applied to gardening. To prepare for any purpose. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating. To comb out, or adorn the hair or perukes.

DRESS, S. that which a person wears to cover his body. Cloaths, or splendid attire.

DRESSER, S. one who is employed in dressing a person. A long kind of a table

In a kitchen. One employed in keeping a garden or plantation in order. A gardener.

"The *drifter* of his vineyard." *Lute*.

DRESSING, S. in Surgery, the plaster, or other remedy, applied to a sore.

DREYST, participle of DRESS.

To DRIB, V. A. [from *dribble*] to steal, to cut off, or take a part of the gains of a person. "He who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part." *Dryd*.

DRIBBLE, V. N. [from *drip* or *dripen*, Sax.] to fall in drops. To let fall from one's mouth. Actively, to throw down, or scatter in drops. "*Dribble* it all the way up stairs." *Swift*.

DRIBLET, S. a small, or trifling sum of money.

DRIFT, S. the force which impells or drives. A stratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind. Tendency, or particular design. The scope or tenor of a discourse, or argument.

To DRILL, V. A. [*drillen*, Belg.] to make a hole with an augur, gimlet, or drill. To bore. Figuratively, to draw step by step, used with *on*. "To *drill* him on from one lewdness to another." To rage in battle array. "The foes appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*." *Hudib*. To drain, or make its passage through small holes or interstices. "*Drill* through the sandy stratum every way,—the waters with the sandy stratum rise." *Thomson*.

DRILL, [from the verb] an instrument used to bore holes.

To DRINK, V. N. to swallow liquors. Figuratively, to swallow liquors to excess. To drink to, to salute in drinking. Figuratively, to suck up or absorb. To receive by an inlet, applied to the eyes to see; applied to the ears, to hear. To make a person drunk.

DRINK, S. liquor to be swallowed. Any kind of liquor.

DRINKABLE, Adj. that which is fit to be drank.

DRINKER, S. one who is fond of swallowing large quantities of liquors.

To DRIP, V. N. [*drippen*, Belg.] to let fall in drops, applied to the fat which falls from meat, while roasting.

DRIP, S. that which drops, or falls in drops.

DRIPPING, S. the fat which drops or falls from meat while roasting.

To DRIVE, V. A. [preter. *drove*, part. pass. *driven* or *drove*, *dreiban*, Goth.] to force along by some violent impulse or pressure. To send to any place, by force. To force, or break by force, joined to *asunder*. To convey animals, or force them to walk from one place to another. To force or compel. To enforce or push home a proof or argument. To *drive trade*, to carry it on. To *drive out*, to expel or force from a place.

To rush with violence. To conduct a carriage. To *drive at*, to intend, to endeavour to accomplish, to have a tendency to.

To DRIVE, V. N. [a corruption from DRIBBLE] to let the spittle, or slaver fall out of one's mouth.

DRIVEL, S. slaver, spittle, or moisture from the mouth.

DRIVELLER, S. a fool or idiot.

DRIVELLING, Part. doting; weak, foolish. "This *drivelling* love is like a great natural." *Shak*.

DRIVEN, Part. of DRIVE.

DRIVER, S. that which communicates motion by force. One who conveys beasts from one place to another. One who guides the cattle which draw any carriage.

To DRIZZLE, V. A. [*drijsen*, Teut.] to shed in small drops like dew. To let fall in small, flow drops.

DRIZZLY, Adj. descending in small, flow drops. Resembling a mist, dew, or moist vapour.

To DROIL, V. N. to work sluggishly and slowly; to plod. "The *drilling* peasant." *Govern. of the Tongue*.

DROLE, Adj. [*drole*, Fr.] comical; queer, exciting laughter.

DROLE, S. [*droler*, Fr.] a person who endeavours to raise mirth by antic gestures, or comical jests. A merry-andrew, buffoon, or jack pudding. A comical farce.

To DROLE, V. N. to jest, or play the merry andrew, or buffoon.

DROLLERY, S. jests, ridicule; or an endeavour to excite mirth, or laughter.

DROMEDARY, S. [*dromedarius*, Fr. *dromedaro*, Ital.] in Natural History, a sort of camel reported to travel 100 miles a day. It is smaller, slenderer and nimbler than the common camel; it is about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of its head.

DRONE, S. the male bee, which hatches the young, makes oo honey, has no sting, and is driven from the hive, when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, so inactive, or sluggish person.

To DRONE, V. N. to live an inactive, useless life. "A loag restive race of *droning* kings." *Dryd*.

DROWNISH, Adj. like a drone, sluggish, useless.

To DROOP, V. A. [*droef*, Belg.] to languish or hang down the head with sorrow. To grow faint, or dispirited. To sink; to lean downwards. To decline, or wear away. "Till day *droops*." *Par. Lost*.

DROP, S. [*droppe*, Sax.] a small particle of water or other fluid. The roundness of a drop of any fluid is by Sir Isaac Newton attributed to the greater attraction between the primary particles of the drop, than that between the particles of the drop and those of the circumambient air. As much liquor

as falls at once, when there is not a continued stream. A diamond hanging from the ear, so called from its resembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its descent. In Physic, any spiritous medicine to be taken in drops.

To **DROP**, V. A. [*droppan*, Sax.] to pour in small particles. To let a thing fall from the hand, to utter slightly, without caution. *At drop in*, to visit a person casually, or without letting out with that design. To intermit cease, or decline. To decline or refuse following or associating with. To lose in its progress. To bedrop or speckle. "Their way'd coats dropp'd with gold." *Asif*. Neuterly, to fall in separate particles. To let drops fall, to fall from a higher situation. To fall without violence. To fall suddenly, to die. To *let drop*, to pass over without mentioning; to bury in oblivion or silence.

DROPLET, S. a small drop. "Those drops which—forming good nature fall." *Shak*.

DROPPED, Part. afflicted, or afflicted with a drop.

DROPSY, S. [*synn hydrosifis*, Fr. *hidrosifis*, Ital.] in Physic, a preternatural collection of aqueous serum, or water in any part of the body, which greatly distends the vessels, is attended with a weakness of digestion, and a continual thirst.

DROSS, S. the waste, scum, or sediment of any metal. The rust of a metal. Figuratively, the most worthless parts of any thing.

DROSSINESS, S. the scum, impurity of metals. Foulness; rust.

DROSSY, Adj. full of impurities, or foulness. Figuratively, as worthless as dross.

DROVE, S. a number of cattle collected together, under the guidance of one or more persons. Any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great multitude.

DROVER, S. one who conducts or drives oxen or sheep to market.

DROUGHT, S. [*droopie*, Belg.] dry weather, want of rain. Thirst.

DROUGHTINESS, S. the state of a fluid or soil which is in want of rain. The state of a person affected with thirst.

DROUGHTY, Adj. wanting rain, parched with heat or thirst. Thirsty.

To **DROWN**, V. A. [*drywan*, Sax. to drink] to plunge and suffocate under water. To overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerse, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing. To die, or be suffocated under the water.

To **DROWSY**, V. A. [*droesen*, Belg.] to make strongly inclined to sleep. "My drowsy senses," *Shak*. Neuterly, to become heavy with sleep, to slumber. To look heavy, opposed to cheerful.

DROWSILY, Adv. in such a manner as speaks a propensity to sleep. Heavily; sluggishly.

DROWSINESS, S. a strong propensity to sleep. Slottishness.

DROWSY, Adj. inclined to sleep. Figuratively, causing sleep. Dull or stupid. "His drowsy reasoning," *Atterb*.

To **DRUB**, V. A. [*druber*, Dan.] to beat with a stick. To thump, or cudgel. A word of contempt. "I should have been drubbed," *Locke*.

DRUB, S. a thump, knock, or blow. A sound beating with a stick.

To **DRUDGE**, V. A. [*dracan*, Sax.] to work hard at servile employments. To slave.

DRUDGE, S. one employed in mean and fatiguing labour. A slave.

DRUDGER, S. a mean hard labourer; A box with holes on the top, from whence flower is scattered upon meat while roasting. See **DREDGE**.

DRUDGERY, S. low; mean; servile labour.

DRUDGINGLY, Adj. in a laborious, fatiguing, servile, and toilsome manner.

DRUG, S. [*dragus*, Fr. *drogue*, Perf.] an ingredient used in physic or dying. Figuratively, any thing of a small value, this sense may probably be owing to a corruption of *drug*. A drudge. "Such as may the passive drugs freely command," *Shak*.

DRUGGET, S. a sort of thin stuff, sometimes all wool, sometimes half wool, half thread, and sometimes corded.

DRUGGIST, S. [*dragist*, Belg.] one who sells physical ingredients or medicines, differing from an apothecary because selling by wholesale, not prescribing for disorders of visiting patients, or not making up physicians receipts; though it must be confessed that the trade have at present encroached on all these branches, and excepting the visiting of patients, taking away all distinction between the two professions.

DRUID, S. [*deris*, oaks, and *bad*, incantation] the priests of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the first and most distinguished order in the island, selected out of the best families, and the honours of their birth, added to those of their function, procured them the highest veneration. They were versed in astronomy, geometry, natural philosophy, politics and geography; had the administration of all sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges in all causes, whether ecclesiastic or civil. From their determination was no appeal, and whoever refused to acquiesce in their decisions was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a single person, called an arch-druid, who presided in all their assemblies. Once a year they used

to retire or rather assemble in a wood in the center of the island, at which time they used to receive applications from all parts, and hear causes. Their peculiar opinions, are not well ascertained by writers, though it is agreed by all that they held the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration; that nothing could appease the gods more powerfully than human sacrifices, and that there was one supreme deity who presided over all others, named *Teuth*, whence we may easily trace the Welsh *Dew*, or the French *Dieu* God, whence they seem more probably derived than from *Dius*, Lat. as supposed by some etymologists. The Druids committed none of their principles to writing, but transmitted them to posterity by oral tradition; for which purpose they were reduced to verse, and were learnt by their disciples. The great veneration in which this sect of men were held by the ancients, and the many attempts made by learned critics to trace their origin, and discover their principles, must fetter them in an advantageous light. Yet with all their splendor are joined great defects; their acknowledgment of a plurality of gods, and their asserting the necessity of human sacrifices, must detract very much from their character, and confirm us in this principle, that the history of all nations, shews the expediency of a divine revelation, and that those countries on which the sun of righteousness has not risen with healing in his wings, however famous for their intellectual abilities, or literary talents, have rather groped their way, than seen their path, with respect to religious doctrines.

DRUM, *S.* [*trumme*, Dan. *drumme*, Erfc.] a warlike instrument, bent in a cylindrical form, covered at each end with vellum or parchment, which stretches by means of braces running from one extremity to the other; and made to sound by beating one of the ends with sticks. *Kettle-Drum*, is that whose body is made of brass or copper in the form of a kettle. The drum of the ear, is a small membrane in the inner part of that organ, which is so stretched as to convey the sensation of sound, by the vibration.

To **DRUM**, *V. N.* to beat on a drum with a stick.

DRUM-MAJOR, *S.* the chief or principal drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMER, *S.* one who beats or sounds a drum.

DRUNK, *Adj.* [from *drink*] intoxicated by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, soaked, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "I will make mine arrows drunk with blood." *Deut.* xxix. 6

DRUNKARD, *S.* one given to excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, *Part.* [from *drink*] intoxicated with liquor. Given to habitual drunkenness or intoxication.

DRUNKENLY, *Adv.* after the manner of one intoxicated.

DRUNKENNESS, *S.* In Medicine, a preternatural compression of the brain, occasioned by the fumes, or spirituous parts of liquors, whereby persons imagine every thing turns round; to this must be added, an entire loss of understanding, a voice faltering and scarce articulate; an inability to walk, and all the signs of a temporary madness.

DRY, *Adj.* [*drigt*, Sax. *droogh*, Belg.] hard, or without wet. Without rain, applied to the seasons. **Thirst**. Figuratively, thirsting or immoderately desirous of, applied to the affections. "So dry he was for sway." *Shak.* Jeune, barren, plain, void of ornament, or any embellishment to make it please; applied to style or literary productions. **Severe**.

"Hard dry bastings used to prove

"The readiest remedies of love." *Hudib.*

To **DRY**, *V. A.* to free from moisture, or wet. To wipe away moisture. To scorch or affect with thirst. To drain, or drink up. "Dry'd an unmeasurable bowl." Neuterly, to grow free from, or be drained of moisture.

DRYDEN, [*JOHN*, Esq;] was the son of Erasmus Dryden, Esq; of Tichmarsh, and grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden of Canonbury, both in Northamptonshire, and was born some time in the year 1631, at Oldwinkle, or Aldwinkle near Oundle, in the said county, a village, which, as he himself informs us, belonged to the earl of Exeter, and which was also famous for giving birth to the celebrated Dr. Thomas Fuller, the historian.

He received the rudiments of his grammar learning at Westminster school, under the learned Dr. Busby, and from thence was removed in 1650 to Cambridge, being elected scholar of Trinity College, of which he appears by his Latin verses in the *Epithalamia Cantabrigiensi*. 4to. 1662. to have been afterwards a fellow.—Yet in his earlier days, he gave no very extraordinary indications of genius, for, even the year before he quitted the university, he wrote a poem on the death of lord Hastings, which was by no means a preface of that amazing perfection in poetical powers which he afterwards possessed.—His first play, viz. *The Wild Gallants*, did not appear till he was not much less than forty years of age, and then met with such indifferent success, that had not necessity afterwards compelled him to pursue the arduous task, the English stage had perhaps never been favoured with some of its brightest ornaments.

But to proceed more regularly.—On the death of Oliver Cromwell he wrote some heroic stanzas to his memory; but on the restoration; being desirous of ingratiating himself with the new court, he wrote, first, a poem

poem entitled *Affraa redux*, and afterwards a panegyrick to the king on his coronation.—In 1662, he addressed a poem to the lord chancellor Hyde, presented on New-Year's day; and in the same year a satire on the Dutch.—In 1668 appeared his *Annus Mirabilis*, which was an historical poem in celebration of the duke of York's victory over the Dutch.—These pieces at length obtained him the favour of the crown, and Sir William D'Avenant dying the same year, Mr. Dryden was appointed to succeed him as poet-laureat.—About this time also his inclination for writing for the stage seems first to have shewn itself, for besides his concern with Sir William D'Avenant in the alteration of Shakespeare's *Tempest*, which was the last work that gentleman was engaged in, Mr. Dryden, in 1669, produced his *Wild Gallants*, a comedy.—This, as I have before observed, met with very indifferent success; yet the author, not being discouraged by its failure, soon after gave the public his *Indian Emperor*, which finding a more favourable reception, encouraged him to proceed, and that with such rapidity that, in the key to the Duke of Buckingham's *Rehearsal*, he is recorded to have engaged himself by contract for the writing of four plays a year; and indeed, in the years 1679 and 1680, he appears to have fulfilled that contract.—To this unhappy necessity that our author lay under, are to be attributed all those irregularities, those bombastic flights, and sometimes even puerile exuberances, which he has been so severely criticized on for, and which in the unavoidable hurry in which he wrote, it was impossible he should find time to revise, either for the lopping away or correcting.

In 1679 there came out, *An Essay on Satire*, said to be written jointly by Mr. Dryden and the earl of Mulgrave, containing some very severe reflections on the earl of Rochester and the dutechs of Portsmouth, and in 1681 Mr. Dryden published his *Absalom and Achitophel*, in which the well-known character of *Zimri*, drawn for the duke of Buckingham, is certainly severe enough to repay all the ridicule thrown on him by that nobleman in the character of *Lager*.—The resentment shewn by the dissenting peers was very different; lord Rochester, who was a coward as well as a man of the most depraved morals, basely hired three ruffians to cudgel Dryden in a coffee-house; but the duke of Buckingham, as we are told, in a more open manner, took that task on himself, and at the same time presented him with a purse containing no very trifling sum of money, telling him that he gave him the beating as a punishment for his impudence, but bestowed the gold on him as a reward for his wit.

Soon after the accession of King James II. our author changed his religion for that of the church of Rome, and wrote two pieces in

vindication of the Romish tenets, viz. *A Defence of the Popers*, written by the late king of blessed memory, found in his strong box, and the celebrated poem, afterwards answered by lord Hallifax, entitled the *Hind* and the *Panther*.—By this extraordinary step, he not only engaged himself in controversy, and incurred much censure and ridicule from his cotemporary wits, but, on the completion of the revolution, being, on account of his newly-chosen religion, disqualified from bearing any office under the government, he was stripped of the laurel to which he had been appointed, which to his still greater mortification was bestowed on Richard Flecknoe, a man to whom he had the most settled aversion.—This circumstance occasioned his writing the very severe poem, called *Mac Flecknoe*.

Mr. Dryden's circumstances had never been affluent, but now being deprived of this little support, he found himself reduced to the necessity of writing for meer bread.—We consequently find him from this period engaged in works of labour as well as genius, viz. in translating works of others; and to this necessity perhaps our nation stands indebted for some of the best translations extant.—In the year he lost the laurel he published the *Life of St. Francis Xavier*, from the French. In 1693, came out a translation of Juvenal and Persius, in the first of which he had a considerable hand, and of the latter the entire execution.—In 1695 was published his prose version of Fresnoy's *Art of Painting*, and the year 1697 gave the world that translation of Virgil's works entire, which still does, and perhaps ever will, stand foremost among the attempts made on that author.—The *Petite pieces* of this eminent writer, such as *Prologues*, *Epilogues*, *Epitaphs*, *Elegies*, *Songs*, &c. are too numerous to specify here, and too much disposed to direct the reader to.—The greatest part of them however are to be found in a Collection of *Miscellanies*, in six Vol. 2amo.—His last work is what is called his *Fables*, which consist of many of the most interesting stories in Homer, Ovid, Boccaccio and Chaucer, translated or modernized in the most elegant and poetical manner, together with some original pieces, among which is that amazing Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, which, tho' written in the very decline of its author's life, and at a period when old age and distress conspired as it were to damp his poetic ardor, and clip the wings of fancy, yet possesses so much of both, as would be sufficient to have rendered him immortal, had he never written a single line besides.

Dryden married the lady Elizabeth Howard, sister to the earl of Berkshire, who survived him eight years, though for the last four of them she was a lunatic, having been deprived of her senses by a nervous fever. By this lady he had three sons, who all survived him. Their names were Charles, John

John and Henry. Of the last of these I can trace no particulars. The second some little account will be given of in the succeeding article, and with respect to the eldest there is a circumstance related by Charles Willson, esq; in his life of Congreve, which seems so well attested, and is itself of so very extraordinary a nature, that I cannot avoid admitting it to a place here. The event is as follows.

Dryden, with all his understanding, was weak enough to be fond of judicial astrology, and used to calculate the nativity of his children. When his lady was in labour with his son Charles, he being told it was decent to withdraw, laid his watch on the table, begging one of the ladies then present, in a most solemn manner, to take exact notice of the very minute the child was born, which she did, and acquainted him with it. About a week after, when his lady was pretty well recovered, Mr. Dryden took occasion to tell her that he had been calculating the child's nativity, and observed, with grief, that he was born in an evil hour, for Jupiter, Venus, and the Sun, were all under the Earth, and the Lord of his ascendant afflicted with a hateful square of Mars and Saturn. If he lives to arrive at the eighth year, says he, "he will go near to die a violent death on his very birth day, but if he should escape, as I see but small hopes, he will in the twenty-third year be under the very same evil direction, and if he should escape that also, the thirty-third or thirty-fourth year, I fear."—Here he was interrupted by the immoderate grief of his lady, who could no longer hear calamity prophesied to befall her son. The time at last came, and August was the inauspicious month in which young Dryden was to enter into the eighth year of his age. The court being in progress, and Mr. Dryden at leisure, he was invited to the country-seat of the earl of Berkshire, his brother-in-law, to keep the long vacation with him in Charlton, in Wilts; his lady was invited to her uncle Mordant's, to pass the remainder of the summer. When they came to divide the children, lady Elizabeth would have him take John, and suffer her to take Charles; but Mr. Dryden was too absolute, and they parted in anger; he took Charles with him, and she was obliged to be content with John. When the fatal day came, the anxiety of the lady's spirits occasioned such an effervescence of blood, as threw her into so violent a fever, that her life was despaired of, till a letter came from Mr. Dryden, reproving her for her womanish credulity, and assuring her that her child was well, which recovered her spirits, and in six weeks after she received an eclatification of the whole affair. Mr. Dryden, either through fear of being reckoned superstitious, or thinking it a science beneath his study, was extremely cautious of

letting any one know that he was a dealer in astrology; therefore could not excuse his absence, on his son's anniversary, from a general hunting match, lord Berkshire had made, to which all the adjacent gentlemen were invited. When he went out, he took care to set the boy a double exercise in the Latin tongue, which he taught his children himself, with a strict charge not to stir out of the room till his return; well knowing the talk he had set him would take up longer time. Charles was performing his duty, in obedience to his father, but as ill fate would have it, the flag made towards the house; and the noise alarming the servants, they hastened out to see the sport. One of them took young Dryden by the hand, and led him out to see it also, when, just as they came to the gate, the flag being at bay with the dogs, made a bold push, and leaped over the court wall, which was very low, and very old; and the dogs following, threw down part of the wall ten yards in length, under which Charles Dryden lay buried. He was immediately dug out, and after six weeks languishing in a dangerous way he recovered; so far Dryden's prediction was fulfilled: in the twenty-third year of his age, Charles fell from the top of an old tower belonging to the Vatican at Rome, occasioned by a swimming in his head; with which he was seized, the heat of the day being excessive. He again recovered, but was ever after in a languishing sickly state. In the thirty-third year of his age, being returned to England, he was unhappily drowned at Windsor. He had with another gentleman swam twice over the Thames; but returning a third time, it was supposed he was taken with the cramp, because he called out for help, though too late. Thus the father's calculation proved but too prophetic.

At last, after a long life, harassed with the most laborious of all fatigues, viz. that of the mind, and continually made anxious by distress and difficulty, our author departed this life on the first of May 1701, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey. On the 19th of April he had been very bad with the gout and erysipelas in one leg; but he was then somewhat recovered, and designed to go abroad; on the Friday following he sent a portridge for his supper, and going to take a turn in the little garden behind his house in Gerard-Street, he was seized with a violent pain under the ball of the great toe of his right foot; that, unable to stand, he cried out for help, and was carried in by his servants, when, upon sending for surgeons, they found a small black spot in the place affected; he submitted to their present applications, and when gone called his son Charles to him, using these words. "I know this black spot is a mortification: I know also, that it will seize my head, and that they will attempt to cut off my leg; but I command

you my son, by your filial duty, that you do not suffer me to be dismembered!" As he foretold, the event proved, and his son was too dumb to disobey his father's commands.

On the Wednesday morning following, he breathed his last, under the most excruciating pains in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The day after Mr. Dryden's death, the dean of Westminster sent word to Mr. Dryden's widow, that he would make a present of the ground, and all other abbey-fees for the funeral: The lord Halifax likewise sent to the lady Elizabeth, and to Mr. Charles Dryden, offering to defray the expences of our poet's funeral, and afterwards to bestow five-hundred pounds on a monument in the abbey; which generous offer was accepted. Accordingly, on Sunday following, the company being assembled, the corpse was put into a velvet hearse, attended by eighteen mourning coaches. When they were just ready to move, lord Jeffreys, son of lord chancellor Jeffreys, a name dedicated to infamy, with some of his rakish companions riding by, asked whose funeral it was; and being told it was Mr. Dryden's, he protested he should not be buried in that private manner, that he would himself, with the lady Elizabeth's leave, have the honour of the interment, and would bestow a thousand pounds on a monument in the Abbey for him. This put a stop to their procession; and the lord Jeffreys, with several of the gentlemen, who had alighted from their coaches, went up stairs to the lady, who was sick in bed. His lordship repeated the purport of what he had said below; but the lady Elizabeth refusing her consent, he fell on his knees, vowing never to rise till his request was granted. The lady under a sudden surprise fainted away, and lord Jeffreys pretending to have obtained her consent, ordered the body to be carried to Mr. Russell's, an undertaker in Cheap-side, and to be left there till further orders. In the mean time the abbey was lighted up, the ground opened, the choir attending, and the bishop waiting for some hours to no purpose for the corpse. The next day Mr. Charles Dryden waited on my lord Halifax, and the bishop, and endeavoured to excuse his mother, by relating the truth. Three days after the undertaker having received no orders, waited on the lord Jeffreys; who pretended it was a drunken frolic, that he remembered nothing of the matter, and he might do what he pleased with the body. Upon this, the undertaker waited on the lady Elizabeth, who desired a day's respite, which was granted. Mr. Charles Dryden immediately wrote to the lord Jeffreys, who returned for answer, that he knew nothing of the matter, and would be troubled no more about it. Mr. Dryden thereupon applied again to the lord Halifax,

and the bishop of Rochester, who absolutely refused to do any thing in the affair.

In this distress, Dr. Garth, who had been Mr. Dryden's intimate friend, sent for the corpse to the College of Physicians, and proposed a subscription; which succeeding about three weeks after Mr. Dryden's decease, Dr. Garth pronounced a fine Latin oration over the body, which was conveyed from the college, attended by a numerous train of coaches to Westminster-Abbey, but in very great disorder. At last the corpse arrived at the Abbey, which was all unlighted. No organ played, no anthem sung; only two of the singing boys preceding the corpse, who sung an ode of Horace, with each a small candle in their hand. When the funeral was over, Mr. Charles Dryden sent a challenge to lord Jeffreys, who refusing to answer it, he sent several others, and went often himself; but could neither get a letter delivered, nor admittance to speak to him, that finding his lordship refused to answer him like a gentleman, he resolved to watch an opportunity, and brave him to fight, though with all the rules of honour; which his lordship hearing, quitted the town, and Mr. Charles never had an opportunity to meet him, though he sought it to his death, with the utmost application.

Mr. Dryden had no monument erected to him for several years; to which Mr. Pope alludes in his epitaph intended for Mr. Rowe, in this line.

"Ereath a rude and nameless stone be fixed."

In a note upon which we are informed, that the tomb of Mr. Dryden was erected upon this hint, by Sheffield duke of Buckingham, to which was originally intended this epitaph.

*"Thus Sheffield raised."—The sacred dust below,
Was Dryden once; the rest who does not know."*

Which was since changed into the plain inscription now upon it, viz.

J. DRYDEN,

Natus Aug. 9, 1631.

Mortuus Maii 1, 1701.

Johannes Sheffield, dux Buckinghamiensis fecit.

Mr. Dryden's character has been very differently drawn by different hands, some of which have exalted it to the highest degree of commendation, and others debased it to the severest censure. The latter, however, we must charge to that strong spirit of party which prevailed during great part of Dryden's time, and ought therefore to be taken with great allowances. Were we indeed to form a judgment of the author from some of his dramatic writings, we should perhaps be apt to conclude him a man of the most licentious morals, many of his comedies containing a great share of looseness, even extending to obscenity; but if we consider that, as the poet tells us,

Thou

"*Those who live to please, must please to live.*" if we then look back to the scandalous licence of the age he lived in, the indigence which at times he underwent, and the necessity he consequently lay under of complying with the public taste however depraved, we shall surely not refuse our pardon to the compelled writer, nor our credit to those of his contemporaries, who were intimately acquainted with him, and who have assured us there was nothing remarkably vicious in his personal character.

From some parts of his history he appears unsteady, and to have too readily temporized with the several revolutions in church and state. This however might in some measure have been owing to that natural timidity and diffidence in his disposition, which almost all the writers seem to agree in his possessing. Congreve, whose authority cannot be suspected, has given us such an account of him, as makes him appear no less amiable in his private character as a man, than he was illustrious in his public one as a poet. In the former light, according to that gentleman, he was humane, compassionate, forgiving, and sincerely friendly. Of an extensive reading, a tenacious memory, and a ready communication. Gentle in the correction of the writings of others, and patient under the reprehension of his own deficiencies. Easy of access himself, but slow and diffident in his advances to others; and of all men the most modest and the most easy to be discomfited in his approaches, either to his superiors or his equals. As to his writings, he is perhaps the happiest in the harmony of his numbers of any poet who ever lived either before or since his time, not even Mr. Pope himself excepted. His imagination is ever warm, his images noble, his descriptions beautiful, and his sentiments just and becoming. In his prose he is poetical without bombast, concise without pedantry, and clear without prolixity.

I shall, however, close my account of this celebrated author with the words of Mr. Congreve, who has borne the following strong testimonial to his poetical merit.

"I may venture (says that gentleman) to say in general terms, that no man has written in our language, so much, and in so various manners so well. Another thing, I may say, was very peculiar to him, which is, that his parts did not decline with his years, but that he was an improved writer to the last, even to near seventy years of age; improving even in fire and imagination as well as in judgment; witness his ode on St. Cecilia's-Day, and his fables, his latest performance. He was equally excellent in verse and prose. His prose had all the clearness imaginable, without deviating to the language or diction of poetry. In his poems, his diction is, whenever his subject

requires it, so sublime, and so truly poetical, that its essence, like that of pure gold, cannot be destroyed.—Take his verses, and divest them of their rhymes, disjoin them of their numbers, transpose their expressions, make what arrangement or disposition you please in his words; yet shall there eternally be poetry, and some thing which will be found incapable of being reduced to absolute prose.—What he has done in any one species or distinct kind of writing, would have been sufficient to have acquired him a very great name.—If he had written nothing but his prefaces, or nothing but his songs and his prologues, each of them would have entitled him to the preference and distinction of excelling in its kind.

DRY'LY, Adv. without moisture. Figuratively, in a cold, or sad silent manner, with great reserve.

DRY'NESS, S. want of moisture, rain, or juice.

DRY-NURSE, S. one that brings up a child without suckling. Sometimes used contemptuously of a person who takes care of another.

To DRY-NURSE, V. A. to bring up an infant without the breast.

To DUB, V. A. [*dubban zo ridne*, Sax.] to create a man a knight. To confer any title, honour, or dignity.

DUBLIN, the capital town or city of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Leinster. It is a rich, handsome, and populous place, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an university; and is the same for Ireland, as London is for England; and the buildings are daily increasing in the same manner; and the courts of justice are held much alike, it being the residence of the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant. The compass of the walls is not great; but it has four large suburbs, the principal of which is Oxmantown or Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Liffey, and it is joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houses in 1753, was 12,807. The cathedral church called St. Patrick's, lies in the S. suburb, and is very ancient and handsome; besides which there are about twelve more. The college, or university, is in the E. suburb, and was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1591, and contains about 600 students. It is seated in view of the sea on one side, and a fine country on the other, and would have had a commodious and secure harbour, if the mouth had not been so choked up, that vessels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is seated on the river Liffey, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 53. 14.

DUBIOUSLY, S. a thing which is doubtful. "Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiousities for certainties." *Brown.*

DUBIOUS, Adj. [*dubius*, Lat.] not fully proved,

DUE

proved, or that which has equal probability on either side.

DUBIOUSLY, Adv. so as to admit of different senses.

DUBIOUSNESS, S. uncertainty. Want of sufficient proof.

DUBITABLE, Adj. that which may be questioned or doubted.

DUBITATION, S. [*dubitatio*, Lat.] the act of doubting.

DUCAL, Adj. [from *duke*] belonging or relating to a duke.

DUCAT, S. a foreign coin, current on the Continent, when of silver valued at four shillings and six pence, and when of gold at nine shillings and six pence.

DUCK, S. [*ducker*, to dip] a water fowl, both wild and tame; as they grope for their food, with their bills out of sight, the wise contrivance of the supreme artificer cannot be too much admired, who has furnished their bills with nerves, which come from their eyes, whereby they are enabled to reject what is unfit for food, even though it should be so hid in mud, as not to be discernable to their eyes. Figuratively, used as a word of great fondness and endearment. "My dainty duck." *Shak.* But this sense may, perhaps, be a corruption of *duke*. A sudden bending down of the head. A stone thrown so obliquely on the water, as to rebound several times.

To **DUCK**, V. N. to dive under water. To bow low.

DUCKING-STOOL, S. a chair in which women are plunged under water for scolding.

DUCKLING, S. a young duck.

DUCT, S. [*ductus*, Lat.] guidance or direction. In Anatomy, any canal or tube, in an animal body, through which the humours are conveyed.

DUCTILE, S. [*ductilis*, Lat.] easy to be bent, or drawn out in length. Complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DUCTILENESS, S. the quality of being bent or drawn out in length.

DUCTILITY, S. a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being pressed, beaten, or drawn out to a great length without breaking. Tractableness, compliance.

DUDEGON, S. [*doleb*, Belg. *dagen*, *dagen*, Teut.] a small dagger. Quarrel, ill-will, malice or commotion.

DUE, that which a person has a right to demand. That which a person ought to pay, or which a thing might lay claim to. "A due sense of the vanity of earthly expectations." *Atterb.* Applied to time, punctual, exact to a period appointed.

DUE, Adv. among sailors, directly, exactly, without turning aside. "Due East, Due West."

DUE, S. that which belongs to, or may

DUL

be claimed by a person. Right. Just title. In the plural, custom, tribute, taxes.

DUEL, S. [*duellum*, Lat.] a combat between two persons.

To **DUEL**, V. N. to fight in single combat.

DUELLER, S. one who engages another in a duel or single combat.

DUELIST, S. one who engages another in a duel or single combat.

DUE'NNA, S. [*Span.*] an old woman, kept as a domestic in Spain, to take care of the conduct of a young lady.

DUG, [*doyle*, Dalm. *doglily*, Boh.] a pap, nipple or teat, generally applied to that of a beast.

DUG, the Preter of *dig*.

DUKE, S. [*duc*, Fr. *duca*, Ital. *dux*, Lat.] in some foreign countries a sovereign prince. Among us it is the next title of honour below the prince. At first it was a name of office, not of honour, and given to those who were appointed to guard the frontiers. In England none enjoyed this title till Edward III. created Edward his son duke of Cornwall. From that time many others have been created, whose titles are hereditary, and conferred by patent; their eldest sons are, by courtesy of England, styled marquises, and their youngest, *herds*, with the addition of their christian names.

DUKEDOM, S. the dominion of a duke.

DULCET, Adj. [*dulcis*, Lat.] sweet to the taste. Harmonious and agreeable to the ear.

DULCIFICATION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of rendering any thing, which is acid, sweet, by mixing it with sugar.

To **DULCIFY**, V. A. [*dulcifier*, Fr.] to sweeten, to free from salts, sourness, or acrimony.

DULCIMER, S. [*dulcimello*, Ital.] a musical instrument, strung with wires, played on with iron or brass pins.

To **DULCORATE**, V. A. [*dulcis*, Lat. sweet] to sweeten. To make less sour, or acrimonious.

DULCORATION, S. the act of sweetening.

DULL, S. [*dwl*, Brit. *dole*, Sax.] slow of apprehension. Blunt, applied to the edge of any instrument. Slow, applied to motion. Gross, dry, exhausting the spirits, or giving the mind no pleasure in the composition, applied to works of learning. "Dictionary writing is dull work." Not bright, or wanting vigour. "The looking glass is dull." "The fire is dull." Drowsy, sleepy.

To **DULL**, V. A. to blunt the edge of a thing. To fully brightness. To make a person sad or melancholy. To damp vigour.

DULLY, Adv. stupidly, foolishly. In a slow, sluggish manner.

DULNESS, S. weakness of understanding; slow-

slowness of apprehension; drowsiness, sluggishness. Dimness or want of lustre, bluntness, or want of edge.

DU'LY, Adv. properly, fitly, regularly, punctually. "Duy sent his family and wife." Pope.

DU'MB, Adj. unable to speak. Deprived of speech. Refusing to speak.

DU'MBLY, Adv. mutely; silently.

DU'MBNESS, S. incapacity of speaking. Silence.

To DU'MFOUND, V. A. to confuse or confound a person so as to render him unable to speak.

DU'MP, S. [*dom*, Belg.] fullen and silent sorrow; melancholy. A piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuse themselves.

DU'MPISH, Adj. sad; silently; sorrowful; melancholy.

DU'MPLING, S. a kind of small and coarse pudding boiled without bag or case.

DU'N, Adj. [*Sax.* of *dan*, Brit.] a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; gloomy.

To DU'N, V. A. [*dunan*, *Sax.* *dunar*, *Isl.*] to demand a debt with vehemence.

DU'N, S. one who demands a debt with clamour, and importunity.

DU'NCE, S. [*dom*, Belg.] one who has no capacity for receiving instruction.

DUNG, S. [*dineg*, *Sax.* *dung*, Teut.] the excrement of animals used in manure.

To DUNG, V. A. to manure, improve, or fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, S. [*Fr.*] a close prison, generally applied to a dark or subterraneous one.

DUNG-HILL, S. a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean abode. A situation of meanness. A cock of spurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting, opposed to a game cock.

DUNGHILL, Adj. sprung from the *dunghill*; mean; base; or worthless.

DUNGY, Adj. abounding in dung.

DUNNER, S. a person employed in collecting debts.

DUNSTABLE, S. a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground, where no springs are to be found, but there is a large pond in the middle of the town, which serves the inhabitants for common uses. It has 4 streets, which regard the four corners of the world, and is full of good inns, standing on the road from London to Chester. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm house, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 50.

DUODECIMO, S. [*duodecim*, Lat., twelve]

a thing divided into twelve parts. A book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make a sheet of paper.

DUPE, S. one who is imposed on, on account of his credulity.

To DUPE, V. A. to cheat a person of too great credulity.

DU'LE, Adj. [*duplex*, Lat.] double.

To DUPLICATE, V. A. [*duplicatus*, Lat.] to double; to increase by the repetition of the same number. To fold together.

DUPLICATE, Adj. in Arithmetic, the ratio or proportion of squares.

DUPLICATE, S. the exact copy or counter part of a letter, book, or deed. A thing of the same kind as another.

DUPLICATION, S. the act of doubling; the act of folding together.

DUPLICITY, S. [*duplex*, Lat.] doubleness; the division of things or ideas into pairs. Deceit, or double-dealing.

DURABILITY, S. [*durabilis*, Lat.] the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather without being destroyed. The property of lasting a long while.

DURABLE, Adj. [*durabilis*, Lat.] not easily destroyed. Lasting, permanent.

DURABLENESS, S. the property of continuing in the same state, and resisting the injuries of time without alteration.

DURABLY, Adv. in a lasting manner.

DURANCE, S. [*duressse*, low Fr.] the state of a person confined. Confinement; imprisonment; duration. "Of how short *durance* was this new made state." Dryd.

DURATION, S. [*duratio*, Lat.] distance or length, applied to time; the idea of which is acquired from considering the fleeting and perpetual parts of succession. Power of continuing long without change.

To DURE, V. N. [*durs*, Lat.] to last; to continue some time unaltered. "Most pleasing whilst they *dure*." Raleigh.

DUR'LESS, Adj. without continuance. Short, transitory.

DUR'ESSE, S. imprisonment; confinement.

DURHAM, S. the capital town or city, of the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March, 3, which continues three days; the first day for horned cattle, the second for sheep and hogs, and the third for horses; those on Whit-Tuesday and September 15 are for the same. It is a bishop's see, and pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and almost surrounded by the river Wear, over which there are two large stone-bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now made use of for the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It is a handsome and compact place, containing 6 parish-churches, besides its cathedral, but the suburbs are straggling. It is well inhabited,

bited, and supplied with commodities of all sorts, and is beautified with handsome buildings, both public and private, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, which is somewhat like Westminster-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houses of the dean and prebends. It sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, 51 N. of York, and 262 N. by W. of London. Lon 16. 23. lat. 54. 50.

DURHAM, S. a county in England, commonly called the bishoprick of Durham, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the river Teese, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houses, 95,580 inhabitants, 113 parishes, and 9 market-towns. The air is good but cold upon the hills that lie on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, they being generally barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teese, the Wear, the Tame, and the Tyne. It sends but two members to parliament, besides those for Durham.

DURING, Part. for the time any thing lasts or continues.

DURITY, S. [*dureté*, Fr. *durus*, Lat.] hardness, or quality of a body.

DURST, preter of DARE.

DUSK, Adj. [*dufter*, Teut.] approaching to darkness. Blackish, or of a dark colour.

DUSKISH, Adj. inclining to darkness; dark coloured.

DUSKISHLY, Adv. darkly; so as to afford but little light.

DUSKY, Adj. tending to darkness. Tending to blackness, gloomy, sad, melancholy.

DUST, S. [*dust*,] earth or other matter reduced to small particles. Figuratively, the state to which bodies are reduced after being long buried.

DUSTY, Adj. filled, clouded, or spread with dust.

DUTCHESS, S. [*duchesse*, Fr.] the lady of a duke.

DUTCHEY, S. a territory which gives title to a duke. *Dutchey-Court*, is that wherein all matters pertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTEOUS, Adj. obedient, obsequious, or complying.

DUTIFUL, Adj. obedient; performing the offices due to parents, &c. Respectful; reverential.

DUTIFULLY, Adv. in an obedient, respectful manner.

DUTIFULNESS, S. obedience. Performance of the offices which flow from our

relations as children or subjects. Reverence, Respect.

DUTY, S. actions which flow from the relations we stand in to God or Man. That which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. Everything which is required to be done or forbore by religion or morality. That which a person's station, rank, condition, or employment obliges him to perform. In Commerce, a tax or custom.

DWARF, S. [*dwerg*, Sax] a man below the common size. In Gardening, a low fruit tree. Any animal or plant shorter than those of the same species. "A dwarf-elder, A dwarf-pea."

To **DWARF**, V. A. in Botany, to make little.

DWARFISH, Adj. below the natural or common size. Small, very short.

DWARFISHNESS, S. shortness of stature. Extreme littleness, smallness.

To **DWELL**, V. N. [*dwelt*, *dwelt*, *dwelt*, old Teut.] to inhabit, or live in a place. Figuratively, to continue in a state or condition. To fix the eyes immovably upon an object. "Such was the face on which I dwelt with joy." *Pope*. To treat of copiously, or to continue long in handling or displaying any topic or subject.

DWELLER, S. one who resides in a place. An inhabitant.

DWELLING, S. habitation, residence or abode.

To **DWINDLE**, V. N. [*dwinen*, Sax] to decrease, consume, or grow shorter or less by degrees.

DYE, S. See **DIE**.

DYER, S. a person who gives a colour to stuffs &c.

DYING, Part. [of *die*] expiring. Giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, S. [*dynasteia*, Gr.] in History, a succession of kings. Government. Sovereignty.

DYSCRASY, S. [*δυσκρασία*] an ill temperament or habit of body.

DYSENTRY, S. [*dysenterie*, Fr.] in Medicine, a looseness wherein very ill humours are discharged by stool, attended or accompanied with blood.

DYSPEPSY, S. [*δυσπεψία*, Gr.] a bad or difficult digestion.

DYSPHONY, S. [*δυσ*, Gr. and *φωνη*, Gr.] a difficulty in speaking or uttering.

DYSPNOEA, S. [*δυσπνοία*, Gr.] a difficulty or hardness of breathing.

DYSURIA, S. [Gr. from *δυσ*, and *ουρση*, Gr.] difficulty in discharging urine, or making water.

E, The fifth letter, and second vowel of the English alphabet. The form of the capital E certainly is borrowed by us from the Romans, who had it from the Greeks, and they from the Phœnicians, who had the same character from the Hebrews. Our small e is the same as that of the Saxons, who seem to have formed it from their capital e, which is not angular, like the Roman, but roundish, and with a strait stroke projecting from the middle, as that of the Goths was likewise. It has two sounds, long and short. The long sound is generally signified by its being followed by an e final, as *scene*; the short is like that in *pen*. It is the most frequent vowel of any in the English language. Antiently almost every word ended with it, but even then it was not pronounced at the end of a word, so as to form a distinct syllable. The use of it at present is only to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *met* the e is short, but in *mete* it is long. When a word ending in an e final is formed into an active participle, the e is dropped; thus when formed into an active participle, is written *have*, *having*, not *havinge*. Before an a it is pronounced long, as in *meat*, which is pronounced *mete*, the sound of the a being dropped, excepting in *great*, &c. where it serves to lengthen the sound of the a, it being pronounced *graat* or *grate*, though formerly it seems to have been sounded according to the analogy observed in other nouns, where e is followed by a, as is evident from its being antiently written *great*. "Hit seemeth a *great* wonder." *Treviſis*. In Music, it denotes the tones e, mi, fa. In the calendar it is the fifth dominical letter. On the compass it marks the East point; as E. S. E. i. e. East South E.

EA'CH, Pron. [*ek, æk*, Sax.] either of two. Every one of any number. The correspondent word is *other*. "Fright'ning each other." *Addis*. Before other it denotes one, as in the quotation, which signifies brightening one another, or one of the two brightening the other.

EA'GER, Adj. [*eager*, Sax.] earnest, ardent, vehement in desire; longing. Impetuous. Quick, busy, easily put on action. Sharp or sour, applied to the taste. Keen or severe, applied to the sensation caused by cold. Brittle, inflexible, or not malleable, used of metals by artificers. "Gold will sometimes be so eager." *Locke*.

EA'GERLY, Adv. with great ardour of desire; impatiently, sharply, quickly.

EA'GERNESS, S. warmth of desire, impetuosity. An extreme impatience for the enjoyment of something which appears highly desirable.

EAGLE, S. [*aigle*, Fr.] a bird of prey, which builds on the top of mountains, and is reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is used in heraldry, spread, to represent a prince of the Roman empire.

EAGLE-SPEED, S. prodigious swiftness, like that of an eagle. "With eagle-speed the eurs the sky." *Pope*. Perhaps coined by the author quoted.

EAGLET, S. a young eagle.

EA'LDERMAN, S. [*aldorman*, Sax.] the name of a Saxon magistrate, the same as our alderman.

E'AR, S. [*ore*, Sax. *cor*, Belg.] the organ of hearing. The admirable construction of this part to answer the ends for which it is designed, would require too much room to be properly displayed; but the writers in comparative anatomy, will afford abundant satisfaction on this subject. In Music, a kind of peculiar and internal taste where we are able to judge of the harmony of sounds. Used with *about*, it signifies the whole head or person. "The city beaten down about their ears." *Kneller*. Up to the ears, all over or entirely, "Up to the ears in love." *L'Eſtr*. To listen to with attention, joined to *give*, or *lend*. In Botany, a long string of flowers or seeds. "An ear of corn." Figuratively, a promineny from any larger body whereby it is held. *To fall together by the ear*, signifies to quarrel, or fight. *To set together by the ear*, to promote strife.

To EA'R, V. A. [*erian*, Sax.] to shoot, or branch into ears.

EA'RED, Part. having ears, or handles. Having ears or ripe corn.

EA'RL, S. [*eorl*, Sax. *eorla*, Dan.] a title of the third rank among the nobility. William the Conqueror was the first that made their title hereditary; in the time of Henry I. they were created with an addition of the name of the place to their own christian names. At first they were created only by the delivery of their charter; king John added the girding of a sword, at his coronation; afterwards were added a cap with a golden coronet with rays, and a robe of state.

EA'R'L-MARSHAL, S. an officer who has the care and management of military ceremonies; this title is hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk.

EA'RLDOM, S. the jurisdiction of an Earl, or county or place from whence he receives his title.

EA'RLINESS, S. the being soon; or the priority of an action. *Earliness* in the morning, is the act of rising soon, compared to the rising of the sun. *Earliness* of growth, is the act of growing up soon. *Earliness* of coming, is quickness.

EA'RLESS, Adj. without ears; not having ears. "Earless on high flood unabashed Defoe." *Pope*.

EA'RLY,

EA'RLY, Adv. soon, betimes. In youth, or infancy.

To **EA'RN**, S. [*earnian*, Sax.] to gain as the reward of labour. To deserve; to obtain.

EA'RNEST, S. [pronounced both *earnest* and *arnest*, of *cornest*, Sax.] ardent, warm, importunate, intent, fixed.

EA'RNEST, S. seriousness. A serious affair. A reality. Pledge; hanfel. Something given by way of security and obligation. A token of something future. Money given to bind a bargain.

EA'RNESTLY, Adv. warmly; affectionately; zealously; eagerly; importunately.

EA'RNESTNESS, S. eagerness, vehemence, warmth. A vigorous endeavour to accomplish, or obtain a thing. Solemnity; seriousness. Solitude.

EA'R-RING, S. jewels set in a ring, and worn in the ear. A ring worn in the ear.

EA'R-SHOT, S. that distance within which any thing may be heard. "Stand you out of ear-shot." Dryd.

EA'RSH, a plowed field. "Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made." May.

EARTH', S. [*eorth*, Sax. *aerd*, Teut.] in Natural Philosophy, one of the four peripatetic elements, a simple, dry, and cold substance, and an ingredient in the composition of all natural bodies. In Chymistry, the fourth of the chymical elements; supposed to be the basis or substratum of all bodies. In Natural History, a fossil or terrestrial matter, whereof our globe consists, which is rather dissoluble by fire, water, or air, is not transparent, and generally contains some degree of oil, or fatty substance. The terraqueous globe. This world. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the earth.

To **EARTH'**, V. A. [*cardian*, Sax.] to conceal under ground. To cover with earth.

EARTH'-BORN, Adj. sprung from the earth. Figuratively, meanly descended.

EARTH'EN, Adj. made, or consisting of earth, or clay.

EARTH'LING, S. an inhabitant of the earth, or one whose thoughts are seldom elevated above the earth. "To *earthlings*, the footstool of God,—scemeth magnificent." *Drummond*.

EARTH'LY, Adj. belonging to the earth; this present state of existence, opposed to that in the heavenly mansions. Gross. Corporeal.

EARTH'QUAKE, S. a tremor or shaking of the earth, supposed to be occasioned by the explosion of some subterraneous combustible matters.

EARTHY, Adj. consisting of, or inhabiting the earth. Gross.

EA'R-WAX, S. the excrementitious or viscous substance with which the ear is filled; designed by its viscidness to hinder insects

from entering, and by the bitterness and offensiveness of its taste, to drive them back again.

EA'RWIC, S. [from *ear* and *weica*, Sax.] a sheath-wing'd insect, of a long body, having several legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty blackish colour, in gardens very prejudicial to fruit-trees and flowers.

EA'SE, S. [*aïse*, Fr.] a freedom from care or disturbance; freedom from pain; body. Rest, in order to recover from fatigue. Freedom from obstruction, impediment, or difficulty. An elegant negligence, or freedom, applied to literary matters.

To **EA'SE**, V. A. to free from pain. To release from labour. To free from any thing which causes a disagreeable sensation.

EA'SEMENT, S. exemption from any cost or expence. Indulgence. In law, a service which one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, &c.

EA'SILY, Adv. without difficulty, labour, or impediment.

EA'SINESS, S. a freedom from difficulty. The quality of being soon persuaded to a thing. Compliance, without opposition. Credulity, without suspicion, or examination. Without the appearance of formality, an elegant negligence, applied to works of learning. Freedom from disturbance, pain.

EA'ST, S. [*east*, *east*, Sax.] the quarter from whence the sun rises when he enters the equinoctial points of *aries* or *libra*. The nations that are situated towards the point from whence the sun rises.

EA'STER, S. [*eastor*, Sax. *oster*, Belg.] the time of the year when christians celebrate the resurrection of Christ from the grave.

EA'STERN, Adj. situated, or tending towards the east.

EA'STWARD, Adv. [*eastward*, Sax.] towards the east, or that point of the compass where the sun rises.

EA'SY, Adj. [from *ease*, *weis*, Goth.] to be performed without fatigue or trouble. Free from disturbance. Believing without enquiry or opposition. Credulous. Free from bodily pain, or any disagreeable sensation. Ready, opposed to *reluctant*. Without any apparent labour, art, or formality.

To **EA'T**, V. A. [preter *ate*, or *eat*, participle *eat*, or *eaten*, from *etan*, or *iran*, Goth.] to consume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode, or destroy, applied to rust, &c. To retract, or unsay a thing. "I'll not *eat* my words." Neuterly, to take food.

EA'TABLE, Adj. fit, or proper food.

EA'TER, S. one who chews and swallows any food. That which corrodes.

EA'VES, S. [*efese*, Sax.] the edges of a roof hanging over a house.

To **EA'VE'S-DROP**, V. A. to catch what drops from the eaves. Figuratively, to listen under the windows of a house to discover secrets.

EA'VES-

EA'VFS-DROPPER, S. one who listens to discover the secrets of a family; a tale-bearer.

EB'B, S. [*ewydd*, Sax. *ebbe*, Dan.] the flowing retreat of water towards the sea. A shrinking of water in a river by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay, decline, waste.

To **EB'B**, V. N. to flow back towards the sea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waste; to be in an exhausted condition.

EBEN, **EB'ON**, **EO'NY**, S. [*ebenum*, Lat.] in natural history, a kind of wood brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy.

EBO'N, **EB'ONY**, S. *see* **EBEN**.

EBO'N, (Adj. made, or consisting of ebony. "A night in her *ebon* ear." *Ts'ung*.)

EBRI'ETY, S. [*ebrietas*, Lat.] intoxication; drunkenness.

EBRI'OSITY, S. [*ebrietas*, Lat.] habitual drunkenness.

EBULLITION, S. [*ebullio*, Lat.] the act of boiling up with heat. Figuratively, an intestine motion of the particles of the body. The commotion, struggle, fermentation occasioned by the mingling together any alkaline and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, **ECCE'NTRICAL**, Adj. [*eccentricus*, Lat.] deviating from a center. Figuratively, not answering the design. "Eccentric to the ends of his master." *Brown*. Irregular; not consistent with any rule.

ECCE'NTRICITY, S. the departing from its center. Excursion from an employment, or proper sphere of action; an improper situation. "The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad." *Wotton*.

ECCLESIASTIC, **ECCLESIASTICAL**, Adj. [*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.] relating to the service of the church, sometimes opposed to civil.

ECCLESIASTIC, S. one devoted to the service of the church. A clergyman.

ECHINA'TE, **ECHINA'TED**, Part. [from *echinus*, Lat.] bristled, or prickled like a hedge-hog.

ECC'HO, S. [*ἠχώ*, Gr.] a sound reflected from a solid body, and returned or repeated to the ear. The place where the repetition of a sound is produced.

To **ECC'HO**, V. N. to resound, to be sounded back.

ECLAIR'CSSEMENT, S. [Fr.] the act of elucidating, clearing up, or explaining.

ECLA'T, [Fr.] splendor, lustre, or glory.

ELEGMA, S. [from *ελ* and *λεγειν*, Gr.] a medicine of the confidence of a syrup, intended to heal or ease the lungs in coughs, &c.

ECLIPSE, S. [*εκλειψις*, Gr. of *εκλειπω*] a darkening of one of the luminous bodies; No. X,

by the interposition of some opaque body. The sun is eclipsed by the moon's intervening between the earth and the sun. An eclipse of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and moon, hinders the light of the sun from being reflected by the moon; if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total eclipse, if from a part only, it is a partial one. A state of darkness, ignorance, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind or understanding.

To **ECLIPSE**, V. A. to darken any luminary. To drown a lesser by superior light. To cloud; to obscure. Figuratively, to disgrace; to excel. "Her husband was eclipsed in Ireland." *Clarendon*.

ECLIP'TIC, S. [Gr.] in astronomy, a line on the surface of the sphere of the world which the sun describes in its annual revolution. In geography, a great circle of the globe cutting the equator under an angle of 23 deg. 29 min. it is supposed to be divided in 12 parts, each of which are marked with one of the 12 signs, and contains the space of a month.

EC'LOGUE, S. [from *αιγος*, Gr. a goat, *αιγος*, a discourse, because supposed to be held by goat-herds, and applied to such by Theocritus, the inventor of this species of poetry] a pastoral poem, whose scenes are confined to rural life, and whose personages are chiefly shepherds.

ECON'OMY, S. [*οικος*, Gr. a house, and *νομος*, Gr. it is generally written according to its derivation *oeconomy*; but as *eo* is no English diphthong, it is introduced in this place, especially as there are great authorities to support this spelling] the management or government of a family. Figuratively, frugality in expence. The method used in governing or ruling. The disposition or arrangement of the parts of any work. "This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an Epic poem." *Dryden*.

ECON'OMIC, **ECON'OMICAL**, Adj. belonging to the regulation or management of a family. Frugal.

ECSTACY, S. [*ἠεστις*, Gr.] any sudden passion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time absorbed. Excessive joy or rapture.

ECSTA'SIED, Adj. enraptured; elevated or absorbed by some violent passion or emotion of the mind.

EXTA'TIC, **EXTA'TICAL**, Adj. enraptured, or elevated to an ecstasy. In the highest degree of joy.

EC'TYPE, S. [*εκτυπη*, Gr.] a copy or resemblance. "The complex ideas of substances are *ecypes*, copies, but not perfect ones." *Locke*.

E'CURIE, S. [Fr. from *equus*, Lat.] a covered place for horses.

ED'DY, S. [from *ed*, Sax. and *ea*, Sax.] water

water which is beat and returns back. Figuratively, a whirlpool, a circular motion, a whirlwind. *Eddy* water, among mariners, implies dead water.

EDDY, Adj. whirling; moving circularly. "Chaff with *eddy* winds is whirled round." *Dryd.*

EDEMATOR, S. [*αἰδεμα*, Gr.] swelling: full of humours.

EDGE, [*æge*, Sax. *an*, Gr.] the sharp, or thin side of any cutting instrument. The extremity, border, or outside of a thing. Joined to give sharpness; a proper disposition for action, applied to the mind. *To set teeth on edge*, is to cause a tingling pain in teeth.

To EDGE, V. A. to sharpen an instrument. To border. To exasperate. To excite. To put in such a position as to make way. To go close upon a wind, and sail slow.

EDGED, Part. sharp.

EDGING, S. something added to the extremities by way of ornament. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS, Adj. without an edge; not fit to cut with; blunt.

EDGEWISE, Adv. passing with the edge in a particular direction.

EDIBLE, Adj. [*edō*, Lat.] fit, or proper to be eaten; fit for food.

EDICT, S. [*edictum*, Lat.] a law, or proclamation.

EDIFICA'TION, S. [*ædificatio*, Lat. and *facis*] improvement; advancement in religion, the original word signifies the building a structure, and is beautifully applied to the improvements made in knowledge or religion, which begin low like the foundation of a house, and increase upwards, till we are carried nearer to the exalted beings in heaven.

EDIFICE, S. [*ædificium*, Lat.] a building, or house, generally applied to some pompous building.

EDIFIER, S. one who improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY, V. A. [*edifico*, Lat.] to build. To improve. To instruct, or teach.

EDILE, S. [*ædilis*, Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who resembled the city marshal in London, or a surveyor; he had the charge of taking care of all public edifices, and to see that no damage should be occasioned from want of repairing private ones; like our questman, he had the inspection of weights and measures; like our justice of the peace, had the power of prohibiting unlawful games, and was judge in all cases relating to the selling or exchanging of estates.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, where, for some ages before the union, the kings of Scotland had their usual residence at Holy rood-house. It consists principally of one street, with lanes, or wynds turning

from it, which rises gradually from Holy-rood-house to the Canongate-head, which is a suburb, and from thence to the castle, which is the highest part of the city. The principal street, besides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. side of the other; from this several lanes run up the hill, towards the university and Herriot's hospital. From the castle to the palace is usually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth it is no where above half a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are, in the high-street, 6 or 7 stories high, each story being a distinct house; and near the parliament-closethey are 14 stories high, or upwards, but then they are built on the side of a hill, and on the other side they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. side, and every where else is surrounded by a strong wall. The castle is very strong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the king's forces in the last rebellion, though the city itself was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is seated in the most plentiful part of this kingdom, and water is conveyed to it by leaden pipes, from excellent springs. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-house, with a large court called the Parliament-closet, in the middle of which is the statue of king Charles II. On the W. side of it is the council-house, and to the S. the sessions-house, where the supreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four, which, with the rest, and the chapel in the castle, makes twelve in all. Herriot's hospital is a stately structure, designed for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. side, which has large precincts, enclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the publick schools are large and commodious, and here are houses for the professors to live in. It was built by king James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-friar's church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The castle is seated at the W. end, and is inaccessible, except on the side next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-house, was formerly an abbey, and is a handsome, convenient structure. This city is governed by a Lord Provost, four bailiffs, and a common-council. It is not so flourishing as it was before the union, because the great men are usually at London. It was the see of a bishop before episcopacy was abolished in 1688. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, 393 N. N. W. of London, 72 N. of Carlisle, and 201 N. N. W. of York; but if, as Norwood says, it is 100 miles from London to York, then Edinburgh will be 400 from London. It sends two members to parliament, one for the city, and another

another for the shire. *Lon.* 14. 35. *lat.* 55. 57.

EDITION, *S.* [*editio*, *Lat.*] the impression of a book.

EDITOR, *S.* one who prepares a manuscript for the press, and corrects the errors of the proof sheets.

To **EDUCATE**, *V. A.* [*educatum*, *supine* of *educare*, *Lat.*] to give instruction to a person during his minority, to improve his understanding, and regulate his morals.

EDUCATION, *S.* the care taken of a young person to adorn his mind with learning and virtue.

To **EDUCE**, *V. A.* [*educare*, *Lat.*] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light.

To **EDULCORATE**, *V. A.* [*from dulcis*, *Lat.*] to sweeten.

EDULCORATION, *S.* the sweetening a thing. In chemistry, the act of freshening or cleansing a thing from its salts.

To **EEK**, *V. A.* [*ecce, ecan, ecan, Sax.*] to make bigger by the addition of something else. To supply any deficiency, usually including the idea of bungling, or botching.

EEL, *S.* [*el*, *Sax.* *aal*, *Dan.*] in natural history, a fish of the serpentine kind, which is found lurking in mud.

EEN, *Adv.* contracted from *even*, used in familiar discourse and poetry.

EFF, *S.* see **EFT**.

To **EFFACE**, *V. A.* [*effacer*, *Fr.*] to destroy any painting. To blot out. To destroy, or erase all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFECT, *S.* [*effectus*, *Lat.*] a consequence. Reality, used with *in*. Advantage, avail, profit, or service. "Christ is become of no effect." *Gal.* v. 4. Purport, intention, or meaning. "They spoke to her to that effect." *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 27. In the plural, goods, furniture.

To **EFFECT**, *V. A.* [*effectum*, *Lat.*] to bring to pass. To produce as a cause. To complete.

EFFECTIBLE, *Adj.* that which may be produced, done, or completed.

EFFECTIVE, *Adj.* able to produce an effect. Active, proper for action. "The army consisted of ten thousand effective men."

EFFECTIVELY, *Adv.* powerfully; really; entirely; completely.

EFFECTLESS, *Adj.* without effect; without producing any effect; ineffectual.

EFFECTOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] one who causes, or produces any effect. "Pay worship to that invisible Being, who was the effector of it." *Derham*.

EFFECTUAL, *Adj.* [*effectuel*, *Fr.*] producing the end or design for which it is proposed, or intended.

EFFECTUALLY, *Adv.* so as to produce

the end for which it is applied, or intended.

To **EFFE'CTUATE**, *V. A.* [*effectuer*, *Fr.*] to bring to pass; to complete; to accomplish.

EFFE'MINACY, *S.* [*from effeminate*] the acting, or affecting too much delicacy, like a woman; softness, or want of those qualities which distinguish and become a man. Figuratively, wantonness; lasciviousness.

EFFE'MINATE, *Adj.* [*effeminatus*, *Lat.*] void of the qualities which adorn the male sex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous, or luxurious; at present used as a word of reproach, but formerly in a good sense, alluding to the attractive softness which adorns the fair sex. "Gentle, kind, effeminate remorse." *Shak.*

To **EFFE'MINATE**, *V. A.* [*effemino*, *Lat.*] to make womanish, or deprive of the hardness and other qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex.

EFFEMINATION, *S.* the quality or cause of rendering a person womanish, or depriving him of hardness, strength, courage, and those qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex.

To **EFFERVE'SCE**, *V. N.* [*effervesco*, *Lat.*] to grow warm, or produce by fermentation.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, *S.* [*effervesco*, *Lat.*] a light ebullition of the particles of a liquor, caused by the first action of heat.

EFFICA'CIOUS, *Adj.* [*efficacis*, *Lat.*] producing the effect or end intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, *Adv.* so as to produce the effect intended.

EFFICACY, *S.* power of producing the end or effect intended, or proposed.

EFFICIENCE, **EFFICIENCY**, *S.* [*efficiens*, *Lat.*] the act of producing effects or change. Agency.

EFFICIENT, *S.* [*efficiens*, *Lat.*] a cause; one that makes or causes things to be what they are.

EFFICIENT, *Adj.* [*efficiens*, *Lat.*] having the power to produce; productive.

EFFIGY, *S.* [*effigies*, *Lat.*] the resemblance of any thing drawn, painted, or carved; an idea.

EFFLORES'CENT, *Adj.* [*efflorescens*, *Lat.*] shooting out in the shape of flowers. In Medicine, appearing in pimples on the skin.

EFFLU'VIA, **EFFLU'VIUM**, *S.* [*Lat.*] the small particles continually emitted by a body, which, though they do not sensibly decrease the body from whence they proceed, have a perceptible effect on the senses. Smell, odour, stink.

EFFLUX, *S.* [*effluxus*, *Lat.*] the act of flowing out. Effusion; spreading; an emanation.

To **EFFLUX**, *V. A.* [*effluxum*, *Lat.*] to flow from; to move in succession. "Some

odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation." *Boyle*.

EFFLUXION, *S.* [*effluxum*, Lat.] that which flows out. The act of flowing out.

To **EFFORCE**, *V. A.* [*efforcer*, Lat.] to break through, or make a passage by violence. Not in use.

To **EFFORM**, [*efformo*, Lat.] to make, or mould in any shape. To fashion. "*Efforming us after thy own image.*" *Taylor*.

EFFORMATION, *S.* the act of producing, or giving form to. "The production and *efformation* of the universe." *Ray*.

EFFORT, *S.* [*Fr.*] a struggle; a laborious or vehement exertion.

EFFRAIABLE, *Adj.* [*effrayable*, Fr.] able to procure, or causing terror; dreadful.

"A proportionable efficient of their *effrayable* nature." *Hervay*.

EFFRONTERY, *S.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] an immodest and undaunted boldness, including the idea of impudence.

EFFULGENCE, *S.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] brightness, splendor, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFULGENT, *Adj.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] shining with a superlative degree of light.

To **EFFUSE**, *V. A.* [*effusus*, Lat.] to pour out; to spill; to shed.

EFFUSION, *S.* [*effusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring out. Shedding. The act of pronouncing fluently. Profusion. Figuratively, the thing poured out. "Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow." *K. Charles*.

EFFUSIVE, *Adj.* pouring out; spilling.

EFT, *S.* [see *EFF*, *efter*, Sax.] a small kind of animal resembling the lizard or crocodile, found in watery places.

EG'G, *S.* [*egg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan.] a part formed in the females of certain animals, which, under a spherical shell, includes the young of the same species. The shell and the skin keep the yolk and two whites together; the chicken is formed out of, and nourished by the white alone, till it be grown large. The yolk serves for its nourishment after wards, and when it is hatched remains, and is received in its belly, and being reserved as in a store-house, is by the appendicula or ductus intestinalis, conveyed into the guts, and serves the creature instead of milk, till able to peck, which is not at its first exclusion. At each end of the egg is a treadle, or quantity of included air, which makes the yolk buoy up, and by that means keeps the same part of it uppermost, let the position of the egg be what it will. On the surface, Derham supposes that the cicatricula, or sperm lie, and must give us no disadvantageous idea of the wisdom of Providence in this piece of mechanism. It may be asked likewise, if this does not appear from the shape of the

egg, which is the best calculated for defending the animalcule within it from external injuries; from its position in the egg, with its head opposite to that end, which is most easily forced; from the porosity of the shell, which may render the conveyance of air to the little prisoner not difficult, or not at all improbable for the purpose of breathing? But we must desist, lest we should be too prolix for the nature of our plan. Figuratively, the spawn, sperm, or seed of any animal.

To **EG'G**, *V. A.* [*eggian*, Sax. *eggia*, Run.] to incite. To instigate. To stir up.

E'GOTISM, *S.* [*egotisme*, Fr. from *ego*, Lat. I.] a fault committed by too frequent and ostentations in use of the pronoun I. Too frequent mention of a person's self. "The most violent *egotisme* I have met with." *Spect.* No. 562.

E'GO'IST, *S.* [*egoiste*, Fr. from *ego*, Lat. I.] a person who mentions himself too frequently and ostentatiously.

To **E'GOTIZE**, *V. A.* to mention one's self too frequently.

EGRE'GIOUS, *Adj.* [*egregius*, Lat.] somewhat above the ordinary run. Remarkable; extraordinary, used either in a good or a bad sense.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, *Adv.* better or worse than ordinary. Uncommonly, prodigiously, extremely.

E'GRESS, *S.* [*egressus*, Lat.] passage, or liberty to go out of a place. Departure.

EGRE'SSION, *S.* [*egressio*, Lat.] the act of coming out. Departure.

EGRE'TTE, *S.* [*Fr.*] an ornament worn by ladies on the forehead, or front part of their hair.

E'GYPT, a celebrated and considerable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadest. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and desert of Barca. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is enclosed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. These mountains run on each side of the Nile very far to the N. inasmuch that, on the side of the desert, they are continued to the Mediterranean sea, but, on the E. side, they do not reach as far as Cairo. These mountains, from the cataracts of the Nile to Saidi, are not above 12 or 15 miles distant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are retrenched by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo. Hence it appears, that this kingdom,

so famous in history for its power, and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Benesouf; and the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, ascends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and, the farther S. the more dark, inasmuch, that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are most of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; besides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. Egypt lies between 47 and 53 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the summer is most in-commodious on account of the excessive heats, which bring on various distempers; but then the winter, autumn, and spring, are blest with so good an air, that Egypt, during those seasons, is a delightful country. It rains very seldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almost every one. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have usually a plentiful harvest. Their rice-fields are supplied with water from their canals and reservoirs, because rice never thrives unless in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle here, that they insinuate themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up 10 acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly built of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it is about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalmed dead bodies, is another curiosity much taken notice of; they are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years, at least. Many of these have been brought into England, and were formerly of great use in medicine; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of,

but are now to be seen in many other places, inasmuch that there is scarce a sailor but what can describe them. Likewise, the sea and river horses were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the southern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

To **EJACULATE**, V. A. [*ejaculatus*, Lat.] to dart or shoot out; to breathe a short occasional prayer.

EJACULATION, S. the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occasional, sudden, extemporary prayer.

EJACULATORY, Adj. suddenly darted out, expressed in unconnected sentences.

To **EJECT**, V. A. [*ejectum*, Lat.] to throw, cast, or dart out. Figuratively, to expel. To drive away with hatred. To exclude, sling away, or reject.

EJECTION, S. [*ejectio*, Lat.] the act of expelling, turning out, or driving from a place or possession.

EJECTMENT, S. in Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, who owes arrears of rent, and has not sufficient on the premises to make a disburse, is commanded and obliged to depart.

EIGHT, Adj. [*octo*, Sax.] a number consisting of twice four, or seven and one.

EIGHTH, Adj. [*see octavus*, Sax.] a word expressing the order in which a thing stands from the first, and is next beyond the seventh.

EIGHTEEN, Adj. a number consisting of twice nine added together.

EIGHTEENTH, Adj. the order of a thing which is removed the distance of seventeen from the first.

EIGHTY, S. a number consisting of eight times ten, or four times twenty, added together.

EITHER, Pron. [*æther*, Sax.] one or other of two persons. Both, or each. "Seven times the sun has either tropic viewed." Dryd.

EJULATION, S. [*ejulatio*, Lat.] an outcry of affecting grief.

EKE, Conjunction [*æc*, Sax.] likewise, also. "That this is eke the throne of love." Prior. Obsolete, except in Poetry.

To **EKE**, V. A. [*æcan*] to increase; protract, lengthen, or spin out.

To **ELABORATE**, V. A. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] to produce with trouble, difficulty and labour. "They in full joy elaborate a Lgh." Young.

ELABORATE, Adj. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] finished with great elegance, labour, and diligence.

ELABORATELY, Adj. so as to bespeak elegance, owing to labour and diligence.

To **ELANCE**, V. N. [*elancer*, Fr.] to dart, or throw out,

To

To ELA'PSE, V. N. [*elapsus*, of *elabor*, Lat.] to let slip; or to suffer to pass without notice, generally applied to time.

ELA'STIC, ELA'STICAL, Adj. [*elast.* Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or shape, after having lost it by some external force. Springy.

ELASTICITY, S. a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the same form they were of before compression.

ELA'TE, Adj. [*elatus*, from *effere*, Lat.] flushed, puffed up, or haughty with success.

To ELA'TE, V. A. to puff up, praise, or prosperity. To exalt or heighten; an unusual sense. "Truth divinely breaking on his mind—*elates* his being." *Thomson*.

ELA'TION, S. haughtiness, occasioned by success.

EL'BOW, S. the joint of the arm next below the shoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle. *To be at a person's elbow*, is to be near or close to him.

To EL'BOW, V. A. to push with the elbow. To struggle for room. To inchoach upon. To form in angles.

EL'BOW ROOM, S. room to stretch out the elbows. Figuratively, freedom from restraint, or confinement. "Now my soul hath *elbow room*." *Shak.*

EL'DER, Adj. [*eld*, *elder*, Sax.] one who exceeds or surpasses another in years.

EL'DERS, S. [plural, *ealder*, Sax.] those who are born before others. Ancestors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people, similar to the word senator among the Romans, which implied persons chosen for their greater age and experience.

EL'DER, S. [*ellern*, Sax. *bolder*, Teut.] it is named by Linnaeus in the 3d sect. of his 5th class. The species are five. The bark, flowers, leaves and berries are made use of in physic. The inner bark is by some esteemed good for dropsies; the leaves are outwardly used for the piles and inflammations, and form an ointment. The flowers are inwardly used to expel wind, and when made into an ointment, used outwardly as a cooler; the berries are esteemed cordial, and useful in hysterical disorders, are frequently put into gargarisms for sore mouths and throats, and used by housewives in making a wine which goes by this name.

EL'DERLY, Adj. having the marks of old age. Advanced in years.

EL'DERSHIP, S. claim founded on seniority, or being born before another.

ELDE'ST, Adj. exceeding or surpassing others in years. Born before others.

EL'ECAMP'ANE, S. in Botany. It hath a radiated compound flower, with an imbricated empanclement, composed of loose spreading leaves. It is placed by Linnaeus in the 2d sect. of his 19th class. The roots are used in medicine, and accounted carminative

sudorific and alexipharmic, and are of great service in shortness of breath, coughs, asthma, and infectious distempers.

To ELE'CT, V. A. [*electum*, supine of *eligo*, Lat.] to choose a person. To take in preference of others. In Divinity, applied by some divines, to signify choice made of some persons by the Deity as objects of his peculiar favour and mercy.

ELE'CT; Adj. [*electus*, Lat.] chosen; taken by preference from other things. Chosen to supply an office, but not yet actually in possession. "The lord-mayor *elect*." In Divinity, persons of superior virtues and piety to others, and on that account selected or chosen by the Deity, as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CTION, S. [*electio*, Lat.] the act of choosing. Choice. Figuratively, the power of choosing. The privilege of electing a person to discharge an employ. The ceremony or method of a public choosing of a person to discharge an employ.

ELE'CTIVE, Adj. conferred by election, free choice, or votes.

ELE'CTOR, S. a person who has a vote in the choice of an office. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor of Germany. "The king of England is *elector* of Hanover."

ELE'CTORAL, Adj. having the title, dignity and privilege of an elector, belonging to an elector.

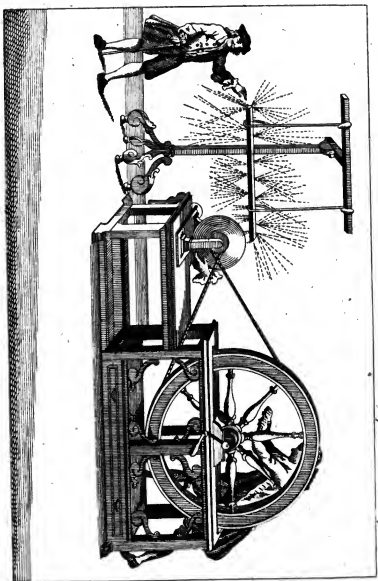
ELE'TORATE, S. the territory, dominion or government of an elector.

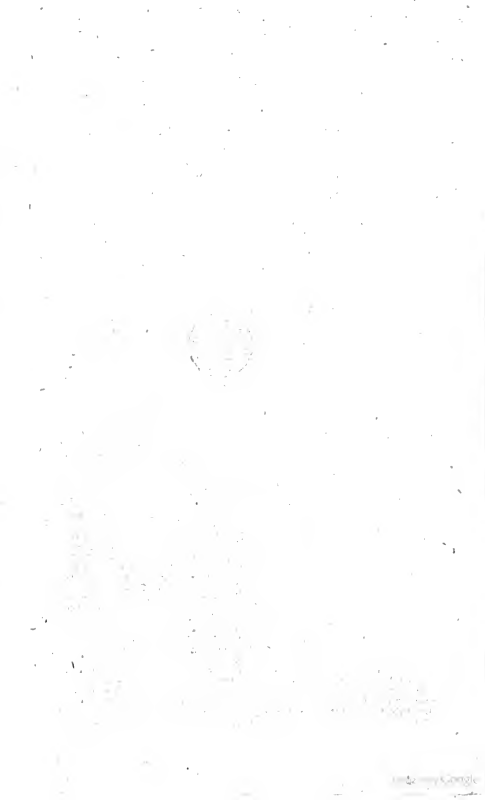
ELE'CTRE, S. [*electrum*, Lat.] amber; which, when excited by friction, having the quality of attracting bodies, gives name to that species of attraction called *electricity*; and the bodies thus attracting are for the same reason named *electrical*.

ELE'CTRIC, ELE'CTRICAL, Adj. [see ELE'CTRE] able to attract by friction. Produced by an *electric* body.

ELECTRICITY, S. a property in some bodies, whereby they will attract others, when excited by attrition or friction. The great improvements made in this branch of natural philosophy within these late years, has opened to the mind a large field of knowledge before concealed, has introduced a new foundation for the systematical philosopher to build on, and enabled the student to make some discoveries, which are of no small service to mankind; by finding the analogy between electricity and lightning, methods have been invented to secure us from the effects of that dreadful phenomenon; the increase of vegetation has been found to be greatly augmented by several experiments, whereby plants have been electrified, but its services in medicine, in such cases as have been too obdurate for our present class of remedies to remove, are highly worthy of notice. The ingenious inventor of the patent

79/ine Electricity.





tent globes has distinguished himself in this branch above all others that I know of. The deaf have recovered their hearing by his means; the blind received their sight; those that have been deprived of speech have been restored to the use of their tongues by his assistance; the paralytic has likewise by means of him been able to walk, and make use of his limbs. But as experiments of this kind, if not properly conducted have no effect, I shall present the public with the following directions for that purpose: 1st. After having fully charged the phial, if the patient's malady consists in that only of a single joint, the end of the chain from the phial is to be put on one end of the joint, and the end of the wire through the top of the phial, to be applied to the other end, by which means the circle, which the electrical power will always make, will not be able to affect any other part of the body, the patient will be freed from the tortures which an ignorant practitioner would put him to, and the shock given to the part affected will have by much a greater efficacy. To be more particular; 2dly. If a person, by the stoppage of any blood-vessel, has lost the use of one leg from his knee downward, let the patient set his lame foot on the chain, while the operator touches the affected knee with the top of the wire; thus will the afflicted part only be within the electrical atmosphere, and if the electric matter, either by the shock it gives, or in its passage, shall remove the obstruction, open the passages, or promote the circulation of the blood, the cure will be effected. Experience has confirmed that ten or a dozen shocks at a time once a day, for some small continuance, are sufficient for this purpose. 3dly. If a person, by a paralytic disorder, be suddenly deprived of the use of one side of his body, let him be held upright, so as to bear the weight of his body upon the chain lying on the floor with his lame foot, then let the operator touch his shoulder in the same manner as the knee in the former instance, and repeat the shock several times; and if experience will be a proper foundation for confidence, it is not doubted but the patient will receive benefit from the operation.

To ELECTRIFY, V. A. to communicate the electric virtue.

To ELECTRISE, V. A. to communicate the electrical power.

ELECTUARY, S. [*electarium*, corrupted to *electuarium*] a form of medicine made of conserves, powders, syrups, or honey, in the consistence of the latter.

ELEEMOSYNARY, Adj. [*eleemosynarius*] living on alms, depending on charity; obliged to for a favour; dependant. "That the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects." *Glasgow*.

ELEGANCE, ELEGANCY, S. [*elegantia*, Lat.] a symmetry of parts, and carriage

with it rather the idea of neatness than beauty.

ELEGANT, Adj. [*elegans*, Lat.] pleasing, grand, neat, nice.

ELEGANTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to please by neatness, exactness, and magnificence.

ELEGIAC, Adj. [*elegiacus*, Lat.] used in elegies. Mournful, sorrowful, dismal.

ELEGY, S. [*elegus*, Lat.] a poem on some mournful subject. A poem on any subject in a simple, plaintive style. A funeral song.

ELEMENT, in Physiology, a term used by philosophers to denote the original component parts of bodies or those into which they are ultimately resolvable.

The elements of Aristotle were four, earth, water, air, and fire.

The Cartesians admit only three elements the first a *materia subtilis*, or fine dust; the second, a coarser, but round kind; and the third, a still more irregular and hooked kind of particles.

Concerning the true elements of nature. the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton thus explains himself in his optics: "It seems probable to me that God in the beginning formed matter in solid massy, hard, impenetrable moveable, particles, of such signs and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space, as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that these particles, being solid, are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them; even so very hard, as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. While the particles continue entire they may compose bodies of one and the same nature and texture in all ages; but should they wear away, or break in pieces, the nature of things depending on them, would be changed. Water and earth composed of old worn particles, and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture, now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning; and therefore, that nature may be lasting, the changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations and new associations and motions of these permanent particles; compounded bodies being apt to break, not in the midst of solid particles, but where those particles are laid together, and only touch in a few points."

The chemical elements or principles to which all bodies may be ultimately reduced, are these five: 1. Water, or phlegm, which in the chemical analysis of them, rises first in form of vapour. 2. Air, which escapes unseen in great quantities from all bodies, so as to constitute half the substance of some of them. 3. Oil, which rises after, and appears swimming on the surface of the water. 4. Salt,

4. Salt, which is either volatile, or rises in the still, as that of animal substances; or fixed as that of vegetables, which is obtained by reducing them to ashes, making a lixivium or ley of these, and afterwards evaporating the moisture; by which means the common salt shoots into crystals. 5. Earth, or what is called *caput mortuum*, being what remains of the ashes after the salt is extracted. This is the last element of all bodies, which can be no farther altered by any art whatsoever. See WATER, AIR, &c.

To ELEMENT, V. A. to compound or elements. "In those said to be *elemental* bodies. To constitute, or make as a first principle. "The thing which *elemented* it." *Dante*.

ELEMENTAL, Adj. composed of, or produced by the elements. Produced by some first principle.

ELEMENTARY, Adj. uncompounded; simple; without mixture.

ELEPHANT, S. [*elephas*, Lat.] in Natural history, the largest of all the quadrupede animals. It is furnished with a trunk, or long cartilaginous tube, hanging between its teeth, with which it feeds itself, or assaults its enemy. It has two large tusks, one standing out on each side of its trunk, some of which are as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. It feeds purely on vegetables, and is an enemy to flesh. Its nature is so gentle, that any animal may approach it without fear, and so dangerous when provoked, that none can escape its fury.

ELEPHANTINE, Adj. [*elephantinus*, Lat.] pertaining, belonging, or partaking of the qualities of an elephant.

To ELEVATE, V. A. [*elevatus*, of *elevus*, Lat.] to raise aloft, or on high. To exalt or dignify. To raise the mind with great and sublime ideas. To exalt or make proud.

ELEVATE, Part. raised or situated on high.

ELEVATION, S. [*elevatio*, Lat.] the act of raising. Exaltation, dignity or pre-eminence. The raising the thoughts to contemplation. In Astronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal side of a building, called its *upright*. In Gunnery, the angle which the chase of a piece of ordnance makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVATOR, S. [Lat.] a raiser or lifter up. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles, which raise or lift up the parts they belong to.

ELEVE, S. [Fr. from *allieve*, Ital.] a disciple or scholar brought up under any master. A pupil.

ELUVEN, Adj. one more than ten.

ELVENTH, Adj. an ordinal expressing the next beyond the tenth.

ELF, S. [*plumli elvet*, from *elf*] a wandering spirit, a fairy; an evil spirit or devil.

To ELF, V. A. to entangle hair, so as it is impossible to untangle it. Supposed by the vulgar to be the work of fairies in the night, whence all hair matted and entangled, is called *elf-locks*. "Elf all my hair in knots." *Shak*.

To ELICIT, V. A. [*elicito*] to find out, or discover by dint of labour and art.

To ELIDE, V. A. [*elido*, Lat.] to cut or divide into pieces, or separate parts. "When the force and strength of the argument is *elided*." *Hocher*.

ELIGIBILITY, S. worthiness or propriety of being chosen.

ELIGIBLE, Adj. [*eligibilis*, Lat.] fit or worthy of choice; preferable; possessing all those excellencies, which are sufficient to set it above others, and recommend it, on account of that preference, as an object of choice.

ELISION, S. [*eliso*, Lat.] in Grammar, the cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as in "*th' angel*," where *e* is cut off, because coming before a vowel, this is called a synalepha, frequently practised in English poetry, and always observed in Latin verse. A division, cutting, dividing, attenuating, or a separation of parts. "An *elision* of the air, whereby they mean a cutting, or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air." *Bacon*.

ELIXATION, S. [*elixatio*, Lat.] boiling or stewing. Digestion.

ELIXIR, S. [*alichir*, Arab.] a medicine made by strong infusion. The extract, or quintessence of any thing. Any cordial or invigorating fluid or substance. Among the Alchemists used for the philosophers stone, or liquor by which they pretend to transmute other metals into gold.

ELK, S. [*alc*, Sax. *alce*, Lat.] a large and stately animal of the stag kind, but has a shorter and slenderer neck.

ELL, S. [*eln*, Sax. *elae*, or *elle*, Belg.] a long measure containing 40 inches, 16 nails or five quarters of a yard.

ELLIPTIC, ELLEPTIC, S. [*ελλειψις*, Gr.] in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which something left out in a sentence, is to be supplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line, including a space which is longer than broad; frequently called *oval*.

ELLIPTIC, or ELLIPTICAL, Adj. having the form of an ellipse; *oval*.

ELM, S. [Sax. *elm-tree*, Dan. *alme*, Belg.] Linnæus ranges it in the 2d sect. of his 5th class. The wood of this tree is of singular use where it may be either wet or dry to an extreme; and in foreign countries is used as a support for vines; to which

our poets frequently allude, "Thou art an *em* my husband; I a vine." *Shak.*

ELOCUTION, S. [*elocutio*, Lat.] the power of expressing one's ideas with fluency and grace. **Eloquence**, The power of expression, or diction. Its chief beauty consists in the use of figures or figurative expression in the periods, sentences, and the style of a discourse.

ELOG'GY, S. [*elogium*, Fr.] praise, commendation, or panegyric.

To ELONGATE, V. A. [*longus*, Lat.] to stretch, to lengthen. **To go further off from a thing or place.**

ELONGATION, S. the act of stretching or lengthening. The state of a thing stretched. In Astronomy, the digression of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye placed on our earth.

To ELOPE, V. N. [*loper*, Belg.] to run away, to break loose, or escape. In Law, to quit a husband.

ELOPEMENT, S. withdrawing from just restraint, or power. In Law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a husband.

ELOQUENCE, S. [*eloquentia*, Lat.] the art of speaking elegantly and so as to move the affections. The power of speaking fluently; a flowery and elegant style or diction, adapted to move the passions.

ELOQUENT, Adj. [*eloquens*, Lat.] having the power of speaking with elegance, fluency, and to affect the passions.

EL'SE, Pron. [*elles*, Sax.] other, one besides.

EL'SE, Adv. otherwise; besides.

EL'SEWHERE, Adv. in some other place or situation.

To ELUCIDATE, V. A. [*elucidatus*, Lat.] to cast light upon a subject. **To explain, to make clear.**

ELUCIDATION, S. the act of rendering a difficult subject plain; an explanation, or clearing up.

ELUCIDATOR, S. one who explains. A commentator.

To ELUDE, V. A. [*eludo*, Lat.] to escape by stratagem or artifice. **To mock or disappoint the expectation by an unexpected escape.**

ELUDIBLE, Adj. possible to escape by artifice. Possible to be defeated or eluded.

EL'VES, S. the plural of ELF.

EL'VISH, Adj. belonging to the elves or fairies.

ELUSION, S. [*elusio*, Lat.] a concealed artifice. A fraud.

ELUSIVE, Adj. using artifices or tricks to escape, or avoid.

ELUSORY, Adv. fraudulent. Tending to deceive in order to escape notice, examination, punishment, or mischief.

To ELUTE, V. A. [*elutum*, supine of *eluo*, Lat.] to wash out, or to wash off. "*Eluted by the blood.*" *Arbut.*

No. X.

ELY, a town or city of Cambridgehire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are on Ascension day, for horses; on Thursday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is, October 18, for horses, cheese, and hops. It is seated on an island of the same name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouse, which renders it very unhealthy. The bishop here has the same power as in a county-palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the assizes, gaol-delivery, and quarter-sessions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a stately structure, which has a lantern of curious architecture; and has also one church. The city consists of only about 600 good houses, and has but one good street, well paved, the rest being not paved, and very dirty. The assizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, 30 S. of King's-Lynn, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 52. 24.

ELYSIAN, Adj. [*elysius*, Lat.] pertaining to elysium. Pleasant, delicious, soothing, delightful.

ELYSIUM, S. in the ancient mythology, a place furnished with pleasant fields, &c. and supposed to be the receptacle for the souls of the departed.

To EMACIATE, V. A. [*emaciatus*, from *emacio*, Lat.] to make a thing waste, or grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean, or waste away.

EMACIATION, S. [*emaciation*, Lat.] the act of making lean. The state of a person wasted away, or in a consumption.

EMANENT, Adj. [*emanans*, Lat.] issuing, proceeding, or flowing from something else.

EMANA'TION, S. [*emanatio*, Lat.] the act of proceeding or flowing from something else. That which flows from substance, like effluvia.

EMANATIVE, Adj. [*emanatus*, Lat.] issuing, proceeding, or flowing from.

To EMANCIPATE, V. A. [*emancipatum*, Lat.] To set free from slavery. **To restore to liberty.**

EMANCIPATION, S. the act of setting free, or deliverance from slavery.

To EMASCULATE, V. A. [*emasculationem*, Lat.] to deprive of that property which distinguishes the male from the female. **To castrate, or geld.** To render soft, effeminate, or womanish. **To deprive by unmanly softness.**

EMASCULATION, S. the act of castrating. Effeminacy.

To EMBA'LM, V. A. [*embaum*, Fr.] to impregnate dead bodies with gums and spices to prevent their putrefying.

EMB

EMBA'LMER, *S.* one who preserves by embalming the body of the dead.

EMBA'LMING, *S.* the practice of preparing the bodies of the dead with drugs, to prevent putrefaction.

EMBA'KA'TION, *S.* the act of going on board ship.

EMBA'RG, *S.* [*embargar*, Span.] a prohibition laid upon vessels by a sovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out or entering into a port for a certain time.

To **EMBA'RK**, *V. A.* [*embarker*, Fr.] to put on board a ship. To engage in an affair. To go on shipboard.

To **EMBA'RRASS**, *V. A.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] to perplex, or confound.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, *S.* perplexity, trouble, or confusion, arising from some difficult affair.

EMBA'SSADOR, **EMBASSA'DOUR**, See **AMBASSADOUR**.

EM'BASSAGE, **EM'BASSY**, *S.* a mission of a person from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their respective states. Figuratively, any solemn message. An errand or message.

To **EM'BATTLE**, *V. A.* to range in battle array.

To **EMBA'Y**, *V. A.* to inclose in a bay or port.

To **EMBE'LLISH**, *V. A.* [*embellir*, Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or set off with ornaments.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, *S.* ornament, any thing which gives a grace to the person or mind.

EMBERS, *S.* wood or coals half burnt, that are not extinguished. Ashes which retain fire.

EMBER-WEEK, *S.* [Skinner derives it from *embers*, because it was a season for fasting, when it was usual to scatter *ashes* on the head] the time set apart by the church for public ordinations, at the four seasons of the year; wherein some *ember days* fall, viz. the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent; the feast of Pentecost; September the 14th, and December 13.

To **EMBEZZLE**, *V. A.* to convert to one's own use what is intrusted by another. Figuratively, to waste; to consume; to squander.

EMBEZZLEMENT, *S.* the act of making use of what is intrusted by another. Figuratively, the thing thus made use of.

To **EM'BLAZE**, *V. A.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] to adorn with ornaments. In Heraldry, to *blazon*, or paint a coat.

To **EMBLA'ZON**, *V. A.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] to adorn with bearings in Heraldry. To deck in gaudy colours; to display ostentatiously.

EMBLEM, *S.* [*ἔμβλημα*, Gr.] a thing inserted in another; an hieroglyphical or emblematical device or picture.

To **EMBLEM**, *V. A.* to represent in

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hieroglyphicks, or by some picture, "The primitive sight of elements does fitly emblem that of opinions." *Glanv.*

EMBLEMATIC, **EMBLEMATICAL**, *Adj.* conveying some truth or moral under an hieroglyphical or pictorial description.

EMBLEMATICALLY, *Adv.* in a figurative or allegorical manner.

EMBLEMATISTS, *S.* writers, inventors, or makers of emblems.

EM'BOLUS, *S.* the moveable part of a pump, or syringe, named likewise the piston, and by some the sucker.

To **EMBO'SS**, *V. A.* to form into knobs or protuberances. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery, or other raised work. In Carving, to form in relieve, or so as the figures shall stand out from the ground which supports them.

EMBO'SSMENT, *S.* any thing jutting, projecting, or standing out. In Carving, figures which stand out and swell to the sight.

To **EMBO'TTLE**, *V. A.* to inclose in a bottle. "Some firmest fruit embottled." *Philips.*

To **EMBO'WEL**, *V. A.* to take out the bowels or entrails of a creature.

To **EMBRACE**, *V. A.* [*embrasser*, Fr. from *en* in and *bray* the arms] to clasp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to seize on eagerly, and accept willingly. "You embrace th' occasion." *Shak.* To encircle, inclose, or contain. To admit, to receive or assent to as truth, applied to the mind. "What is there he may not embrace for truth." *Locke.* To receive or submit to. "Embrace the face of that dark hour." *Shak.*

EMBRACE, *S.* a fond clasp, squeeze, or hug.

EMBRACEMENT, *S.* the act of encircling a person with one's arms. Figuratively, the state of a thing encompassed by another. Conjugal carresses and endearments.

EMBRACER, *S.* one who clasps another fondly in his arms.

EMBRASURE, *S.* [Fr.] in Fortification, the hole through which cannon are pointed either in casemates, batteries, or in the parapets of walls.

To **EMBROCAT**, *V. A.* [*ἐμψαχαι*, Gr.] to rub any diseased part with medical liquors.

EMBROCA'TION, *S.* the act of rubbing any diseased part with medical liquor. The lotion with which it is rubbed.

To **EMBROIDER**, *S.* [*broder*, Fr.] to border with ornaments. To adorn silk, velvet, &c. with ornaments, wrought with a needle.

EMBROIDERER, *S.* one who works a thing with ornaments of raised needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, *S.* the enriching with figures

figures wrought with the needle. Figures raised on a ground with a needle.

To EMBROIL, V. A. [*brouiller*, Fr.] to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels. To involve in confusion and trouble.

EM'BRYO, EM'BRYON, S. [*embryo*, Gr.] the first rudiments of an animal. In Botany, the grain of a plant. Figuratively, the state of any thing not finished or come to maturity.

EMEN'DABLE, Adj. [from *emendo*, Lat.] that which may be made better.

EMENDA'TION, S. [*emendatus*, Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change or correction.

EMENDA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who improves, or renders a thing better. A corrector.

EMERALD, S. [*smaragdus*, Lat.] in natural History, the most beautiful of all the class of coloured gems, when perfect. It is found sometimes in the roundish or pebble form, sometimes in the columnar or crystalline one; the pebble emeralds, however, are the most valued; there are multitudes found of the size of a large pin's head, for one of any tolerable bigness; though now and then there occurs stones of the size of a horse-bean, and even up to that of a walnut, tho' this last very rare. The pebble emeralds are found loose in the earth of mountains, and in the beds of rivers; the crystalliform ones are usually met with adhering to a white, opaque, crystalline matter, though sometimes to pieces of jasper or of the prasiu, a coarser and foster gem of the same colour, only with some tinge of a yellowish cast, and called the root of the emerald. The pebble emeralds are, in their natural state, bright and transparent, though less glossy than the columnar ones; both are always of a perfect and pure green. It has this green in all the different shades, from very dark to extremely pale, and is probably sometimes colourless, though the English jewellers call it white sapphire.

The smaragus of the ancients, properly so called, was evidently the same with our emerald; though they comprehended also under this name every gem, or even stone of any considerable beauty, and of a green colour.

To EMER'GE, V. N. [*emerge*, Lat.] to rise out of any thing, with which it is covered. To issue, or proceed. To rise from obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

EMER'GENCE, EMER'GENCY, S. the act of rising from any thing which covers or depresses. The rising from a state of obscurity. Any pressing necessity, a sudden occasion.

EMER'GENT, Part. [*emergens*, Lat.] rising from that which covers, conceals, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with from. Sudden, or pressing, joined to

occasion. In Chronology, the emergent year, is that from which time is reckoned.

EMER'SION, S. [*emergus*, Lat.] in Physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid into which it is violently thrust.

EM'ERY, S. [*emeril*, Fr. *emerys*, Lat.] in Natural History, an iron ore, of a dusky, brownish red on the surface, but when broken, of a fine, bright iron-grey, with some tinge of redness, and spangled all over with shining specks; found in Guernsey, Tuscany, and Germany, prepared by being ground in mills, used in cleaning and polishing steel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their stones with.

EME'TIC, S. [*emetica*, Gr.] a medicine which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, EME'TICAL, Adj. having the quality of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, Adv. so as to provoke vomiting.

To EM'IGRATE, V. N. [*emigratus*, Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION, S. change of dwelling from one place to another. Removal from one place to another.

EMINENCE, EMIN'ENCY, S. [*eminentia*, Lat.] loftiness; the summit, or highest part of a thing. A part rising higher than the rest. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; A supreme, or superior degree. A title of dignity peculiar to cardinals.

EM'INENT, Part. [*eminens*, Lat.] high, lofty, applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conspicuous on account of rank, or merit.

EM'INENTLY, Adv. conspicuously; deserving notice. In a high degree.

EM'ISSARY, S. [*emissarius*, low Lat.] a person sent out on private messages; a spy. In Anatomy, that which emits, or sends out, the same as excretory.

EMISSION, S. [*emissio*, Lat.] the act of sending out; vent. The act of ejecting, throwing, or drawing a fluid from within outwards. The expulsion of the seed.

To EMIT, V. A. [*emitto*, Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth.

EM'ET, S. [*emetica*, Sax.] see ANT.

EMOLLIENT, Part. [*emolliens*, Lat.] softening, or rendering soft and pliable.

EMOLLIENTS, S. in Medicine, such remedies as lessen the acrimony of humour, and soften and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, S. [*emollio*, Lat.] the act of softening, or suppling. The state of a thing rendered. "Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolliation." Bacon.

EMOLUMENT, S. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit, gain, or advantage.

EMOTION, S. [Fr.] a violent struggle. A strong sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing, or a disagreeable object.

To EMPA'LE, V. A. [*empaler*, Fr.] to tortify,

fortify, inclose, or defend. To put to death by driving a pale or stick through the body of a person.

EMPALEMENT, S. in Botany, the cup or outmost part of a flower, which incloses the petals.

EMPA'NNEL, S. [from *panne*, Fr. a skin or parchment] the entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, V. A. to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, S. [from *parler*, Fr.] in Law, a motion for a day of respite, to consider of the result of a cause. The conference of a jury in a cause.

To EMPA'SSION, V. A. to move or excite the passions vehemently. "The tempter all *empathioned*, thus began." *Par. Lost*.

EMPERESS, S. See EMPRESS, for which it was formerly written.

EMPEROR, S. *emperor*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.] an absolute monarch, or supreme governor or commander of an empire.

EMPERY, S. [*imperium*, Lat. *empire*, Fr.] the command of an emperor. Empire.

EMPHASIS, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In Grammar, a stress of the voice placed on any particular word or syllable.

EMPHA'TIC, EMPHA'TICAL, Adj. forcible, strong, striking, energetic.

EMPHA'TICALLY, Adv. strongly, forcibly; full of energy. Spoken with a great stress of voice.

EMPIRE, S. [Fr. from *imperium*, Lat.] the territory under the command of an emperor. Imperial power, sovereign authority or command.

EMPIRIC, S. [*εμπειρια*, Gr.] one whose skill in Medicine depends purely on practice and experiment; without understanding the nature, cause, and effects of diseases. A quack.

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, Adj. dealing, or versed in experiments. "Empiric alchymist." *Par. Lost*. Belonging or relating to a quack.

EMPIRICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a quack, or one who is not regularly bred to physick, but owes all his knowledge to experience, without being able to account for the operation of medicines on the human fabric, or the nature and effect of diseases.

EMPIRICISM, S. dependence on experience, without knowledge. Quackery.

EMPLASTER, S. [*emplastrum*, Lat.] in Surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, spread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLASTER, V. A. to cover with a plaster. "The fores *emplastered* with tar." *Asotum*.

EMPLA'STIC, Adj. viscous, glutinous; fit for a plaster.

To EMPLEAD, V. A. in Law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against, used with *of* before the crime.

To EMPLOY, V. A. [*employer*, Fr.] to set a person about a thing. To intrust with the management of an affair. To fill up time with study or business.

EMPLOY, S. the object which engages the mind. A person's trade, business. A public office.

EMPLOYABLE, Adj. capable of being used or employed; fit to be applied or used.

EMPLOYER, S. one who employs or sets a person about any undertaking.

EMPLOYMENT, S. business; the object of industry. A person's trade, office, or post.

To EMPOISON, V. A. [from *empoisoner*, Fr.] to destroy by poison, or venom. To taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the principles of a person by bad advice.

EMPOISONER, S. one who destroys another by poison, an ill-adviser.

EMPOISONMENT, S. the practice of destroying by poison.

EMPORIUM, S. [*εμποριον*, Gr.] a place of merchandise; a great city or sea-port town which carries on a foreign trade.

To EMPOVERISH, V. A. [*paupere*, Fr. poor] to make poor, unfertile or barren.

EMPOVERISHER, S. the cause of poverty; the lessening riches, or fertility.

To EMPOWER, V. A. to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking. To give natural power or force. To enable or give strength sufficient for the performance of an undertaking or design.

EMPRESS, S. [contracted from *emperice*] the wife of an emperor. A female who governs an empire.

EMPRISE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking attended with hazard and danger. "Ambushed we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*." *Par. Lost*.

EMPTIER, S. one who makes any place or thing void, one who empties.

EMPTINESS, S. want of body, applied to space. Without having any thing in it. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding.

EMPTION, S. [*emptio*, Lat.] the act of buying or purchasing; a purchase.

EMPTY, Adv. [*emptig*] having nothing in it. Not possessing, furnished with. Devoid. "In civility thou seem'st so *empty*." *Shak*. Unsatisfactory. Void of judgment or understanding. Void of substance, solidity, or real existence. "Empty dreams." *Dryd*.

To EMPTY, V. A. to exhaust, drink up, or pour out what is contained in a vessel.

To EMPURPLE, V. A. to render of a purple

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purple colour. "Empurple'd with celestial roses." *Par. Lost.*

To EMPUZZLE, V. A. to perplex and confound.

EMPYREAL, Adj. [*εμπεριος*, Gr.] formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; pertaining to the highest region of heaven.

EMPYREAN, EMPYREUM, S. [from *ε*, Gr. *ωρ*, Gr.] the highest heaven, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

To EMULATE, V. A. [*emulari*, Lat.] to rival. To imitate with an endeavour to excel or surpass. Figuratively, to copy, to resemble.

EMULATION, S. [*emulatio*, Lat.] a noble jealousy whereby persons endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence. An endeavour to surpass another in interest or riches, joined with contest, or envy.

EMULATIVE, Adj. inclined to contest superiority with another.

EMULATOR, S. [Lat.] one who endeavours to equal or surpass another, a rival.

EMULGENT, Part. [*emulgens*, Lat.] milking out. Used substantially, in Anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidneys.

EMULOUS, Adj. [*emulus*, Lat.] rivaling; contending for superiority in fame, riches, or virtue. Factionous, contentious. "Made emulous missions amongst the gods themselves."

EMULOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of a rival, or competitor. With a desire of surpassing or excelling another.

EMULSION, S. [*emulso*, Lat.] a soft liquid medicine nearly of the colour and consistence of milk.

To ENABLE, V. A. to make able, or capable of the performance of a thing.

To ENACT, V. A. to do, act, or perform. "Enacted wonders with his sword." *Shak.* To make a law; to decree; to establish by law. "It is enacted."

ENACTOR, S. one who forms decrees; one who establishes laws. One who acts or does any thing.

"The violence of either grief or joy, Their own enactors with themselves destroy." The last sense is obsolete. [*Shak.*]

ENALLAGE, S. [from *εναλλαττω*, Gr. to change] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the order of words in a sentence is inverted.

ENAMEL, S. a kind of metalline colour; consisting of the finest crystal glass, made of the best Kali, from Alicante, and sand vitrified together; to which are added tin and lead in equal quantities, calcined by a reverberatory fire; besides other metallic, or mineral substances, intended to give them the colour required. Any thing painted with enamel.

To ENAMEL, V. A. to paint with enamel,

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or enamel. To lay colours upon a body so, as to adorn and vary it. "Goodliest trees appeared with gay enamel'd colours mixt." *Par. Lost.* This use of the word is very elegant, and conveys such an idea of the beautiful polish, as well as the vivid colour of the fruit, that we are at a loss which to admire most, the elegance, or the propriety of the expression. Neuterly, to practice the use of enamel; to make use of enamel.

ENAMELLER, S. one who paints or colours in enamel.

ENAMELLING, S. the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c. either after the method of painting, or by the lamp.

To ENAMOUR, V. A. [from *en*, Fr. and *amour*, Fr.] to raise the affections or love of a person. To make a person fond; used with *of*, before the person or thing beloved.

To ENCAGE, V. A. to shut up, or imprison, or confine in a cage.

To ENCAM'P, V. N. to pitch tents for a time, applied to an army. Actively; to form a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, S. the act of encamping.

To ENCHA'FE, V. A. [*enchauffer*, Fr.] to make warm with passion or rage. To provoke, or make angry; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Then encas'd blood." *Shak.*

To ENCHA'IN, V. A. [*enchainer*, Fr.] to fasten with a chain. To confine. "While here I was enchain'd—no glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd." *Dryd.*

To ENCHANT, V. A. [*enchanter*, Fr.] to influence by magic or sorcery. To afford exquisite delight.

ENCHANTER, S. one who practises magic or other spells supposed to have an irresistible power over others. One who delights irresistibly.

ENCHANTINGLY, Adv. delightfully; in such a manner, as to attract love irresistibly.

ENCHANTMENT, S. magical charms or spells, supposed to operate irresistibly both on the person and mind of another. That which has an irresistible influence, or can impart exquisite delight.

ENCHANTRESS, S. a woman who exercises magic, or spells. Figuratively, a woman whose beauty is irresistible.

To ENCHA'SE, V. A. [*enchasser*, Fr.] to set jewels in gold, &c. Figuratively, to adorn by being added. "King Henry's clad—encas'd, with all the honours of the world." *Shak.*

To ENCIRCLE, V. A. [from *circle*] to surround or encompass.

To ENCLO'SE, V. A. [*enclos*, Fr.] to surround ground by a fence. To surround or encompass.

ENCLOSER,

ENCLOSER, S. one who encloses. Any thing in which another is included.

ENCLOSURE, S. the act of encompassing within a fence. The approbation of things which have been common. The space contained within any fence. Ground inclosed.

ENCOMIAST, S. [ἐγκωμιαστής, Gr.] one who commends, or bestows praise on another.

ENCOMIASTIC, **ENCOMIASTICAL**, Adj. containing praise or panegyric.

ENCOMIUM, S. [ἐγκώμιον, Gr.] an advantageous representation of another's excellencies. Praise. A panegyric.

To ENCUMPASS, V. A. [pronounced *encumpas*] to surround on all sides. To shut in. To go round anything. "Lord Anson *encumpassed* the world."

ENCORE, Adv. [Fr. pronounced *awng-core*] again; over again; once more. A word used at public shows to testify approbation, and to desire the person to repeat the part which gives so much satisfaction.

ENCOUNTER, S. [encontre, Fr.] a combat, or fight between two persons only. Figuratively, a battle, or attack. Eager and warm conversation relating either to love or anger. "In the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy." *Shak.* Crowd, or accidental meeting. "To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd." Address, or salutation. "The loose *encounters* of lascivious men." Occasion, casual incident. "It is necessary that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*." *Pope.* Johnson observes, that this last sense is scarcely English.

To ENCOUNTER, V. A. to meet face to face. To attack an enemy. To meet with mutual or reciprocal kindness. "They *encounter* thee with their hearty thanks." *Shak.* To meet with proof or evidence, to encompass on all sides with proofs. "We are *encountered* with clear evidences." *Tillotson.* To raise a kind of contradiction or opposition between the testimony of two evidences. "Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them." To oppose, or engage with. To meet by accident or chance. "I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you." *Shak.* Neuterly, to rush together, to join battle; to engage; to fight.

ENCOUNTERER, S. an enemy or antagonist. An adversary or opponent.

To ENCOURAGE, V. A. [from *encourager*, Fr.] to animate, or exhort to a practice, used with the reciprocal pronouns *themselves*, &c. To countenance, to supply with authority or confidence. "This the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say." *Lodge.*

ENCOURAGEMENT, S. an incitement to any action. Figuratively, favour, countenance, support, approbation.

ENCOURAGER, S. one who incites or encourages a person to do a thing.

To ENCROACH, V. N. [*accrocher*, Fr.] to invade the property of another. To advance by stealth to that which a person has no right to. To come upon or seize the territories of another.

ENCROACHER, S. one who gradually seizes, or advances upon the possessions of another.

ENCROACHMENT, S. in Law, an unlawful trespass upon a man's grounds. Extortion, or the insisting upon the payment of more than is due.

To ENCUMBER, V. A. [*encumberer*, Fr.] to load, binder, or clog by any weight. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind. To load with difficulties by debts. "His estate is *encumbered*."

ENCUMBRANCE, S. an useless addition and burthen. A burthen or debt upon an estate.

ENCYCLOPE/DIA, **ENCYCLOPE/DY**, S. [ἐγκυκλοπαιδία, G.] the circle of the sciences; applied by the Greeks to the seven liberal arts, and all the sciences.

ENCYSTED, Adj. [αυστός, Gr.] inclosed in a bag.

END, S. [Sax. *ende*, Belg.] the extremity of any thing extended in length. The last period of time. The conclusion, or last part. "At the wit's *end*." The furthest limits, or stretch of the understanding. A final determination, conclusion of a debate. Death. The cause of a person's death. Design, purpose, intention, or aim.

To END, V. A. to perfect, or finish. To destroy, or put to death. To cease. To conclude. To terminate. To complete.

To ENDA'MAGE, V. A. to prejudice. To affect with loss. To spoil, or do harm.

To ENDA'NGER, V. A. to expose to danger, risk, hazard, or injury.

To ENDE'AR, V. A. to make dear, esteemed, or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, S. any thing which creates, or causes love.

ENDE'AVOUR, S. an attempt or trial to perform any thing.

To ENDE'AVOUR, V. A. to exert power. To make an attempt. To try.

ENDE'AVOURER, S. one who exerts his power. One who attempts or tries to do a thing.

ENDECAGON, S. [ἑνδεκάγων, Gr.] a figure with eleven sides.

ENDE'MIAL, **ENDE'MIC**, **ENDE'MICAL**, Adj. [ἐν, and ἑμιας, Gr.] peculiar to a country. Applied to a disease peculiar to any certain country.

To ENDE'NIZE, V. A. to make free. Figuratively, to naturalize, or adopt the expressions or words of another language. "Partly

"Partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words" *Camden*.

To ENDICT, or ENDITE, V. A. [*enditer*, Fr.] to charge any man with a crime, by a written accusation, before a court of justice. To draw up, compose, write, or relate.

ENDIVE, S. [Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of succory.

ENDLESS, Adj. [*endeleus*, Sax.] without end. Without bounds, applied to space. Without ceasing. Continual, or eternal.

ENDLESSLY, Adv. without ceasing, applied to action. Continually, applied to time. Without limits or bounds, applied to space.

ENDLESSNESS, S. want of bounds, or limit.

ENDLONG, Adj. with the end foremost. In a straight line.

ENDMOST, Adj. further off, or at the furthest end.

To ENDORSE, V. A. [*endorser*, Fr. *dorsum*, Lat.] in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to pay it away, negotiate it. To cover on the back. "Elephants *endors'd* with towers—of archers." *Par. Reg.*

ENDORSEMENT, S. in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note. A ratification. "The *endorsement* of supreme delight—by a friend and with his blood." *Herbert*.

To ENDOW, V. A. [*endouairier*, Fr. *indoto*, Lat.] to give a portion. To assign any estate or sum to the support of any charity, or any alms-house. "Die and *endow* an alms-house, or a cat." *Pope*. To enrich or adorn with any natural excellence or virtue.

ENDOWMENT, S. wealth devoted to any particular use. The setting apart a sum of money for the perpetual support of a vicar, or alms-house. The gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, V. A. [*induo*, Lat.] to supply or furnish with virtues, or excellencies. "Endue them with thy holy spirit." *Common Prayer*. To give as a portion or dowry.

ENDURANCE, S. continuance; lastingness. Patience, or the act of supporting troubles without complaint.

To ENDURE, V. A. [*endurer*, Fr. *duro*, Lat.] to suffer, undergo, or bear. To last, remain, or continue. To bear patiently.

ENDURER, S. one that hath strength and patience to support any fatigue or hardship.

ENDWISE, Adv. on end. Upright, or perpendicularly.

ENEMY, S. [*enemi*, Fr. *nemico*, Ital.] one who is of an opposite side in war. One who opposes the welfare of another. One

who has a strong dislike to a person. The foe of mankind, the devil.

ENERGETIC, Adj. [*energetico*, Gr.] acting so as to perform or produce. Actively, operative, or working. "A being eternally *energetic*." *Græv*.

ENERGY, S. [*energia*, Gr.] power in the abstract. Power, force, or efficacy. Action. Force of expression, applied to language.

To ENERVATE, V. A. [*enervatus*, Lat.] to weaken. To render effeminate.

ENERVATION, S. the act of weakening, or making effeminate. Effeminacy.

To ENERVE, V. A. [*enervo*, Lat.] to weaken; to lessen strength; to render effeminate. "Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame severest temper—*Enerve*, and wish voluptuous hope dissolve." *Paradise Regain'd*.

To ENFEEBLE, V. A. to make feeble; to weaken or deprive of strength.

To ENFEOFF, V. A. [*seoffementum*, low Lat.] in Law, to invest with any title or possession.

ENFEOFFMENT, S. in Law, the act whereby a person is invested with any dignity or possession. The instrument or deed by which one is invested.

ENFILADE, S. [Fr.] a series of things disposed as it were in a straight line; hence in Architecture, an *enfilade* of doors, windows, or buildings, is such a distribution that they may all be seen in a direct line. In War, applied to those trenches, &c. which are ranged in a right line, and may be swept or scoured by the cannon lengthwise.

To ENFILADE, V. A. to pierce or sweep in a right line. "The avenues were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon." *Expedition to Carthage*.

To ENFORCE, V. A. [*enforcer*, Fr.] to strengthen. To sling with strength, or violence. "As stones—*enforced* from the old Assyrian slings." *Shak*. To animate. To incite. To urge. To compel to do a thing. To press with a charge or accusation. "If he evade us there, *enforce* him with his envy to the people." *Shak*. Necessarily, to prove, or shew beyond contradiction.

ENFORCE, S. power. Exertion of strength. "A pretty enterprize of small *enforce*." *Milton's Agon*.

ENFORCEDLY, Adv. by violence, force, or compulsion.

ENFORCEMENT, S. [from *enforce*] violence; compulsion. An evidence, proof, or confirmation. A motive of conviction. A pressing occasion.

ENFORCER, S. one who causes, or produces any thing by force, or violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, V. A. to admit to the privileges of a freeman. To free from slavery. To free from custody. To naturalize

raise a foreign word. "These words have been enfranchised amongst us." *Watts*.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, *S.* the act of incorporating a person into any body politic. A release from slavery.

To ENGAGE, *V. A.* [*engager*, *Fr.*] to give as a security for a debt. To stake, or hazard. "Engag'd their lives for them." *Ham.* To embark, or take part in an affair. To employ one's self in an attempt. To unite by some attraction or amiable quality. "This humanity and good nature engages every body to him." *Speltz*, No. 106. To encounter; to fight. Neuterly, to be obliged by promise or appointment. To embark in any business.

ENGAGEMENT, *S.* the act of giving security. An obligation by promise or contract. Employment of the attention. Fight, conflict, or battle. A strong motive or inducement.

To ENJOIN, *V. A.* [*pronounced enjoin*, *Fr.*] to imprison. Figuratively, to lay under constraint, to confine, or deprive of liberty. "Within my mouth you have engorged my tongue." *Shak.*

To ENGENDER, *V. A.* [*engenderer*, *Fr.*] to beget between different sexes. To form, or produce. To excite; to cause. To bring forth. "Vice engenders shame." *Prior*.

ENGINE, *S.* [*engin*, *Fr.* *ingegno*, *Ital.*] an instrument consisting of a complication of mechanic powers, such as wheels, screws, levers, &c. united and conspiring together to effect the same end. A military machine. An instrument for casting water to great heights, in order to extinguish fires. Figuratively, any means used to bring a thing to pass, and applied generally in an ill sense. An agent for another.

ENGINEER, *S.* [*ingenieur*, *Fr.* *ingegnere*, *Ital.*] one who invents, makes, or works at engines. An officer in an army, who inspects the works, attacks, defences, &c.

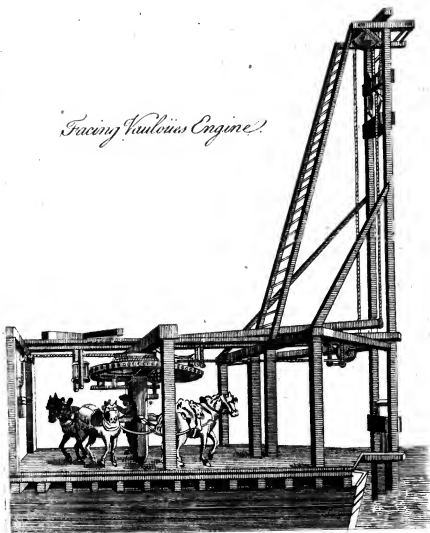
ENGINEERY, *S.* the art of conducting or managing artillery. Artillery, or ordnance.

To ENJOIN, *V. A.* to surround, or encompass.

ENGLAND, a considerable country of Europe, and the principal part of the island of Great Britain, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 measured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Sevan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the southern coast to the town of Berwick; therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to consult a good map. It is happily situated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and

harbours on the sea coast, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholesome, except in the hundreds of Essex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and some other low marshes near the sea. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is subject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been sent for up to court as a curiosity. The frequent rains, though they may sometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good pastures throughout the year. There are thunder, storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, less violent, and do less damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Ouse; besides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for, what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reason, it is extremely proper for the diversion of hunting. There are some remarkable forests; as Windsor Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest; which last was made by William the Conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and thirty-six parish-churches, in order to make it. The soil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce grass enough to feed flocks of sheep; besides, it is thought, that the care and diligence of good husbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all sorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it must be acknowledged there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer, or ale. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might also be excellent linen manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper,

Facing Kauloöns Engine.





we are now chiefly supplied from thence: what linen we have made amongst us, is generally the coarser sort, known by the name of dowlas. Here are all sorts of materials for building; and there are excellent stone-quarries in several parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf, which last is used where coals are dear; but in most counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally said that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London, are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bulldog; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange, when any of them is transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, besides others of less note. As for the curiosities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the counties in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be said, because they fall under every one's own observations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49. 50. to 55. 45.

ENGLISH, Adj. [*Englisc*, Sax.] belonging or relating to England. Substantively, the language spoken by the people of England. The natives of England.

To ENGORGE, V. A. [*gorge*, Fr.] to swallow, devour, or gorge. Neuterly, to feed with eagerness or gluttony. "Greedily the engorg'd without restraint." *P. r. Lof.*

To ENGRAFT, V. A. [*greffier*, Fr.] in Gardening, to take a shoot from one tree and insert it into another, so as both shall unite and grow together.

ENGRAFTING, S. in Gardening, the act of taking a shoot from one tree and inserting into the stock of another.

To ENGRAIN, V. A. to die deep; to die in the grain.

To ENGRAVE, V. A. [*engraver*, Fr.] to cut copper, iron, &c. so as to represent figures thereon. Figuratively, to make a deep or lasting impression on the mind.

No. X.

ENGRAVER, S. one who cuts figures on metals, &c. One who engraves.

ENGRAVING, S. the art of cutting metals and precious stones, in order to represent figures or other ornaments thereon.

To ENGROSS, V. A. [*grossier*, Fr.] to enlarge the bulk of a thing. "Pillars, by channelling, be seemingly engross'd to the sight." *Watten.* To seize upon the whole of any thing. To buy up any commodity in order to sell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings in a large hand.

ENGROSSER, S. one who purchases large quantities of any commodity in order to sell it at an advanced price. One who seizes the whole of any thing to himself.

ENGROSSMENT, S. an exorbitant acquisition. The act of encroaching upon the whole of any thing.

To ENHANCE, V. A. [*hausser*, Fr. *innanzi*, Ital.] to raise the price of a thing. To heighten the esteem of any quality. "Contribute to enhance our pleasure." *Atterb.* "Contribute to enhance their guilt." *Atterb.*

ENHANCEMENT, S. increase of esteem, of value, of price, or of degree.

ENIGMA, S. [*enigma*, Lat. *amigma*, Gr.] a proposition delivered in obscure terms, in order to puzzle or exercise the wit, or invention.

ENIGMATICAL, S. of the nature of an enigma; obscurely, darkly, ambiguously. Obscurely or imperfectly conceived.

ENIGMATICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an enigma. Different from the obvious sense of the words.

To ENJOIN, V. A. [*enjoindre*, Fr.] to order, to charge; it implies something more than direct, and less than command.

ENJOINER, S. a person who directs, or gives a strict charge.

To ENJOY, V. A. [*jouir*, *enjoir*, Fr.] to feel a flow of joy. To obtain possession of. To gladden, to delight. Neuterly, to be in fruition, or possession. To live happily, and comfortably.

ENJOYER, S. one who has a thing in his possession. One who receives joy, or satisfaction from the possessing a thing.

ENJOYMENT, S. joy or pleasure arising from possession or fruition. Possession.

To ENKINDLE, V. A. to set on fire. To inflame. To rouse or inflame the passions. To incite to any act or wish. "That might yet enkindle you unto the crown." *Shak.* The last sense is not in use.

To ENLARGE, V. A. [*elargir*] to make greater in quantity, dimensions, quality or appearance. Figuratively, to magnify. To extend the capacity of the mind. To be very minute in a description of a thing. To free from confinement. Neuterly, to expatiate on a subject.

ENLARGE-

ENLARGMENT, *S.* increase of dimension, quality, bulk, or degree. Release. A magnifying description. A minute, and copious discourse on any topic.

ENLARGER, *S.* one who increases. One who magnifies in discourse.

To **ENLIGHT**, *V. A.* to communicate light, information, or knowledge. "Wit — enlight the present, and shall warm the last." *Pope*.

To **ENLIGHTEN**, *V. A.* to supply with light. Figuratively, to supply with knowledge, or information. To cheer, or gladden.

To **ENLINK**, *V. A.* to join, or connect like the links of a chain. "Enlinks to walle and desolation." *Shak*.

To **ENLIVEN**, *V. A.* to make alive. To inspire with new vigour; to animate. To make sprightly or gay.

ENLIVENER, *S.* that which gives motion, or communicates spirit, gaiety or vigour.

ENMITY, *S.* [*inimicitia*, *Lat.*] a disposition of mind which excites a person to oppose the welfare of another. Contrariety of interests. A state of irreconcilable opposition. Malice.

ENNEAGON, *S.* [from *ennea*, *Gr.* and *gonia*,] a figure with nine angles.

To **ENNOBLE**, *V. A.* [*ennobler*, *Fr.*] to raise a person from a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth, to dignify. To raise, exalt, or elevate. To make famous, or remarkable. "Ennobled some of the coasts thereof by shipwrecks" *Bacon*.

ENNOBLEMENT, *S.* the art of raising to the degree of a peer. Elevation, exaltation, dignity, state.

ENORMITY, *S.* [from *enormus*, *Lat.*] a departure from any rule or standard. An irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, used for the greatest of crimes.

ENORMOUS, [*enormis*, *Lat.*] irregular; without restraint. "Wild above rule or art, enormous bliss!" *Par. Lost*. Disordered, in a state of anarchy or confusion, applied to government. Exceedingly wicked. Exceeding the common bulk, applied to size.

ENORMOUSLY, *Adv.* prodigiously; exceedingly; beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, *S.* excess of guilt or villainy.

ENOUGH, *Adj.* [pronounced *enuff*, from *enough*, *gens.* *Sax.* *ganab*, *Goth.* *genog*, *Belg.* *genug*, *Teut.*] Johnson acknowledges it to be difficult to determine whether it be an adjective or an adverb; yet imagines that when joined to a substantive it is the former, that *enough* is its plural, and that in other cases it is an adverb, unless when it follows the verb *have*, when he thinks it is properly a substantive; but as the word *satis* in Latin, which has the same signification, is acknow-

ledged by all grammarians an adjective, this conjecture seems too refined, and when applied to that word would equally prove it to be both an adverb, adjective and substantive; which every one must acknowledge an absurdity; however, that we may not seem singular, we have followed that author's distinctions, though we cannot acquiesce in their propriety] sufficient; that which will answer any purpose or design. "Room enough for their herds." *Locke*. It should be observed that though other adjectives are placed in English before their substantives, yet this always follows it, as in the sentence quoted, *room enough*, not *enough room*.

ENOUGH, *S.* that which will answer a person's expectations or wishes. Used with *for*. A quantity answerable to any design, used with *to*.

ENOUGH, *Adv.* so as to give content or satisfaction. When used after an adjective it denotes that a thing is not perfectly so, and is used to express great indifference or slight. "The girl was *well enough*." i. e. Nor so well as might be expected. Sometimes it denotes such a degree of any quality as is rather culpable than excusable. "I am *ready enough* to quarrel." i. e. more ready than I should be. *Shak*.

ENOUGH, *Adj.* sufficient number. See **ENOUGH**, *Adj.*

To **ENRAGE**, *V. A.* [*enrager*, *Fr.*] to put a person in a violent passion or rage.

To **ENRANK**, *V. A.* to place in order.

To **ENRAPT**, *V. A.* to transport to a great degree of joy, ecstasy, or enthusiasm. "Nor hath he been so enrapt in those studies, as to neglect the polite arts." *Mart. Scrib.* Johnson supposes this an erroneous spelling, instead of *enrapture*, i. e. involved; yet I must acknowledge, I see no reason for the supposition, as it is no impropriety to say that a person may be so excessively delighted or enraptured with one branch of study, as to neglect all others.

To **ENRAPTURE**, *V. A.* to transport to the highest degree of delight.

To **ENRAVISH**, *V. A.* to affect with the most exalted degree of joy, or ecstasy. "At sight thereof so much enravish'd." *Shak*.

To **ENRICH**, *V. A.* to give or bestow riches. Figuratively, to make fat or fruitful, applied to ground. To adorn the mind with knowledge. "Enrich his own understanding." *Raleigh*.

ENRICHMENT, *S.* an increase of wealth, Improvement, applied to soil, books, or the mind.

To **ENRIPEN**, *V. A.* to make ripe, or mature. "The summer — how it *enripens* the year." *Dante*.

To **ENROBE**, *V. A.* to dress, to adorn, or to embellish with dress.

To

To ENROLL, V. A. [*enroller*, Fr.] to enter in a list, or roll. To record.

ENROLLER, S. a person who writes or enters another's name in a list.

ENROLLMENT, S. a record. The act of registering.

To ENROOT, V. A. to fix by the root. Figuratively, to fasten, or implant deeply.

To ENSCHÉDULE, V. A. [pronounced *enschédu*] to insert in a schedule.

To ENSEAR, V. A. to rub, or stop bleeding with a red hot iron. To cauterise. "Ensear thy fertile and conceiving womb." *Shak.*

To ENSHRI'NE, V. A. to preserve in a religious, sacred or hallowed place.

ENSI'GN, S. [*enseigne*, Fr. *insigne*, Lat.] the flag or standard of a regiment. A signal. A mark, or distinction and authority. An officer among the foot who carries the flag, or ensign.

ENSI'GN-BEARER, S. one who carries the flag.

To ENSLAVE, V. A. to deprive of liberty or freedom.

ENSLAVEMENT, S. the state of a slave. Figuratively, a state of mean obedience to the violence of one passion.

ENSLAVER, S. one who deprives of liberty.

To ENSUE, V. A. [*ensuiver*, Fr.] to follow; to pursue. Neutrally, to follow as a consequence. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, S. security from loss or accidents obtained by payment of a certain sum of money. A sum of money paid to be secured from loss or accidents.—See INSURANCE.

To ENSURE, V. A. [*sure*, *affirmer*, Fr.] to secure or make certain for a time. To secure from loss, on condition of receiving a certain sum in advance.—See INSURANCE.

ENSURER, S. a person who indemnifies another from any loss or hazard, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him.

ENTA'BLATURE, ENTA'BLEMENT, S. [Fr.] in architecture, that part of an order of a column, which is over the capital.

ENTAIL, [*tailler*, Fr. *feudum taliatum*, low Lat.] in law, a fee estate entailed, i. e. limited to certain conditions, at the will of the grantor, or donor.

To ENTAIL, V. A. in law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure. To fix unalienably on any person or thing.

To ENTAME, V. A. to tame; to conquer, or subdue. "Entame my spirits to your worship" *Shak.*

To ENTANGLE, V. A. [from *tang*, Sax.] to enmesh, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from, as briars, and as a net. To twist in such a perplexed

manner, as cannot be easily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse. To distract with a variety of affairs.

ENTANGLEMENT, S. that which involves a thing in intricacies. The confused state of thread, which requires great patience to unravel and undo. An obscurity, or difficulty.

ENTANGLER, V. A. one that ensnares, or involves in difficulties.

To ENTER, V. A. [*entrer*, Fr. *intro*, Lat.] to go into any place. To deliver the first rudiments of any art or science to a person. In Commerce, to set down any article in a book. To give notice at the custom-house, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity. Neutrally, to come in. "To enter into." To discover, or penetrate by the application of the mind. To begin, or engage in, used with *on* or *upon*. To be initiated in a science, or art; to have a taste of a thing.

ENTERING, S. an avenue by which a person may enter a place. The motion by which a person enters a place.

ENTEROLOGY, S. [*enteron*, and *logos*, Gr.] a treatise on the bowels.

ENTERPRISE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking attended with some hazard and danger.

To ENTERPRISE, V. A. to attempt; to undertake, or try to perform, so hazard.

ENTERPRISE, S. one who undertakes or engages in important and hazardous designs.

To ENTERTAIN, V. A. [*entretenir*, Fr.] to treat. To receive hospitably. To retain a person as a servant. To conceive, applied to the mind. To please, amuse, or give pleasure. To assent; or admit as a truth. "I entertain that opinion."

ENTERTAINMENT, S. a treat or feast. Hospitable reception. Reception, admission, or assent, applied to opinion. Amusement, or diversion. A farce, or pantomime.

To ENTHRONE, V. A. to place on a throne. Figuratively, to invest with the authority of a king.

ENTHUSIASM, S. [*enthousiasmos*, Gr.] a strong persuasion that a person is inspired in an extraordinary manner, by immediate impulses and operations of the Holy Ghost. An extraordinary elevation of the soul, which warms the imagination, and enables it to conceive and express things both exalted and amazing.

ENTHUSIAST, S. one who vainly imagines he is inspired by God. One of a warm imagination, or violent passions. One of an elevated fancy.

ENTHUSIASTIC, ENTHUSIASTICAL, Adj. vainly persuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity. Violent in any cause. Of elevated fancy.

To ENTICE, V. A. to seduce, allure or draw to something bad.

ENTICEMENT, S. the practice of drawing or alluring a person to do ill. The alluring means by which a person is drawn to commit something wrong.

ENTICER, S. one that allures or entices to ill.

ENTICINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to charm, entice or allure. "Sings most enticingly." *Addis.*

ENTIRE, Adj. [*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.] whole; undivided. Complete. Final, or containing every thing requisite. Firm, fixed, solid. "Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove." *Prior*. Unmixt, unadulterated, applied primarily to liquors, and figuratively to happiness.

ENTIRELY, Adv. wholly; without exception, completely.

ENTIRENESS, S. the state of a thing having parts.

To ENTITLED, V. A. [*entitled*, Fr.] to grace with a title of honour. To call by a particular name. To give a claim or right. To superscribe.

ENTITY, S. [*entitas*, low Lat.] the being or existence of any thinking thing. A collection of qualities which constitute the nature of a thing.

To ENTOMB, V. A. to place or shut up in a tomb.

ENTRAILS, S. [has no singular, *entrailles*, Fr. *viscera*, Gr.] the intestines, guts, or inward parts of an animal. Figuratively, the inmost parts of any thing.

ENTRANCE, S. [*entrans*, Fr.] the avenue by which a person may enter any place. Figuratively, the power, or act of going in. The beginning, or first rudiments of a science or art. Beginning, applied to time.

To ENTRANCE, V. A. [of *trans*, Fr.] to reduce to such a state that the soul seems to be absent from the body. To exalt to such a pitch of ecstasy, as to be insensible to external objects. Neuterly, to be in the highest pitch of ecstasy, so as to be lost to surrounding objects.

To ENTRAP, V. A. [*entraper*, Fr.] to catch in a trap, or snare. Figuratively, to betray. To take advantage of. "To entrap thee in thy words." *Eccles. viii. 11.*

To ENTREAT, V. A. [from *traster*, Fr.] to ask or request with humility and earnestness. To treat. To entertain, divert, or amuse. "I must entreat the time alone." *Shak.* To make a petition or request for a person in an humble manner. "Entreat for him." *Shak.*

ENTREATY, S. a request for some favour in an humble manner.

ENTREMETS, S. [Fr. from *entre* and *mettre*] in Cookery, small plates that are placed between the chief and large dishes.

ENTRY, S. [*entrée*, Fr.] the passage by

which a person goes into or out of a house. The act of going in. In Commerce, the act of writing an article in a book; double entry, is the entering an article on different sides in different accounts. A public procession to a place.

To ENVELOP, V. A. [*envelopper*, Fr.] to inwrap; to inclose in a covering. Figuratively, to surround, or conceal.

ENVELOPE, S. [Fr.] a wrapper. A cover; an outward case for a letter, &c. "No letter with an envelope." *Swift.*

To ENVENOM, V. A. to mix with poison; to make poisonous. Figuratively, to make odious.

ENVIER, S. one who is affected with grief at the success of another.

ENVIOUS, Adj. affected with grief at the excellence or prosperity of another.

ENVIOUSLY, Adv. so as to show displeasure on account of the happiness or excellence of another.

To ENVIRON, V. A. [*environner*, Fr.] to surround; to encompass. Figuratively, to hem in. To inclose; to invest.

ENVIRONS, S. [Fr.] the neighbourhood, or places situated round about, near any town or city.

To ENUMERATE, V. A. [*enumeratus*, Lat.] to reckon up or count over. To relate minutely, all the circumstances of a thing.

ENUMERATION, S. [*enumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering or counting. A minute detail.

ENUNCIATION, S. [*enunciatio*, Lat.] a declaration, proclamation, or public attestation.

ENUNCIATIVE, Adj. declarative, expressing either affirmatively or negatively.

ENVOY, S. [Fr. of *envoyer*, Fr. to send] a public minister sent from one prince to another. A messenger.

To ENVY, V. A. [*envier*, *invidere*, Lat.] to grieve at the excellencies, or prosperity of another. To hate another for excellence, prosperity or happiness. To grudge, to impart with reluctance, or to withhold maliciously.

ENVY, S. [from the verb] pain arising in the mind, from observing the prosperity of those especially with whom a person has had a rivalry; it is likewise extended to those persons who refuse to be guided by our persuasions, this being likewise a rivalry for superiority of judgment, and gives rise to such malicious criticisms as shall tend to persuade the world of our own inferiority, or to weaken the esteemed superiority of our opponent. Anger and displeasure at seeing another possessed of any good we want.

EPACT, S. [*epacta*, Gr.] in Chronology, a number, whereby is noted the excess of the common solar, above the lunar year, and

and thereby may be found out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULEMENT, EPAULMENT, S. [from *epaule*, Fr. shoulder] in Fortification, a sidewalk of earth hastily thrown up, of bags filled with sand, or of gabions, fascines, &c. with earth to cover the men or cannon.

EPHE'MERA, S. [Gr. of *ep*, and *hēma*, Gr. a day] a fever which terminates in one day. In Natural History, an insect which lives but a single day. In Botany, such flowers as open and expand themselves at sun-rise, and shut and wither at sun-setting.

EPHE'MERAL, Adj. lasting only one day. "An ephemerat fit of applause." *Watt*. Not in use.

EPHE'MERIC, Adj. See EPHE'MERAL.

EPHE'MERIS, S. [*ἐφημερίς*, Gr.] a journal of a person's daily transactions. In Astronomy, a table calculated to shew the places of the planets at noon.

EPHE'MERON, S. [see EPHE'MERA] In Natural History, an animal whose life is confined to the space of five hours, i. e. within the hours of six in the evening, and eleven at night: when become a fly it needs no food; in the beginning of its life in that state, it sheds its coat, and by that means becoming alert and light, it spends the rest of its short span in frisking over the waters, and at the same time the female drops her eggs on the waters, and the male his spawn on them to impregnate them. The eggs are spread about by the waters, descend to the bottom by their own gravity, and are hatched by the warmth of the sun, into little worms, which make themselves cases in the clay, and feed on the same substance without any need of parental care. In order to enable them to dig their cells, the Wife Creator hath furnished them with two fore legs, somewhat like those of moles, or the gryllotalpa, to which he has added two toothy cheeks, somewhat like the sheers of lobsters, which enables them to bore the clay with ease. Thus though their life is short, it is supplied with every thing to render it convenient, and when we behold the joy with which they frisk upon the waters, we may conclude that it abounds with all the pleasures which can be crowded into so narrow a span of existence.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, and in that part of it which was anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajafelou; and there is no other city in the world that has so many remains of its ancient splendour. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, chapters, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be a work of the Greek emperors. The eastern gate has three Basso-Relievs, taken from some ancient

monuments; and that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was, the Temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians had turned into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find out the ground-plot: however, there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It was counted one of the seven wonders of the world. It is seated near a gulph of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 48. 8. lat. 37. 58.

EPH'OD, S. [עֶפְדֹּן, Heb.] an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewish priests when they attended at the temple.

EP'IC, Adj. (*epicus*, Lat. from *epo*, Gr. to speak) narrative, in opposition to *dramatic*. An *epic* poem, is an heroic poem, invented with art to form the manners, by instructions disguised under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, and entertaining manner.

EPICURE, S. [*epicurus*, Lat.] Figuratively, a person abandoned wholly to luxury.

EPICURE'AN, S. [*epicurus*, Lat.] a disciple of Epicurus, who held that pleasure was the chief good of man; that the delicias had no regard for, and never interposed in the affairs of mankind; that the world was made by chance, or a fortuitous concurrence of atoms, and some other absurdities, which though not openly professed by the other sects of philosophers, might be deduced from their principles. The word is used at present, for an indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous person, who only consults his private and particular pleasure, without concerning himself with any thing serious.

EPICURE'AN, Adj. luxurious in eating or drinking; contributing to luxury. "Epicurean cooks." *Shak*.

EPICU'RISM, S. [see EPICURE'AN] the doctrine of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury in eating. Voluptuousness; sensual enjoyments.

EPICYCLOID, S. [επι, Gr. κυκλος, Gr.] in Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the circumference of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMIC, EPIDE'MICAL, Adj. [from *epi*, Gr. and *demas*] that which affects a great number of people at the same time; applied to diseases, and particularly the plague.

EPIGRAM, S. [*epigramma*, Lat. of *επιγραμμα*, Gr.] in Poetry, a short poem, susceptible of all kinds of subjects, and ending with a lively, just and unexpected thought, point, or sting.

EPIGRAMMA'TIC, EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.] having the nature or properties of an epigram.

EPI.

•EPIGRAMMATIST, S. one who writes or makes epigrams.

EPILEPSY, S. [from *επιλαμβάνειν*, Gr.] in Medicine, a convulsion either of the whole body or some of its parts, attended with a loss of sense and understanding. The English call it the falling sickness, because persons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

EPILEPTIC, Adj. affected with an epilepsy. Convulsed.

EPILOGUE, S. [*epilogus*, Lat.] a poem pronounced after a play.

EPPHANY, S. [*επιφάνεια*, Gr.] a church festival, celebrated on the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which directed the Magi to the place where he was born:

EPIPHORA, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a defluxion of rheum into the eyes.

EPISCOPACY, S. [*episcopatus*, Lat.] the government of the church by bishops.

EPISCOPAL, Adj. [*episcopalis*, Lat.] belonging to a bishop.

EPISCOPATE, S. [*episcopatus*, Lat.] the dignity or government of a bishop. A bishopric.

EPISODE, S. [*επεισόδιον*, Gr.] in poetry, a separate incident, story, or action, which a poet invents, and connects with his principal action, that his work may abound with a greater diversity of events: though, in a more limited sense, all the particular incidents whereof the action or narration is compounded, are called episodes.

The episode, in its original, was only something rehearsed between the parts of the chorus, or ancient tragedy, for the diversion of the audience. Episodes serve to promote the action, to illustrate, embellish, and adorn it, and carry it to its proper period. Episodes are either absolutely necessary, or very requisite. All episodes are incidents, though all incidents are not episodes; because, some incidents are not adventitious to the action, but make up the very form and series of it. Examples will clear up this distinction: the storm in the first Æneid of Virgil, driving the fleet on the coast of Carthage, is an incident, not an episode, because the hero himself and the whole body of his forces are concerned in it; and so it is a direct, and not a collateral part of the main action. The adventures of Nisus and Euryalus, in the ninth Æneid, are episodes, not incidents, i. e. not direct parts of the main action.

It is particularly by the art of episodes, that the great variety of matter which adorns a poem is brought into the principal action: but though the episodes are a kind of digression from the subject, yet they ought to have a natural relation to the principal action, never be far-fetched, and must be handled with judgment, to avoid confusion and bur-

dening the subject with too much action. Without this restriction, the episode is no longer probable, and there appears an air of affectation which becomes ridiculous.

EPISODIC, EPISODICAL, Adj. partaking of the nature of an episode. Swelled with unnecessary incidents, or episodes which are unconnected with the principal action.

EPISTLE, S. [*epistola*, Lat.] a letter; moderns use only the word letter.

EPISTOLARY, Adj. relating, or transacted by letters.

EPIGRAPH, S. [from *επι*, and *γραφω*, Gr.] a poem or inscription on a tomb, or grave-stone.

EPITHALAM'NIUM, S. [from *επι*, and *θάλαμος*, Gr.] a complimentary poem wrote on the marriage of a person.

EPITHEM, S. [*επιθεμα*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a kind of fomentation applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, &c. to strengthen and comfort them.

EPITHET, S. [*επιθετος*, Gr.] an adjective denoting the quality of the word to which it was joined: those of Milton and Shakespeare, are very judicious and bold. A title or surname. A phrase or expression. "Suffer love! a good *epithet*! I do suffer love indeed, for I love thee against my will." *Shak.*

EPITOME, S. [Gr. from *επιτιμνω*, Gr.] an abridgment, or reduction of the substance of a book.

To EPITOMISE, V. A. to abridge. To reduce the substance of a book into a narrower compass. To cut short, or curtail. "We have *epitomised* many particular words." *Speci.* No. 135. Johnson thinks the last sense to be improper, though it be a literal translation of the Greek, from whence this word is derived.

EPITOMISER, EPITOMIST, S. one who abridges, or epitomises a work.

EPOCH, EPOCHA, S. [*εποχη*, Gr.] in Chronology, a fixed point or period from whence the succeeding years are numbered.

EPODE, S. [*επειδωδον*, Gr.] in lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; the ancient lyric poem being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode.

EQUABLE, Adj. [*æquabilis*, Lat.] even; alike; consistent with itself; in the same proportion; uniform with respect to form, motion, or temperature.

EQUABLY, Adv. uniformly; consistently; in the same proportion.

EQUAL, Adj. [*æqualis*, Lat.] like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality. Fit, proper, or adequate to any purpose. Even, uniform; unruffled by passion. In proportion. Impartial, neutral, favouring both parties alike. Indifferent.

EQUAL, S. a thing or person neither inferior nor superior to another. One of the same age.

To **E'QUAL**, V. A. to make one thing or person resemble another. Neuterly, to resemble, to be equal. To answer. "*E-quall'd all h-r love.*" *Dryd.*

To **EQUALISE**, V. A. to make even. To be equal to. "*To equalise and fit a thing bigger than it is.*" *Digby.*

EQUA'LITY, S. likeness. The same degree of quality.

E'QUALLY, Adv. in the same degree with any other. Alike. Impartially. "*E-qually determine.*" *Shak.* The last sense not in use.

EQUA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *angulus*, Lat. and *angulus*, Lat.] that has equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, S. [*aequanimitas*, Lat.] a state of mind which is neither elated with success, nor depressed with losses. Evenness of mind.

EQUANIMOUS, Adj. [*aequanimitas*, Lat.] even; neither elated nor dejected.

EQUA'TION, S. [*aequatus*, Lat. of *aequus*, Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In Algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar but equal terms; $23 \times = 4 + 21$ i. e. twice 3, is equal to 4 added to 2. In Astronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal motion of the heavenly bodies to equal or mean time.

EQUA'TOR, S. [*aequator*, Lat.] a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, called the equinoctial on the celestial, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres; passes through the E. and W. points of the horizon, and at the meridian is raised above the horizon, as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATORIAL, Adj. belonging to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, Adj. [*equestris*, Lat.] appearing on horseback. Skilled in horsemanship.

EQUERRY, S. [*ecurie*, Fr. from *aequus*, Lat.] a master of the horse.

EQUIDISTANT, Adj. [from *aequus*, Lat. and *distans*, Lat.] at an equal distance.

EQUIFORMITY, S. [*aequus*, Lat. and *forma*, Lat.] equality, or uniformity.

EQUILATERAL, Adj. [*aequus*, Lat. and *latus*, Lat.] having its sides equal.

To **EQUIPDATE**, V. A. [from *aequus*, Lat. and *datatus*, Lat.] to balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, S. equipoise. The act of balancing equally.

EQUILIBRIUM, S. [Lat.] equipoise. Equality of weight. Equality of evidence.

EQUINOCTIAL, Adj. [from *aequus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] a great circle of the celestial globe, to which, when the

sun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, [Adj. from *aequinox*] pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes.

E'QUINOX, S. [*aequus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] in Astronomy, the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra, the former being the 21st of March, is called the vernal equinox, and the latter on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox. Figuratively, an equal measure. "*'Tis to his virtues a just equinox.*" *Shak.*

To **EQUIP**, V. A. [*equipper*, Fr.] to furnish a horseman with riding furniture. Figuratively, to furnish, accoutre, or dress out.

EQUIPAGE, S. [Fr.] furniture for a horse. A carriage. "*Harness'd at hand—celestial equipage!*" *Par. Lost.* A set of China. "*Tea equipage.*" Attendants or retinue. Furniture, accoutrements.

EQUIP'DENCY, S. [*aequus*, Lat. and *penderis*, Lat.] freedom from any bias.

EQUIPMENT, S. the act of accoutreting. The accoutrement or equipage.

EQUIPOISE, S. [from *aequus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] equality of weight; equality of force. That state of a balance, when neither scale will descend.

EQUIPONDERANCE, **EQUIPONDERANCY**, S. [*aeque*, Lat. and *ponderans*, Lat.] equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, Adj. [*aeque*, Lat. and *ponderans*, Lat.] being of equal weight.

EQUITABLE, Adj. [*equitable*, Fr.] just; impartial; mitigating, or softening the rigour of a law, so as to be consistent with justice.

EQUITABLY, Adv. consistent with justice and mercy.

EQUITY, S. [*equitas*, Fr. *aequitas*, Lat.] justice, or right, tempered and mitigated by a consideration of particular circumstances. A correction or abatement of the severity of some law. A temperament, which, without being unjust, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality.

EQUIVALENCE, **EQUIVALENCY**, S. [*aequus*, Lat. and *valens*, Lat.] equality of power, strength, or worth.

EQUIVALENT, Adj. [from *aequus*, and *valens*, Lat.] equal in value, force, importance, weight or measure.

EQUIVALENT, S. a thing of the same weight, power, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, Adj. [*equivocus*, Lat.] having different senses or meanings. Uncertain, doubtful. *Equivocal* generation, is the opinion of the production of plants without seed, or animals without parents; called by some spontaneous generation. The opinion is universally exploded.

EQUIVOCAL, *S.* a word of doubtful meaning. "Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us?" *Dennis*.

EQUIVOCALLY, *Adv.* in a doubtful sense, applied to words. By spontaneous or irregular birth.

To **EQUIVOCATE**, *V. A.* *equivocatio*, *Lat.*] to use words of a doubtful meaning. To quibble.

EQUIVOCATION, *S.* [*equivocatio*, *Lat.*] the using a term, which has a double signification in order to impose on; used in a bad sense. The using a word or phrase, which has two different significations; the one common, and obvious; the other more unusual and remote; the latter of which being understood by the speaker, and the former by the hearers, makes them conceive something different from each other. Of this kind is the word *sleepeth*, applied by Christ to Lazarus, *John xi.*, which was understood in its literal signification by the disciples, but meant to imply death by Christ. This kind of equivocation, being no more than a figurative expression is allowed by moral divines to be lawful.

EQUIVOCATOR, *S.* one who uses terms or words in doubtful or double meaning.

ERA, *S.* [*era*, *Lat.*] an account of time reckoned from any particular period.

To **ERADICATE**, *V. A.* [*eradicatus*, *Lat.*] to pluck up by the root. Figuratively, to extirpate, or destroy.

ERADICATION, *S.* the act of pulling up by the roots. Extirpation, total destruction.

ERADICATIVE, *Adj.* [*eradicatus*, *Lat.*] that which cures radically; that which drives entirely away.

To **ERASE**, *V. A.* [*rafer*, *Fr.* *erasure*, *Lat.*] to blot or scratch out any thing written. To expunge.

ERASEMENT, *S.* entire destruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting, expunging, or scratching out.

ER'E, *Adv.* [*er*, *Sax.* *air*, *Goth.* *er*, *Belg.*] prior to before, sooner than. "*Ere yet the pine descended to the seas.*" *Dryden*.

To **ERECT**, *V. A.* [*erectus*, of *erigo*, *Lat.*] to raise or place perpendicular to the horizon; in Geometry, to *erect* a perpendicular, is to raise a right line upon another, so as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build, applied to houses. To establish a new, to found, applied to government, or societies.

ERECT, *Adj.* [*erectus*, *Lat.*] upright, or not leaning. Lifted upwards.

ERECTION, *S.* [*erectio*, *Lat.* *Vitruv.*] the act of raising, or the state of a thing raised. The act of building houses. Establishment, settlement, or founding, applied to society. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments and ideas, applied to the mind.

ERECTNESS, *S.* uprightness of posture or form, or figure.

ERINGO, [*eryngium*, *Lat.*] in Botany, called likewise the sea holly. *Cinobus* ranges it in the 2d sect. of his fifth class.

ER'MINE, *S.* [*ermineus*, *Lat.* from Armenia, the place whence it is brought] in Natural History, an animal found in close countries, which nearly resembles the weasel in shape; having a white pile and the tip of its tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. In Heraldry, a white field or *sur* interspersed with black spots.

ER'MINED, *Adj.* richly attired, clothed in ermine. "In *ermin'd* pride," *Pope*.

EROSION, *S.* [*erogio*, *Lat.*] the act of eating away, or corroding. The state of being eaten away or corroded.

To **ERR**, *V. A.* [*erro*, *Lat.* *error*, *Fr.*] to wander. To stray, or miss the right way. "We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep." *Com. Prayer*. Figuratively, to commit an error, mistake or fault.

ERR'AND, *S.* [*arand*, *Sax.*] a message; something to be done or said by a person sent to another.

ERR'ABLE, *Adj.* [from *err*] liable to error, liable to mistake.

ERR'ABLENESS, *S.* liability to error or mistake.

ERR'ANT, *Adj.* [*Fr.* *errans*, *Lat.*] wandering; roving, rambling; applied to an order of knights celebrated in romances, who went about in search of adventures. Vile; abandoned; entire or finished. "An *errant* fool," *Johnson*.

ERR'ANTRY, *S.* the condition of a wanderer. The profession of a knight-errant.

ERR'ATA, *S.* [plural of *erratum*, *Lat.*] the faults of the printer; inserted generally in the beginning of a book.

ERR'ATIC, *Adj.* [*erraticus*, *Lat.*] irregular; changeable.

ERRONEOUS, *Adj.* [from *erroneus*, *Lat.*] wandering. Irregular, or leaving the right road. Mistaken, faulty, false.

ERRONEOUSLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to err, or mistake.

ER'RO, *S.* [*error*, *Fr.* *error*, *Lat.*] a mistake. An act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not. A blunder. A roving excursion, a wandering. "Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea," *Dryden*. A writ of *error*, is that which is brought to have a new trial, or to reverse a false judgment.

ER'ST, *Adj.* [*erst*, *Teut.* *erst*, *Sax.*] at first. "Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse," *Milr.* Formerly; till now. Used at present in poetry, but disused in prose.

ERUBE'SCENT, *Adj.* [*erubescens*, *Lat.*] growing red; somewhat red & inclining to red; reddish; blushing.

ERUDI'TION, *S.* [*eruditio*, *Lat.*] learn-

ing, or knowledge acquired from reading, or study.

ERUGINOUS, Adj. [*eruginus*, Lat.] partaking of the qualities of copper.

ERUPTION, S. [*eruptio*, Lat.] the act of bursting from any confinement. A burst of combustible matter or gunpowder. A sudden excursion of an enemy. A violent exclamation. A breaking out of pustules or pimples on the skin.

ERUPTIVE, Adj. bursting from an inclosure or confinement. "The sudden plance—appears far South eruptive through the cloud." *Thompson*. Having pustules or pimples.

ERYSPELAS, S. [*erysipelas*, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder, generated by hot serum in the blood, the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, generally called St. Anthony's fire.

ESCALADE, S. [Fr.] a furious attack of a wall or fort, by means of scaling ladders.

ESCALOP, S. [*escalope*, Fr.] a fish whose shell is somewhat of the cockle kind, but rather flatter and considerably longer, and larger, and is irregularly indented.

To **ESCALOP**, V. A. in Cookery, to stew in the shell of a scallop fish. To cut or form the edge of a thing in waves, like those of an escalop shell. See **SCADLOP**, which is the more common, but the least proper way of spelling.

To **ESCAPE**, V. A. [*escaper*, Fr.] to avoid or fly from any inconvenience. To pass unobserved. Neutrally, to get free from danger.

ESCAPE, S. flight from danger, or confinement. Subterfuge or evasion. A mistake owing to a person's want of care or attention. In Law, an evasion from some lawful restraint, confinement.

ESCARGATOIRE, S. [Fr.] a square place hoarded in and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, which in some foreign countries are esteemed excellent food, when well dressed. "At the Capuchines I saw *escargatoires*." *Addis*.

ESCHALOT, S. [Fr. pronounced *Schallot*] a plant having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion. They give an excellent relish to most sauces.

ESCHEAT, S. [*eschevir*, Fr.] in Law, any lands, &c. that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant without heir general or special. The place in which the king or other lord has escheats of his tenants.

To **ESCHEAT**, V. A. in Law, to sell to the king or lord of the manor by forfeiture or for want of heirs.

ESCHEATOR, S. in Law, an officer that takes notice of the escheats of the king and certifies them to the Exchequer.

To **ESCHEW**, V. A. [pronounced *eschew* from *eschewir*, old Fr.] to fly, avoid, No XL.

shun or decline. "Universally to practice the one and *eschew* the other." *Atterb*. Al-moist obsolete.

ESCORT, S. [Fr.] a company of soldiers, or fleet of ships of war, attending others to keep them from being taken by the enemy.

To **ESCORT**, V. A. [*escorter*, Fr.] to guard or convoy by sea or land, with an armed force.

ESCRUTOIR, S. [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or chest of drawers, the top of which is furnished with a desk for writing.

ESCULENT, Adj. [*esculentus*, Lat.] eatable; in Botany, applied to such plants or roots as may be eaten.

ESCULENT, S. something proper or fit for food. "When the fruit is *esculent*." *Bacon*.

ESCU'TCHEON, S. [from *scutum*, Lat.] in Heraldry, the shield or coat wherein the bearing or arms of any person is painted. It is of a square figure excepting the bottom, the angles of which are a little rounded, and the middle of the lowermost line waved and ending in a point. "Till within a few hundred years the escutcheons of the English and French were triangular; those of the Spaniards are still quite round, without any point at the bottom, and those of the Italians oval. Antiently they were crested or inclined, and were not placed erect or upright till crowns were set over them for crests. An *escutcheon of pretence* is a small one which a man, who has married an heiress, may bear with her arms over his own; and the surviving issue may bear both arms quarterly.

ESCURIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New-Castile, where Philip II. built a famous monastery in 1567, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, cloisters, a college, a library, the shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large allies, an extensive park, and great gardens, adorned with a vast number of fountains. It is built in a dry, barren country, surrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows, but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey stones, which were found in the neighbourhood, and is the principal reason of its being erected on so disagreeable a spot. They worked at this structure twenty-two years, and it cost 6,000,000 of crowns; some say the expence was 20,000,000, but then they must mean French livres. It is a long square of 280 feet, and four stories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14000 gates. The most remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, because it is built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-place

be subject to fall or move. "He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods." *Psal. xxiv. 12.* To make a settlement of an estate on a person. To entail. "We will *establish* our estate — upon our eldest Malcolin." *Shak.*

ESTABLISHMENT, *S.* [*establishment*, Fr.] a confirmation, or ratification. A settled form of management. A foundation, fundamental principle, or settled law. Income, salary or pension. "By gradually lessening your *establishment*." *Guliver's Trav.*

ESTATE, *S.* [*estate*, Fr.] condition, circumstance, or rank of life. Fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land. Rank or quality.

TO ESTEEM, *V. A.* [*estimer*, Fr. *estimo*, Lat.] to set a value on a thing. To prize; to value; to regard; to respect, or account.

ESTEEM, *S.* the act of respect paid to a person. The value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing.

ESTIMABLE, *Adj.* [Fr.] valuable, to be purchased at a high price. Worthy of honour, respect, or esteem.

ESTIMABLENESS, *S.* that quality which renders a thing worthy of esteem.

TO ESTIMATE, *V. A.* [*estimatus* of *estime*, Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing. To calculate or compute.

ESTIMATE, *S.* a calculation or computation. Value. Valuation. A judgment formed from comparing things.

ESTIMATION, *S.* the assigning the proper proportion of a thing. A calculation or computation. Judgment, or opinion formed on comparing. That degree of respect paid to a person from considering their merits.

ESTIMATIVE, *Adj.* having the power of making a comparison or calculation.

ESTIMATOR, *S.* a person, who from considering the nature of things, estimates their worth, preference, value, or importance.

TO ESTRANGE, *V. A.* [*estranger*, Fr.] to withdraw; to alienate, or divert a thing from its original use. To change from kindness to indifference, applied to the affections. To withdraw, or withhold. "We must endeavour to *estrange* our belief." *Glavin.* Used with *from*.

ESTRANGEMENT, *S.* dislike. Removal, the act of considering a thing with indifference, which was once an object of ardent affection.

ESTUARY, *S.* [*estuarium*, Lat.] an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, communicating with the sea. A frith.

ETC, a contraction of *et cetera*. Lat. implying, and so on; and the like; and the rest; and so forth.

TO ETCH, *V. A.* [*etize*, Teut.] to engrave on copper with aqua fortis.

ETCH, *S.* in husbandry, a crop taken

off ground which is fallow. "When they sow their *etch* crops." *Mortim.*

ETERNAL, *Adj.* [Fr. *eternus*, Lat.] without beginning or end. Without beginning. Without ceasing to be; endless, immortal. Figuratively, perpetual, constant, without termination. "Fires *eternal* in thy temples shine." *Dryd.* That which has been and always will be the same. "Eternal truths." *Dryd.*

ETERNAL, *S.* [*eternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his existence before all time. "The *Eternal* to prevent such horrid fray." *Par. Lost.*

ETERNALIST, *S.* one who holds that the world was not created, but existed from all eternity.

TO ETERNALISE, *V. A.* to make eternal, immortal, or endless.

ETERNALLY, *Adv.* without beginning or end. From eternity to eternity. Perpetually, constantly. "Where western gales *eternally* reside." *Addis.*

ETERNITY, *S.* [*eternité*, Fr. *eternitas*, Lat.] duration without beginning or end; duration without beginning, is what the schoolmen call *eternity a parte ante*, and duration without end, what they imply by *eternity a parte post*.

TO ETERNIZE, *V. A.* [*eterniser*, Fr.] to render perpetual, or endless. To render immortal.

ETHER, *S.* [*æther*, Lat. of *aiter*, Gr.] a thin subtle matter, much finer than air, which commences from the limits of our atmosphere, and possesses the whole heavenly space.

ETHEREAL, *Adj.* formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, *Adj.* [*æthereus*, Lat.] formed of ether. Heavenly. "Of this *ethereous* mould." *Par. Lost.*

ETHICAL, *Adj.* [*ethicæ*, Gr.] moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, *Adj.* after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

ETHIC, *Adj.* [*ethicæ*, Gr.] moral; containing precepts of morality.

ETHICS, *S.* [*ethica*, Gr.] that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as members of society, or as men. Morality.

ETHNIC, *Adj.* [*ethnicæ*, Gr.] heathen, pagan, not enlightened with the knowledge of the true God.

ETHNICS, *S.* heathens, idolaters.

ETHOLOGICAL, *Adj.* [from *ethos*, Gr.] treating of morality.

ETNA-MOUNT, the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and is covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests.

As for the top, it is always covered with snow, and yet it never ceases to smolder, and often sends forth flames. The embers, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent darts a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with such a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruptions known of late, happened in the year 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1691; which last was very terrible, and was attended with an earthquake which overturned the town of Catania, in a moment, and buried 18000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

ETYMOLOGICAL, Adj. [from *etymologia*] relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMOLOGIST, S. one who searches out the original, explains, or shows the derivation of words.

ETYMOLOGY, S. [of *etymologia*, Lat. from *etymon*, and *logos*, Gr.] that part of grammar which treats of the derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary signification. The derivation of a word; the analysis of words.

ETYMON, S. [Gr.] the original word from whence another is derived.

EVA'CUANT, S. [*evacuans*, Lat.] in medicine, a remedy to expel or carry off any ill, peccant or redundant humours, by the proper outlets, or emunctories.

To **EVA'CUATE**, V. A. [*vacuatur*, of *vacare*, Lat.] to clear a thing of its contents. To throw out as noxious and offensive. To avoid by stool, or through any of the excretory passages. To make void or abandon. "It would not evacuate a marriage." *Facet.* To quit, or withdraw from a place. "He never effectually evacuated Catalonia." *Swift.*

EVA'CUATION, S. [*evacuatio*, Lat.] a withdrawing, emission or discharge. Abolition or annulling. The quitting of a country. A discharge procured by medicines.

To **EVA'DE**, V. A. [*evado*, Lat.] to escape, elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem. To decline by subterfuge. To escape or elude by sophistry. To escape as imperceptible or unobquerable, or as too great or too small to be laid hold on, seized or observed. Neuterly, to make an escape; to slip away. To escape by subtilty, stratagem, or sophistry.

EVA'GATION, S. [*evacuatio*, Lat.] the withdrawing from a place or office or line.

EVA'PESCENT, [*evanesco*, Lat.] vanishing; fading so as not to be perceived by the sense.

EVA'NGELICAL, Adj. [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelium*, Lat.] before the Gospel. Agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity as set forth in the Gospel.

EVA'NGELIST, S. [*euaggelistes*, Gr.] a

writer of the Gospel. One who propagates Christianity.

To **EVA'NGELIZE**, V. A. [*evangelizo*, Lat. *euaggelizo*, Gr.] to instruct in the doctrines contained in the Gospel. To convert to Christianity.

EVA'NID, Adj. [*evanescens*, Lat.] faint, weak, vanishing or growing imperceptible.

EVA'PORABLE, Adj. [*evaporans*, Fr.] that which may be dispersed in fumes or vapours.

To **EVA'PORATE**, V. A. [*evaporatur*, Lat.] to exhale or dissipate moisture in fumes, steam and vapours. Neuterly, to fly away in vapours and fumes; to waste insensibly like a volatile spirit.

EVA'PORATION, S. [Fr. *evaporation*, Lat.] the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In Philosophy, the act of withdrawing the moisture of a body, or of dissipating it in fumes and vapours. In Pharmacy, an operation by which the aqueous and volatile parts are dissipated by fire in steams, so as to leave the remaining part stronger and of a higher consistence. Figuratively, a vent, or discharge.

EVA'SION, S. [Fr. *evasion*, Lat. of *evado*, Lat.] a stratagem, artifice or sophistry, made use of as an excuse.

EVA'SIVE, Adj. practising artifices, sophistry, or stratagems, to avoid coming to the point.

EVA'SIVELY, Adv. so as to be guilty of sophistry, quibbles, tricks, subterfuges, or artifice in order to avoid a difficulty. A word of reproach.

EUCCHARIST, S. [from *eu*, and *charis*] the act of giving thanks; applied by divines to signify the thankful remembrance of the death of Christ in the blessed Sacrament, or Lord's supper.

EUCCHARISTICAL, Adj. containing acts of thanksgiving. Relating to the Lord's supper.

EVE, **EVEN**, S. [*even*, Sax.] the latter part of the day; the interval between broad light and darkness. The vigil, or fast to be observed the day before a holiday. In this sense *eve* is only used; in the other, *even* or *eve* indifferently.

EVELYN, [JOHN] a learned writer of the 17th century; descended from a very ancient and honourable family which flourished originally at a place called Evelyn, in the county of Salop. This name, originally written Avellan, or Ivelin, signifies a silvered or hazel. He was born October 31, 1620, at Wootton in Surrey, a place which owed no little praise to his ancestors, who were all of them fond of planting. He was educated at the free school of Lewes in Sussex, from whence he was removed to Oxford, where he was entered in 1637, a gentleman commoner; having prosecuted his studies here in logic and philosophy, he removed

to the Middle-Temple, London, where he continued till 1644, and then by leave obtained from under king Charles II's own hand, left England in quest of improvements abroad. The accuracy wherewith he examined every thing curious in architecture, painting, antiquities, and natural philosophy, is scarcely conceivable to any but those who have perused his works, and his readers are always struck with admiration. When he returned home the noble fund of knowledge he had laid in abroad was disseminated for the benefit of his countrymen; but his life was not only that of a scholar, but likewise that of a politician; and he was not only an admirer of nature, but likewise a lover of his king and country; the prudent step he took to justify the character of Charles II. from the virulence of calumny, and the advances he made to colonel Morley, to render his restoration easy, are sufficient confirmations of his loyalty. The arduous employments he was engaged in during the reigns of Charles II. and his brother, and the manner in which he acquitted himself in the discharge of them, shewed that he wanted not abilities for public employ. And if we consider the high character he bore among the fellows of the Royal Society, the utility of all his treatises, which tended not only to the embellishing, but likewise the security of his country; we must even in these days own ourselves indebted to his pen. No man ever cultivated botany, all the branches of natural philosophy, the designing arts, architecture, engraving, painting, gardening and antiquities, with more assiduity, and with more success. The university of Oxford is indebted to his mediation for the Aurundelian marbles, the learned editor of Cambrden for the additions to the county of Surrey, and Mr. Houghton for great embellishments to his treatise on husbandry. He was not only master of several languages, but likewise a great improver of his own. Though learned, he was humble, and ready to communicate his stores to any person. As he lived an ornament to our nation, so he died an example to all that succeed him; and as he spent a life of 86 years in the service of his Creator, so he took care that his death should not be without instruction, as appears from the inscription on his tombstone, which informs us, "That living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might be communicated to posterity. — That all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety."

EVEN, Adj. [*even*, Sax. *even*, Belg.] smooth; not rugged; level. Not odd, capable of being divided into equal parts, equal with another, or not exceeding, applied to number, used with *to* and *verb*. Calm, ap-

plied to the passions. Of the same height, used comparatively, and followed by *with*. To **EVEN**, V. A. to make the height of two things, or the quantity of two numbers the same. To make level, applied to surface, joined to *with*. Neuterly, to become even.

EVEN, Adv. [contracted in Poetry to *ev'n*, or *ev'*] equal to. *Even though*, notwithstanding. When used as an heightening phrase, it implies a tacit comparison, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common discourse, pronounced *evn*, and used as a word of concession. "I shall *evn* let it pass." Collier.

EVEN-HANDED, Adj. impartial, unbiased, alluding to a balance whose scales hang *even*, when nothing is in either of them. "*Even-handed justice*." Shak.

EVENING, S. [*even*, Sax. *avend*, Belg.] the close of the day; or that part which is somewhat light after sunset.

EVENLY, Adv. equally; in the same manner; with the same force; uniformly. Levelly, applied to surface; without inclining to either side, parallel to the horizon, applied to posture or situation. In an impartial manner; or without favouring one person more than another. Without elation, or dejection, with equanimity, applied to the state of the mind. "He bore his virtues *so evenly*." Shak.

EVENNESS, S. the being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness. That which is neither on one side or the other. Impartiality, freedom from bias. Calmness.

EVENT, S. [*eventus*, Lat.] an incident, action, any thing which happens. The result. The conclusion, or upshot.

EVENTFUL, Adj. full of incidents, or events.

EVENTUAL, Adj. happening, succeeding in consequence. Consequentially.

EVENTUALLY, Adv. in the event, result, or consequence. "Hermione was but intentionally, not *eventually* disobedient to you." Boyle.

EVER, Adv. [*ævre*, Sax.] at any time, if ever. Before, or any time before, joined with *than*, *as*, or any comparative adverb. Always; for ever. At all times past, and to all time to come. To all eternity, when repeated it implies a stronger affirmation that the time or duration of a thing shall never end, "*ever and ever*." Followed by *amen*, it implies frequently, or successively. "*Ever and amen* a silver tear stole down." Dryd. *Ever a*, from *ever* *ich*, or *eury*, implies any. "Better than I love *e'er* a scurvy young boy." Shak.

EVER-GREEN, Adj. green throughout the year.

EVER-GREEN, S. a plant which retains

tains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVERLASTING, Adj. enduring for ever. Immortal.

EVERLASTING, S. eternity, eternal duration, whether past or future. Likewise a cold woollen fluff, which receives its name from its supposed strength. In botany, a pea so called.

EVERLASTINGLY, Adv. eternally; for ever. Without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, S. eternity. A boundless or indefinite duration.

EVERLIVING, Adj. having life without end. Immortal.

EVERMORE, Adv. [more, according to Johnson, is an expletive accidentally added; but as in Greek, negatives added to negatives only increase their force; to more, which is a comparative adjective, being added to ever, is intended to increase its force, and to show a greater impossibility of ending, or a stronger affirmation of eternal duration] always; incessantly; eternally.

EVER-PLEASING, Adj. always giving or affording pleasure.

To **EVERY**, V. A. [every, Lat.] to destroy or overthrow.

EVERY, Adj. [after, each, Sax.] each individual, each article. *Every-where*, in all places.

EYES DROPPER, S. one who gets under a window, to hearken and discover the secrets of a family.

To **EVICT**, V. A. [evictus, Lat.] in Law, to cast out of a possession, or to dispossess by due course of law; used with out, or from. To prove, or evince. "Its necessity evicted." *Chapman*.

EVICTIION, S. dispossession by a sentence at law. Proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, S. [Fr.] undoubted certainty. Testimony, proof. A person who is summoned to give testimony.

To **EVIDENCE**, V. A. to prove. To discover or testify.

EVIDENT, Adj. plain with respect to proof. Proved beyond doubt. Notorious.

EVIDENTLY, Adv. so as to appear plain, indubitable and clear.

EVIL, Adj. [fel, yfel, Sax.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous or miserable, applied to condition or circumstances. Mischievous, destructive; infernal "An evil spirit."

EVIL, S. natural evil, is that defect which arises from natural causes, without our own consent or knowledge. Moral evil is that inconvenience which arises from natural causes, by our own consent or choice. When applied to acting contrary to the revealed laws of the Deity, it is termed wickedness, or sin; applied to acting contrary to the laws of government, a crime; and applied

to acting contrary to the mere rule of fitness, a fault. Applied to the inconveniences resulting from want of wealth or friends, it is termed calamity, or misery, but when to want of health, it is called a distemper, or disease; on the whole, evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any inconvenience, or deprive us of any good.

EVIL, Adv. [contracted commonly into ill] in a manner inconsistent with virtue and innocence.

To **EVINCE**, V. A. [evinco, Lat.] to prove, make evident, or convince.

EVINCIBLE, Adj. capable of being proved, or made evident.

EVINCIBLY, Adv. so as to force assent or conviction.

EVILABLE, Adj. [evitabilis, Lat.] that which may be surmounted, or avoided.

To **EVITATE**, V. A. [evitatus, Lat.] of evils to avoid, shun, or escape.

EULOGY, S. [from eu, Gr. and logos] a praise, commemoration, or panegyric. A discourse in praise of a person.

EUNUCH, S. [from eun, Gr. and euche] one who has been castrated. Figuratively, a chief officer of the household of an eastern monarch, such persons only being suffered to attend.

To **EUNUCHATE**, V. A. to castrate, or make an eunuch.

EVOCATION, S. [evocatio, Lat.] the act of calling out. "An evocation, of the dead from hell." *Pope*. Used with from.

To **EVOLVE**, V. A. [evolvio, Lat.] to unroll; to unfold, or disentangle. Neuterly, to open or disclose itself.

EVOLVENT, S. [evolvens, Lat.] in Geometry, a curve, which results from the evolution of a curve.

EVOLUTION, S. [evolutus, Lat.] the act of unrolling, or unfolding. In Geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle. In Algebra, the extraction of roots from any given power. The divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form; whether by way of exercise, or during an engagement.

EUPHONY, S. [from eu, Gr. and phona] in Grammar, an easiness, smoothness, and elegance of pronunciation. An agreeable sound. A figure, whereby we omit a harsher letter or substitute a smoother in its place for the sake of pronunciation.

EUPHRASY, S. [euphrasia, Lat.] in Botany, the herb called eyebright from its supposed virtue in clearing the sight; it grows naturally in commons and fields, always among grass, heath, and furz, &c. "Purged with euphrasy and rue.—the visual nerve." *Par. Lost*.

EUROPE, called by the people of Asia, Frankishan, is one of the three general parts

parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen, or icy sea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the western, and northern ocean, and on the E. by Asia. It lies between 8 and 90 degrees of longitude, and between 35 and 72 degrees of latitude, though it does not fill up all that space. From cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Obi, it is near 3600 miles in length; and from cape Marapatam in the Morea, to the N. capo in Lapland, it is about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa; but then it surpasses them in many things, and it is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Muscovy; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, that are to be met with in the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and silver mines, much less in precious stones; nor does it produce sugar and spices; nor yet does it nourish jackals, hyaenas, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, sheep, oxen, horses, and all other necessities of life. Besides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns and cities, and the buildings are more strong, more elegant and commodious, generally speaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and for the most part, much better made than the Africans, and even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, sociable and generous; and consequently are neither savage nor cruel, unless spurred on by the mistaken principles of religion. Whereas in Asia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profession, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, besides several small islands, in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. There are three empires; namely, of Germany, Muscovy, and Turk., which last is commonly called the Grand Signior. The pope is an ecclesiastical prince, and yet has several territories under his dominion. The kings are those of great Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and of the two Sicilies. Besides these, is an archduke of Austria, and a great duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the states of Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and

Ragusa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceeds those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Brittain in France, and Lapland. Besides these are the Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are the Danube, and the Rhine in Germany; the Volga and Dwina, in the Russian empire; the Loire in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance in Germany; of Geneva, and Garda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia. The chief mountains are the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps in Italy; the Dobrin hills in Sweden; the Crapach hills in Hungary; and some of the mountains in Wales. The religions of Europe, are the Jewish, and the Christian, as also the Mahometan.

EUROPEAN, Adj. [of Europe, *Europæus*, Lat. some accent it on the second syllable, but the authority of all the great poets are against them] belonging to, or a native of Europe.

EURUS, S. [Lat.] the east wind.

EUTHANASIA, EUTHANASY, S. [Gr. from *eu* Gr. and *thanas* an easy pleasant death. "The kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*." *Arbut.*

EVULSION, S. [*evulso*, Lat.] the act of plucking off. "The *evulsion*, or biting off any parts." *Brown.*

EW'F, S. [*ewe*, Sax.] a female sheep.

EW'ER, S. [from *eau*, Fr. water, supposed by Dr. T. H. Skinner, and Johnson, to have been formerly written *ew*] a basin, or vessel in which water is put for washing the hands. Obsolete, unless in poetry.

TO EXACERBATE, V. A. [*exacerbatus*, of *exacerbo*, Lat.] to make rougher, to exasperate, or heighten any disagreeable quality.

EXACT, Adj. [Fr. *exactus*, Lat.] methodical, applied to the manner of transacting business. Accurate in reckoning. Honest, punctual, and strictly conforming to the rule of right.

TO EXACT, V. A. [*exactus* of *exigo*, Lat.] to demand with rigour and authority. To demand as due. To enjoin, or insist upon. Newly, to be guilty of extortion, used with *upon* before the person who is the object of extortion.

EXACTER, S. one that claims more than his due; or demands his due, with outrage and rigour. One who obliges a person to perform a duty by authority. One who is rigid in his demands, or orders.

EXACTION, S. the act of making a demand with authority. Extortion. A toll;

or heavy tax. "Pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry." *Asbury*.

EXACTLY, Adv. accurately; perfectly. With great nicety.

EXACTNESS, S. a conduct regulated with the greatest strictness according to some rule.

To **EXAGGERATE**, V. A. [*exaggeratus*, Lat. of *exaggero*] to heighten by description. To represent things to be worse or better than they really are.

EXAGGERATION, S. the act of heaping together. "The *exaggeration* of fond."

Boile. A representation, wherein the good, or ill qualities of a thing or person are heightened.

To **EXAGITATE**, V. A. [*exagitus*, Lat. of *exagito*. Lat.] to put in motion. "The warm air of the bird *exagitates* the blood." *Asbury*. To reproach, to inveigh against. "I had rather lament than *exagitate*." *Hooker*.

To **EXALT**, V. A. [*exalter*, Fr. from *alio*, Lat.] to lift upwards. To place on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raise to power, wealth, or dignity. To elate with joy. To magnify with praise. To raise or make louder, applied to the voice. In Chemistry, to sublime, refine or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire. To raise or elevate the ideas or expressions of a composition. In Scripture, followed by *against*, to oppose, or set one's self in opposition. "Against whom thou hast *exalted* thy voice" 2 Kings xlii. 22.

EXALTATION, S. the act of placing on high. Preferment, advancement, applied to power, wealth or dignity. A state of grandeur or dignity.

EXAMEN, S. [Lat.] an exact search or enquiry, to discover the truth or falsehood of a thing.

EXAMINATION, S. [*examinatio*, Lat.] a search into the truth of any fact. An accurate, exact, nice, and scrupulous enquiry, after truth.

EXAMINATOR, S. [Lat.] an examiner; one that searches into the reality of any truth or fact.

To **EXAMINE**, V. A. [*examine*, Fr. *examine*, Lat.] to try. To ask a criminal or witness questions on a trial, either to search into the truth of his evidence, or that of the fact which he is summoned to confirm or deny. To make enquiry into; to try by experiment.

EXAMINER, S. one who searches into the veracity of an evidence, by proposing such questions as shall be suitable to that purpose. In Chancery, applied to those, whose office it is to examine the evidences on oath produced on both sides, upon such interrogatories or questions as the parties to the suit exhibit for that purpose. Applied in the custom-house to the office of a person, whose business it is to

re-examine accounts brought in. One who searches, or makes enquiry into the nature, truth, or reality of things with care and diligence.

EXAMPLE, S. [*example*, Fr. *exemplum*, Lat.] any thing proposed to be imitated. A precedent. A rule of conduct worthy of the imitation of others. A person fit to be a pattern for others to imitate. A person punished in order to deter them from being guilty of the same crimes. An instance, or something produced as an illustration or confirmation of what has been asserted.

EXANIMATE, Adj. [*exanimatus*, Lat.] deprived of life. Figuratively, spiritless, dejected. "Exanimate by love." *Thomp*.

EXANIMATION, S. death; loss of life.

EXANTHEMATOUS, Adj. in Medicine, pustulous, eruptive; efflorescent; discolouring, or forming pustules on the skin.

EXARTICULATION, S. [from *ex* and *articulus*, Lat. a joint] dislocation, or the putting a bone out of joint.

To **EXASPERATE**, V. A. [*exasperatus*, Lat. of *exaspero*, Lat.] to provoke a person to anger. To aggravate a deficiency.

EXASPERATION, S. great provocation. A provocation which excites to violent anger or rage.

To **EXAUCTORATE**, V. A. [*exauktoratus*, of *exauktoro*, Lat.] to dismiss or discharge from an employment. To turn out or deprive of a benefice. "Deposition, degradation, or *exauktoration*, is nothing else but the removing a person from some dignity or order in the church." *Ascham*.

To **EXCAVATE**, V. A. [*excavatus*, Lat. of *excavo*, Lat.] to hollow, or make hollow.

EXCAVATION, S. the act of scooping out. A hollow, or cavity.

To **EXCEED**, V. A. [*excedo*, Fr. *excedo*, Lat.] to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard. To excel, or surpass. Neuterly, to go too far; to be guilty of excess. To go beyond any limits, or number.

EXCEEDING, Part. surpassing, excelling, or going beyond. Sometimes used adverbially, for a very great or remarkable degree. "Exceeding handsome."

EXCEEDINGLY, Adv. to a very great degree.

To **EXCEL**, V. A. [*exceller*, Fr. *exceller*, Lat.] to surpass, or have good qualities to a greater or higher degree than another.

EXCELLENCE, **EXCELLENCY**, S. [*excellence*, Fr. *excellencia*, Lat.] the state of abounding in any good quality. The possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another. That in which one person has the advantage of, or surpasses another. Purity, goodness. A title of honour usually given

given to generals, ambassadors, and governors.

EX'CELLENT, Adj. [Fr. *excellent*, Lat.] possessed of great talents or virtues. Eminent, good, virtuous.

EX'CELLENTLY, Adv. extremely well. To an eminent or remarkable degree.

TO EXCEPT, V. A. [*excepter*, Fr.] to leave out. Neutrally, to object to. "Which our author could not *except against*." Locke.

EXCEPT, Prep. [though marked here, and generally taken as a preposition or conjunction, Johnson asserts that this word is indubitably a participle passive, which, like most others, had two terminations, being written both *except* and *excepted*; thus, "All *except* one, is all, one being excepted." But adds our author, with greater show of probability, the word may be, according to the Teutonic idiom, a verb of the imperative mood, and then, "All *except* one, will signify, all but one, which I would have you, or which you must *except*." Excluding, not including, "God and his Son *except* none he feared." Par. Lost. Unless. "Except we know it." Tillot.

EXCEPTING, Part. [this word is marked as a preposition by Johnson, but our reasons for not following him may be seen in the word *except*] not including.

EXCEPTION, S. [*exceptio*, Fr.] exclusion; used properly with *from*, before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but by some great authors used with *to*. "An *exception to* some." Addison. "In *exception to* all general rules." Pope The thing mentioned in an *exception*. An objection, or cavil, used with *against* or *to*. A dislike, or offence, when following *take*. "He first *took exception* at this badge." Shaks.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, Adj. liable to objection, or exception.

EXCEPTIOUS, Adj. fond of making objections. Peevish.

EXCEP'TIVE, Adj. including an exception, or objection.

EXCEPTOR, S. one who makes exceptions.

EXCESS, S. [*excess*, Fr. *excessus*, Lat.] that which exceeds the bounds of moderation. Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason. The transgressing the bounds of reason, wisdom, or prudence. Intemperance, or too great an indulgence in meat or drink. That quantity or number in which things surpass, or are more than others.

EXCESSIVE, Adj. [*excessif*, *excessifus*, Fr.] beyond, or exceeding any limits. Vehement, or beyond the just bounds or measures prescribed by reason, applied to the affections of the mind, or the practice of virtue.

EXCESSIVELY, Adv. in a great or immoderate degree.

No. XI.

TO EXCHANGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr.] to give one thing for another. To give and take reciprocally, used with *for* before the thing changed, and *with* before the person consenting to the change.

EXCHANGE, S. the act of giving one thing for another. In Commerce, the baring of the actual and momentary value of money between different countries. The thing given or received in lieu of another. The place, or spot where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. A *bills of exchange*, is that which is drawn by a person at a distance, for such a sum as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here, this article is of so great importance both to the mercantile world, and the kingdom in general, that an exact knowledge of it may bring immense riches to the one, and turn the balance of trade in favour of the latter.

EXCH'QUER, S. [*escheguer*, Norm. Fr.] the court to which all the revenues of the crown are brought.

EXCISE, S. [*accis*, Belg. *excisum*, Lat.] a tax laid by the government on commodities for supporting and answering the exigencies of the state. If this tax were levied only on the luxuries of life, or laid on such things in time of war, that it must necessarily cease in time of peace, it would be of little disservice to the price of labour, and increase of commerce, the two essentials of his island, besides shewing an uncommon skill and penetration in this or any future administration.

TO EXCISE, V. A. to levy a tax.

EXCISEMAN, S. an officer employed in the inspection of goods which are excisable, and in collecting the excise.

EXCISION, S. [*excisio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, or entirely destroying.

EXCITATION, S. [Fr. from *excitatur*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion. The act of rousing.

TO EXCITE, V. A. [*exciter*, Fr. *excito*, Lat.] to rouse from a state of inactivity, to action; or from a state of dejection and despair, to one of courage and vigour. To put into motion; to awaken; to rouse.

EXCITEMENT, S. the motion by which a person is excited, or roused from a state of indolent inactivity.

EXCITER, S. one who stirs up to action. The cause by which any thing is put into motion.

TO EXCLAIM, V. N. [*exclamo*, Lat.] to cry out with vehemence. To speak against, decry, or reproach with outrage; used with *against*.

EXCLAIM, S. an outcry, clamour, or lamentable elevation of voice. "Giosler's blood - doth more solicit me than *exclaims*." Shaks. Not in ste.

EXCLAIMER, S. a person that make use of frequent exclamations. One that runs down

down and rails against a person or thing.
"I must tell this passionate *exclaimer*."
Attob.

EXCLAMATION, S. [Fr. of *exclamatio*, Lat.] a vehement outcry. A railing reproach of a person or thing. An emphatical utterance. A figure in rhetoric, wherein by raising the voice, and using an interjection, either expressed or understood, we testify an uncommon warmth and passion of the mind. In Grammar, a point placed after an *exclamation*, marked thus!

EXCLAMATORY, Adj. consisting of exclamations.

To **EXCLUDE**, V. A. [*excludo*, Lat.] to shut out. To debar of any privilege. To except in any doctrine. To deny a person a right or enjoyment in any grant.

EXCLUSION, S. [Fr.] the act of shutting out, or denying admission. Rejection. An exception.

EXCLUSIVE, Adj. [*exclusif*, *exclusive*, Fr. from *exclusus*, Lat.] having the power to deny entrance, or admission. Debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, Adv. without being admitted to enjoy a privilege, or right with another. Without comprehending or including.

To **EXCOGITATE**, V. A. [*excogitatus*, Lat.] to find out by thought, or intense thinking. To invent. "Excogitated by the heathen." *Psalm.*

To **EXCOMMUNICATE**, V. A. [*excommunico*, low Lat.] to exclude a person from having any fellowship with a visible church, and particularly from partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EXCOMMUNICATION, S. [Fr.] an ecclesiastical censure, whereby a person is denied the privileges of a church, or from communicating at the blessed sacrament. This is founded on the natural right all societies have of excluding such members as violate their laws, and consequently sap their very essence. It is invested in the bishop of the diocese to which the person to be excommunicated belongs, and is divided into major, *i. e.* greater, or minor, *i. e.* less. The major is that whereby a person is cut off from all society with other Christians, becomes an outlaw, is disabled from defending his rights, by bringing an action in a court of justice, &c. The lesser *excommunication* only excludes a person from partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The former, if not the total abridgement of the power of *excommunication* in the established church of late years, is an amiable instance of the benevolence of its rulers, and should not only raise admiration and praise, but likewise conversion and conformity.

To **EXCORIATE**, V. A. [of *ex* Lat. and *corio*, Lat.] to lay or strip off the skin,

EXCORIATION, S. loss of skin; the act of laying or stripping off the skin. Figuratively, plunder, pillage, or oppression of the poor.

EXCORTICATION, S. [from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] in Botany, the pulling off the bark of trees.

EXCREMENT, S. [Fr. of *excrementum*, Lat.] that which is discharged at the natural passage of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, Adj. that which is of the nature of excrement.

EXCRESCENCE, **EXCRESCENCY**, S. [*excresecens*, Lat.] a superfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the common production of nature. In Surgery, superfluous, and luxuriant flesh.

EXCRESCENT, Adj. [Fr. *excresecens*, Lat.] superfluous or growing out of a thing.

EXCRETION, S. [*excretio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act of separating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or blood, and expelling them from the body.

EXCRETIVE, Adj. [*excretivus*, Lat.] having the power of separating or ejecting excrementitious humours from the body.

To **EXCRUCIATE**, V. A. [*excruciatas*, of *excrucio*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

To **EXCULPATE**, V. A. [from *ex* and *culpatus*, Lat.] to clear from any accusation, or charge.

EXCULPATION, S. vindication of one charged with fault. An endeavour to vindicate a person.

EXCURSION, S. [Fr. *excursus*, Lat. of *excursus*, Lat.] a ramble. An expedition into distant parts. A progress beyond the common limits. A digression.

EXCURSIVE, rambling; wandering, straying.

EXCUSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that for which any apology may be admitted.

To **EXCUSE**, V. A. [*excuso*, Fr. *excuso*, Lat.] to lessen guilt by assigning some reasons which may render the commission of a fault less blameable. To remit a debt or a duty. To pass by without blame; or by permitting an apology to be made. To make an apology, defence or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion.

EXCUSE, S. an apology or plea. A reason assigned to justify from accusation or guilt. The act of passing by a fault without blame or notice.

EXCUSELESS, Adj. without any motive or reason to expect excuse.

EXCUSER, S. one who pleads for, or one who forgives another.

EXCUSSION, S. [*excussio*, Lat.] the act of seizing. "It upon an *excussion* there be not goods to satisfy." *Christie.*

EXECRABLE, Adj. [Fr.] detestable, abominable, extremely wicked, very bad.

EXECRABLY, Adv. detestably. Figuratively, abominably; hatefully.

To EXECRATE, V. A. [*execratus* of *execro*, Lat.] to curse, to detect, to despise, to abominate.

EXECRATION, S. a curse; an imprecation or wishing some evil to befall a person.

To EXECUTE, V. A. [*executo*, Fr. *executus*, Lat.] to perform a commission or duty. To put any thing planned, in practice. To put to death according to law. Figuratively, to kill. "Whom with my bare fists I would execute." *Shak.*

EXECUTION, S. the performance of a thing. Action. In Law, the last act in cases of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff of the defender's goods and body. Death inflicted by law. Death; slaughter. In Music, the manner of singing or performing a song. Effect.

EXECUTIONER, S. he that inflicts punishment on an offender. That by which any thing is performed.

EXECUTIVE, Adj. having the quality of executing. Active, or putting into execution, opposed to deliberative or legislative.

EXECUTER, S. he that performs or executes a design. A person who inflicts the punishment sentenced by the law. "Deliver over to executors." *Shak.*

EXECUTOR, S. a person who is nominated by the will of a testator, to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXECUTORSHIP, S. the office of a person appointed executor.

EXECUTRIX, S. a woman intrusted with the performance of a testator's will.

EXEGETICAL, Adj. [*exegesis*, Gr.] explaining. By way of explanation.

EXEMPLAR, S. [Lat.] a model, pattern or original to be imitated, or copied.

EXEMPLARILY, Adv. so as to deserve imitation. So as to warn or deter others, applied to punishment.

EXEMPLARINESS, S. the state of being proposed as a pattern worthy of imitation.

EXEMPLARY, Adj. worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others. Such as may give warning to others. Remarkable.

To EXEMPLIFY, V. A. to illustrate or explain. In Law, to copy or transcribe.

To EXEMPT, V. A. [*exemptus*, Lat. brought off] to free from any obligation, tax or duty. To privilege.

EXEMPT, Adj. freed from service, office, obligation, duty or tax. Not liable to. Cut off from. "Exempt from ancient gentry." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

EXEMPTION, S. [from *ex* and *emptio*, Lat.] freedom from any service, obligation, or tax.

To EXENTERATE, V. A. [*exenteratus*, Lat. of *exentero*] to take out the entrails or bowels of an animal. "Any that exenterates or dissects them." *Brown* Seldom used.

EXEQUIAL, Adj. [from *exequi*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral.

EXEQUIES S. [it has no singular, from *exequi*, Lat. Johnson observes that *exequi* is now used in its stead, but not so properly, and if we attend to the ideas which the Romans seem to have affixed to the word *exequium* his opinion is not at all improbable] funeral rites or ceremonies. "The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies*." *Dryd.*

EXERCENT, Adj. [*exercens*, Lat.] practising; following any trade, employment, or vocation.

EXERCISE, S. [*exercise*, Fr. *exercitium*, Lat.] a motion of the limbs or action of the body, considered as conducive and necessary to health. An action by which the body is formed to gracefulness and strength. Any practice by which a person is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or discipline.

To EXERCISE, V. A. [*exercise* of *exercere*, Fr. *exercis*, Lat.] to use such action of the body as is necessary to keep the fluids in motion and preserve health. To train or teach a person by frequent practice. To task, employ, or keep busy. To practice. "To exercise dominion over them." *Matt. xx. 25.* Neuterly, to use such action as is conducive to health. To practice the different evolutions of an army.

EXERCISER, S. one who acts, performs or practices.

EXERCITATION, S. [Fr. of *excitatio*, Lat.] exercise; practice; repetition.

To EXERT, V. A. [*exertus* of *exero*, Lat.] to use with force, vehemence or vigour. To put forth or perform.

EXERTION, S. the bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, or strength.

EXETER, a town, or city, of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, White-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horses, horned cattle, and commodities of all sorts. It is commodiously seated on the top of an easy ascent on the eastern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its suburbs, contains fifteen parish-churches, and four chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It suffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river is choked up with sand, so that at present they are obliged to load and unload their goods at Torr-sham, about three miles distant. It has the title of an earldom.

dom, and is still in a flourishing condition, driving a good trade. Here are several streets well-paved, and a large manufactory of serges, druggets, long-cells, duros, and sagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is twenty-two miles S. of Bristol, thirty-one N. N. E. of Dartmouth, forty-nine S. S. E. of Barnstable, forty-four N. E. of Plymouth, eighty-eight W. S. W. of Salisbury, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 44.

TO EXFO'LIATE, V. A. [of *ex* and *folium*, Lat.] in Surgery, to scale a bone.

EXFO'LIAT'N, S. the act of scaling a bone, the state or condition of a bone which breaks off in scales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of scaling or producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LE, Adj. that which may be raised or dispersed in fumes or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, S. [*exhalatio*, Lat.] a fume, consisting of dry, subtle corpuscles or effluvia, loosed from hard terrestrial bodies, either by the heat of the sun, agitation of the air, or some other cause, ascending by the laws of hydrostatics, to a certain height in the atmosphere, where they mix with other vapours and form clouds, &c. The act of exhaling, or emitting or sending forth effluvia.

TO EXHA'LE, V. A. [*exhalo*, Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia. Figuratively, but improperly used to exhaust, dry up or disperse any moisture.

TO EXHAU'ST, V. A. [*exhaustus*, Lat.] to drain any fluid. To draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAU'STLESS, Adj. not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, inexhaustible.

TO EXHIBIT, V. A. [*exhibere*, Lat.] to offer or expose to view. To propose in a public manner. When applied to a charge or accusation, used with *against* before the person accused. To shew publicly or display.

EXHIBITOR, S. he that publicly offers any thing as a charge or accusation. He that exposes any curiosity to public view.

EXHIBITION, S. [Fr. *exhiber* a. Lat.] the act of displaying or rendering visible and sensible. The act of exposing to public view. In Law, the bringing an accusation against person in a public court. Allowance, salary, or pension. "Driven to live in exile on a small exhibition." *Swift*. Generally applied to those small pensions or allowances given by the companies of London to scholars towards their support at the universities.

EXHIBITIVE, Adj. containing a representation or display.

TO EXHILARATE, V. A. [*exhilaratus*, Lat.] to cheer, comfort or inspire with gaiety or mirth.

EXHILARATION, S. the act of inspiring with cheerfulness. The state of one inspired with joy or pleasure.

TO EXHORT, V. A. [*exhorter*, Fr. of *exhorto*, Lat.] to stir, request, or call upon a person to perform, or remind him of his duty. "We beseech and exhort you by the Lord Jesus." *1 Thess.* iv. 1.

EXHORTATION, S. [Fr. *exhortatio*, Lat.] the motives which can induce a person to perform any duty. The act of laying those motives before a person.

EXHORTER, S. one who endeavours to persuade a person to perform any duty.

EXICCATION, S. the act of consuming or drying up moisture. "An universal drought or exiccation of the earth." *Bent*.

EXICCATIVE, Adj. of a drying quality; having the power to dry or consume moisture.

EXIGENCE, **EXIGENCY**, S. [*exigens*, Lat.] a want, necessity or distress which demands immediate assistance. Any pressing want, or sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, S. [*exigens*, Lat.] a pressing business, or what requires immediate assistance and relief. Figuratively, death or the end of life, an unusual sense. These eyes wax dim as drawing to their *exigents*. *Shak.* In Law, a writ sued when the defendant is not to be found.

EXIGUITY, S. [*exiguitas*, Lat.] smallness; littleness.

EXIGUOUS, Adj. [*exiguus*, Lat. *exigu*, Fr.] small, minute.

EX'ILE, S. [*exil*, *exile*, Fr.] a person driven from his country, and forbid to return.

TO EX'ILE, V. A. to expel a person from a country. Figuratively, to expel or banish any bad or good quality from the mind. "His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*." *Dryd.*

EX'ILIEMENT, S. the state of a person driven or banished his country.

TO EX'IST, V. N. [*exister*, Fr. of *existe*, Lat.] to be; to have actual existence.

EXISTENCE, **EXISTENCY**, S. [*existentia*, Lat.] that whereby a thing has an actual being. The state of being.

EXISTENT, Adj. [*existant*, Fr. *existant*, Lat.] in being; in actual existence.

EXISTIMATION, S. [*existimatio*, Lat.] opinion, esteem, reputation.

EX'IT, S. [of *exeo*, Lat. to go out] in dramatic writings, a word set to imply that a person is gone off the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death. A passage out of any place. The way or avenue by which a person may go out of a place.

EXI-

EXUTIAL, EXUTIOUS, Adj. [*exutier*, Lat.] that which kills; destructive; fatal or mortal. "*Exutial fevers.*" *Harvey*

EXODUS, EXODY, S. [εξοδος, Gr. and εδος,] the second book of the Old Testament written by Moses, so called by the Septuagint translators, because it contains the departure of the Israelites from Egypt: It also comprehends the history of Moses's birth, education, and flight; the oppressions of the Israelites in Egypt; Moses's return from Median, his commission to Pharaoh, the plagues he wrought in Egypt; the departure of the Jews, their passage through the Red-Sea and the Wilderness, the manner of giving the law, the erection of the tabernacle and celebration of the second passover, and contains the transactions of 145 years, beginning from the death of Joseph in the 2369th year of the world, and 1611, before Christ.

TO EXONERATE, V. A. *exoneratus*, of *exoner*, Lat.] to unload; to disburthen; to free from any thing which is troublesome.

EXONERATION, S. the act of disburthening, or getting rid of a thing which oppresses.

EXORABLE, Adj. [Fr. of *exorabilis*, Lat.] to be moved by solicitation, prayer or entreaty.

EXORBITANCE, EXORBITANCY, S. [*exorbitant*, Fr.] the act of going out of the common track. A gross deviation from the rules of virtue. Boundless depravity.

EXORBITANT, Adj. [Fr. of *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] leaving any rule prescribed. Not comprehended in any law. "*Causes exorbitant, and such as their laws had not provided for.*" *Hobbes* Enormous; immoderate; excessive; beyond bounds; extravagant. "*So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men.*" *Swift*.

TO EXORBITATE, V. N. [from *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] to leave any track or path prescribed.

TO EXORCISE, V. A. [εξορκίζω, Gr.] to adjure or to drive away evil spirits by using some holy name. To free a person from the influence of evil spirits.

EXORCISER, S. a person who professes to drive away evil spirits by religious ceremonies.

EXORCISM, S. [εξορκισμός, Gr.] the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies used to free a person from the pretended influence of evil spirits.

EXORCIST, S. [εξορκιστής, Gr.] one who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts drives away evil spirits. An enchanter or conjurer, but very improperly. "*Is there no exorcist—beggles the truer office of mine eyes!*" *Shaks.*

EXORDIUM, S. [Lat.] in oratory, the beginning of a speech, wherein the audience is prepared to attend what follows.

EXO'TIC, Adj. [εξωτικος, Gr.] foreign; from a foreign country.

EXO'TIC, S. a foreign plant, or a plant growing abroad.

TO EXPAND, V. A. [*expandere*, Lat.] to spread, or lay open. Figuratively, to dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

EXPANSE, S. [*expansum*, Lat.] a body widely extended, and smooth on its surface. A surface. Extent considered abstractedly, or without any relation to the body extended.

EXPANSIBILITY, S. capableness of being expanded, or stretched out.

EXPANSIBLE, Adj. capable to be stretched or expanded.

EXPAN'SION, S. distance or space abstractedly considered. In metaphysics, the idea of lasting and persevering distance, all the parts whereof exist together. In physics, the act of dilating, stretching, or spreading out a thing, whereby its dimension is increased. Figuratively. The act of spreading out a thing folded or doubled up. Extent, or space to which any thing is spread.

EXPANSIVE, Adj. having the power to spread or expand to a large space.

TO EXPATRIATE, V. A. [*expatriatus*, Lat. of *expatrio*, Lat.] to rove, or range without regard to prescribed limits. To treat of in a copious manner used with *ex*. To let loose; to revel without controul. "*Afford art as ample field of matter wherein to expatiate itself.*" *Dryden*.

TO EXPECT, V. A. [*expecto*, Lat.] to look out after; to have an apprehension or expectation of future good and evil. To wait, or stay for a person's coming. Neutrally, to stay in a place till a person or thing comes. To wait.

EXPECTANCE, EXPECTANCY, S. [*expectantia*, Fr.] the state of a person who waits for something. Something waited for. Hope; or that which people had formed vast hopes from. "*The expectancy and rose of the fair state.*" *Shaks.*

EXPECTANT, Adj. [Fr.] waiting in expectation of the arrival of any person, time, or thing, or of succeeding another. "*The expectant heir.*" *Swift*.

EXPECTANT, S. [Fr. *expectans*, Lat.] a person who waits for the arrival of a person, or thing.

EXPECIATION, S. [Fr. *expectatio*, Lat.] the state of a person, who waits for the arrival of any person, period, or thing. Dependence on the promises and favours of another for future good. "*Wait thou only upon God, for all my expectation is from him.*" *Psal* lxi. 5. The object which people form great hopes of. The Messiah. "*Why our great expectation should be called—the seed of woman.*" *Par. Lost*.

EXPEC'ER, S. one who waits for, or has hopes of preferment in a state. Or waits for the arrival of a person or thing.

To

TO EXPECTORATE, V. A. [from *ex*, Lat. and *pulso, pulsivus*, Lat.] to void phlegm, or other matter from the lungs, by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

EXPECTORATION, S. the act of discharging matter from the breast. The freeing the breast from phlegm, or any viscid matter.

EXPECTORATIVE, Adj. having the quality to promote the cleansing the breast of lungs of phlegm, or other viscid matter.

EXPEDIENT, **EXPEDIENCY**, S. [*expedient*, Fr.] the fitness or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end. An expedition, adventure, or attempt. "Forwarding the dear *expedience*." *Shak.* "Halle. Eight tall ships—are making hither with all due *expedience*." *Shak.* The two last senses seem peculiar to the author quoted, and should not be imitated.

EXPEDIENT, Adj. [Fr.] proper to attain any particular end. Hasty or quick. "His marches are *expedient* to this town." *Shak.*

EXPEDIENT, S. [Fr.] a means proper to promote any end. A shift or scheme, to ward off any calamity or distress.

EXPEDIENTLY, Adj. in a manner proper to attain an end. Quickly. "Do this *expediently*." *Shak.* The last sense is used for *expeditiously*, and should not be imitated.

TO EXPEDITE, V. A. [*expeditus*, Lat.] to free from any obstruction. To hasten or quicken. To dispatch.

EXPEDITELY, Adv. with quickness, alacrity, readiness, or haste.

EXPEDITION, S. [Fr.] quickness, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage to attack an enemy.

TO EXPEL, V. A. [*expello*, Lat.] to drive out, or make a person to quit a place or situation by force. To eject or throw out.

TO EXPEND, V. A. [*expendo*, Lat.] to lay out, disburse, or spend money.

EXPENSE, S. [*expensum*, Lat.] cost, charges, money laid out, or expended.

EXPENSELESS, Adj. without cost, charge, or expence.

EXPENSIVE, Adj. prodigal, extravagant; costly. Liberal, generous, giving money freely, in a good sense. "This requires an active, *expensive*, and indistinguishable goodness." *Spratt.*

EXPENSIVELY, Adv. prodigally, extravagantly.

EXPENSIVENESS, S. profuseness, dearth, extravagance.

EXPERIENCE, S. [Fr. *experientia*, Lat.] practice; frequent trial. Knowledge gained by observation on the occurrences of life.

TO EXPERIENCE, V. A. to try, or practice.

EXPERIENCED, Part. skilful or wise, from experience.

EXPERIMENT, S. [*experimenter*, Fr. *experimentum*, Lat.] trial of any thing. A trial made of the result of certain application and motion of bodies, in order to discover the true cause of the phenomenon occasioned thereby.

EXPERIMENTAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining to, or founded on experiments. Known by trial and experiment. *Experimental* philosophy is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies and their actions on each other, by sensible experiments and trials made with that view. The advantage modern philosophy has over the ancient is chiefly owing to this method; and when we recollect that it was lord Bacon who paved the way by recommending this practice, we may ascribe to ourselves no small pride on that account.

EXPERIMENTALLY, Adv. by experience; by trial.

EXPERT, Adv. [Fr. *expertus*, Lat.] skilful in any particular art, or business. Dexterous.

EXPERTLY, Adv. in such a manner as discovers skill or knowledge.

EXPERTNESS, S. skill or knowledge in any affair.

EXPIABLE, Adj. capable of being atoned, by suffering or punishment.

TO EXPIATE, V. A. [*expier*, Fr. *ispiatus*, Lat.] to make atonement for sins by suffering the punishment due to them.

EXPIATION, S. [*expiatio*, Lat.] any sufficient endowment, or sacrifice offered to avert the punishment due to sin, and to render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EXPIATORY, Adj. endowed with the power to avert the divine wrath from punishing sins.

EXPIRATION, S. [*expiratio*, of *expiro*, Lat.] that act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs. The last gasp, or breath. Vapour, breath, or the matter expired. The end of any period of time.

TO EXPIRE, V. A. [*expirer*, Fr. *expiro*, Lat.] to breathe out, to send out fumes, vapours, or exhalations. To close, to conclude. Neuterly, to force breath outward. To die, or breathe one's last. To perish. To fly out with a blast. To conclude, finish, or terminate.

TO EXPLAIN, V. A. [*explans*, Lat.] to clear up any difficulty. To illustrate.

EXPLAINABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered more easy or plain.

EXPLAINER, S. one who clears up any difficulty, or illustrates a thing.

EXPLANATION, S. the art of interpreting, or rendering a thing more easy to be understood. An illustration, or comment whereby a passage is rendered more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATORY, Adj. containing an illustration, or explanation.

EXPLETIVE, S. [*expletivum*, Lat.] a word used merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verse.

EXPLICABLE, Adj. that which may be explained, illustrated, or rendered intelligible.

To **EXPLICATE**, V. A. [*explicitus*, Lat. of *explico*, Lat.] to unfold. "They explicate their leaves." *Blackm.* To explain or render easy to be understood.

EXPLICATION, S. [Fr.] the act of opening, or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of rendering any difficult passage easy to be understood. The sense given by an explainer. An interpretation.

EXPLICATIVE, E. Adj. having a tendency to explain, or render a thing clear and easy.

EXPLICATOR, S. one who expounds, or explains any difficulty.

EXPLICIT, Adj. [*explicitus*, Fr. *explicitus*, Lat.] unfolded. Figuratively, plain, easy, obvious clear.

EXPLICITLY, Adv. plainly; directly; clearly; not by implication or inference.

To **EXPLODE**, V. A. [*explodo*, Lat.] to drive out with contempt and disgrace. Figuratively, to reject with scorn.

EXPLODER, S. one who shows contempt. One who rejects an opinion with derision.

EXPLOIT, S. [Fr.] a successful design, a successful and remarkable action in war.

To **EXPLOIT**, V. A. [*exploiter*, Fr.] to perform or achieve. "He exploited great matters." *Camden.*

EXPLORATORY, Adj. searching; examining.

To **EXPLORE**, V. A. [*exploro*, Lat.] to make trial of; to discover by examination; to search or try in order to make discoveries.

EXPLOSION, S. [*explosio*, Lat.] the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. The noise made by the firing of gunpowder.

EXPLOSIVE, Adj. driving out with noise and violence.

EXPONENT, S. [*exponentis*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which expresses how often a given power is to be divided by its root ere it be brought to unity; thus the exponent of a square number is 2, of a cube 3. The exponent of a ratio is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent; thus the ratio of 3 to 2 is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the ratio of 2 to 3 is $\frac{2}{3}$. If the consequent be unity, the antecedent itself is the exponent; and, therefore the exponent of a ratio is to unity, as the antecedent is to the consequent.

EXPONENTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, applied to curves which partake of the na-

ture of algebraic curves, as consisting of a finite number of terms.

To **EXPORT**, V. A. to send goods to foreign countries for sale.

EXPORT, S. a commodity sent to foreign parts.

EXPORTATION, S. the act or practice of sending goods to foreign markets for sale. It is necessary for the subsistence of a commercial nation, that its exports should be greater than its imports.

EXPORTER, S. one who sends commodities to foreign countries.

To **EXPOSE**, V. A. [*expono*, Fr.] to lay open or subject to censure, examination, punishment or danger.

EXPOSITION, S. [*expositio*, Lat.] the situation in which a thing is placed. An interpretation, comment, or treatise to explain the sense of a writer.

EXPOSITOR, S. [Lat.] an explainer, a commentator.

To **EXPOSTULATE**, V. N. [*expostulatus*, Lat.] to debate, or argue with a person by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULATION, S. the act of reasoning, arguing, or representing a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULATOR, S. a person who argues or expostulates with another.

EXPOSURE, S. the act of laying open to public view. The state of being liable to blame, punishment, ridicule or danger. A situation in which a thing lays open or is exposed to the sun and air.

To **EXPOUND**, V. A. [*expone*, Lat.] to interpret, illustrate, or explain any difficult passage.

EXPOUNDER, S. one who explains, or expounds.

To **EXPRESS**, V. A. [*expressus*, of *exprimo*, Lat.] to represent in words, or by poetry, sculpture, or painting. To utter, applied solely to language. To declare one's sentiments, used with the reciprocal pronouns, *himself*, &c.

EXPRESS, Adj. copied or bearing a near resemblance, applied to drawing, sculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, not ambiguous.

EXPRESS, S. [*express*, Fr.] a messenger sent with expedition to deliver a particular message. A message, a declaration in direct terms.

EXPRISSE, Adj. that which may be uttered, or communicated.

EXPRESSION, S. [Fr.] the act of communicating ideas by language. The particular form, manner, or style used to convey one's thoughts; a phrase. In painting a natural representation of the subject, or of the several objects intended to be shown; whereby the human body and all its parts have the action suitable to it, the face

bits the several passions proper to the figures, and proper observation is had of the motions they impress on the other external parts.

EXPRESSIVE, Adj. having the power of uttering or representing; used with *of* before the thing intended.

EXPRESSIVELY, Adv. clearly, distinctly.

EXPRESSIVENESS, S. the power of conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRESSLY, Adj. to direct terms; plainly; positively; clearly.

EXPRESSURE, S. [from *expressus*, Lat.] expression. "More divine than breath or, peo can give *expressure* to." *Shak.* "The form, or likeness described. "The *expressure* of his eye, &c." *Shak.* Mark or impression. "The *expressure* that it bears." *Shak.*

To **EXPROBRATE**, V. A. [*exprobratus*, Lat.] to reproach; to upbraid.

To **EXPROPRIATE**, V. A. [from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] to alienate; to make a thing no longer one's own. "When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God." *Bayle.*

To **EXPULSE**, V. A. [*expulsus*, Lat.] to drive or force out. "Pelus was *expulsed* from his kingdom." *Notes on the Odyssey.* Not to be imitated, *expul* is the word.

EXPULSION, S. the act of driving out; the state of a person driven out.

EXPULSIVE, Adj. having the power of driving out.

To **EXPUNGE**, V. A. [*expungo*, Lat.] to blot out; to efface, or annihilate.

EXPURGATION, S. [*expurgatio*, Lat.] the act of purging or cleansing. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error.

EXPURGATORY, Adj. employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiss. The *expurgatory* index of Romanists is employed in effacing or abolition of such passages in authors as are opposite to popery.

EXQUISITE, Adj. [*exquisitus*, Lat.] so excellent as to show great exactness and labour in the production. Superlative. "With *exquisite* malice." *K. Charles.*

EXQUISITELY, Adv. perfectly; accurately; completely; superlatively.

EXQUISITENESS, S. nicety, perfection, accuracy.

EXSUDATION, S. [*exsudatus*, of *exsude*, Lat.] the act of perspiring or discharging by sweat.

To **EXSUDE**, V. A. [*exsude*, Lat.] to perspire or discharge by sweat. To dribble, or exhale.

EXSUFFLATION, S. [from *ex* and *sufflatus*, Lat.] a blast blown upwards or from underneath. "Fly upwards, by a kind of *exsufflation*." *Racem.*

EXTANCY, S. [from *ex* and *stans*, Lat.] the state of rising above, projecting beyond

other parts of a surface. "The order of the little *extancies*." *Bayle.*

EXTANT, Adj. [*extans*, Lat.] standing out or above the other parts of the surface. "That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gum." *Key.* Public; still to be had or met with; applied to books.

EXTATIC, **EXTATICAL**, Adj. tending to something without. Rapturous or elevating to the highest degree of bliss and transport.

EXTEMPORAL, Adj. [*extemporalis*, Lat.] sudden, unpremeditated.

EXTEMPORALLY, Adv. quickly; without study or preparation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, Adj. [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] occasional; sudden; without preparation, or premeditation.

EXTEMPORARY, Adj. [*extemporarius*, Lat.] sudden, quick; without study, preparation, or premeditation.

EXEMPORE, Adv. suddenly; without previous thought, or study. Sometimes used as an adjective. "A long *extempore* dissertation." *Speer.* No. 247. Johnson censures this as improper, though produced by the pen of Addison.

To **EXTEMPORIZE**, V. A. to speak without study or premeditation.

To **EXTEND**, V. A. [*extendo*, Lat.] to stretch out; to spread; to enlarge the surface of a thing; to encrease; to communicate or impart. In Law, to seize.

EXTENDIBLE, Adj. capable of being extended, made wider, or longer.

EXTENSIBILITY, S. the quality of being made wider or longer.

EXTENSIBLE, Adj. capable of being stretched wider or longer. Capable of comprehending more ideas.

EXTENSIBLENESS, S. the quality of being stretched wider or longer.

EXTENSION, S. [*extensio*, Lat.] the act of increasing or extending the length or breadth of a thing. The state of a thing extended. In Physics, the distance between the extremes of a thing.

EXTENSIVE, Adj. wide; large; capacious.

EXTENSIVELY, widely; largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, S. largeness; wide-ness; diffusiveness. A quality by which a thing can occupy a certain portion of space, or that quality of the mind by which it is enabled to comprehend a particular doctrine, or number of ideas.

EXTENT, S. [*extentus*, Lat.] the distance between the extremities of a thing. The space filled by a body. Communication, distribution. In Law, an execution, or seizure of goods.

To **EXTENUATE**, V. A. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] to make small, narrow, or slender applied to quantity; to lessen; to make less.

EXTE-

EXTENUATION, S. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] the act of representing things less ill than they are. Mitigation or alleviation. A loss of flesh, or decay of the body, in Medicine.

EXTERIOR, Adj. [Lat. *exterior*, Fr.] outward; external; not essential.

EXTERIORLY, Adv. outwardly; externally.

To **EXTERMINATE**, V. A. [*extermīnatus*, of *extermīno*, Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINATION, S. [*extermīnatio*, Lat.] total destruction, or rooting out.

EXTERMINATOR, S. [Lat.] the person who lays waste or destroys a country.

EXTERNAL, Adj. outward. Outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, Adv. outwardly.

EXTILATION, S. [from *ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] the act of falling in drops. "*Extillation* of purifying juices." *Verb.* Distillation.

To **EXTIMULATE**, V. A. [*extimulatus*, Lat.] to prick or incite.

EXTIMULATION, S. pungency; or the power of exciting motion or sensation.

EXTINCT, Adj. [*extinctus*, Lat.] quenched, applied to fire. At a stop or end, without any survivors, applied to succession. Abolished, applied to law.

EXTINCTION, S. [*extinctio*, Lat.] the act of quenching, applied to fire. The state of a thing quenched. Utter destruction. Suppression, abolition.

To **EXTINGUISH**, V. A. [*extinguo*, Lat.] quench, applied to fire. Figuratively, to suppress, applied to the passions. To cloud, eclipse or obscure. "Her natural graces that *extinguished* art." *Shak.*

EXTINGUISHABLE, Adj. that may be quenched, suppressed or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, S. a hollow cone which is put on a candle to extinguish it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, S. the act of suppressing or destroying. Abolition, applied to laws. The act of taking away all the descendants of a family.

To **EXTIRPATE**, V. A. [*extirpatus*, Lat. of *extirpo*, Lat.] to root out, abolish, or destroy utterly.

EXTIRPATION, S. [Fr. *extirpation*, Lat.] the act of rooting out, abolishing, or destroying.

EXTIRPATOR, S. [Lat.] a destroyer.

To **EXTOL**, V. A. [*extollo*, Lat.] to command to praise; to magnify.

EXTOLLER, S. one who praises or extols.

EXTORSIVELY, Adj. violently.

To **EXTORT**, V. A. [*extortus*, Lat.] to draw by force. To gain or acquire by violent means. To wrest an expression from its obvious meaning. To gain by violence and oppression. Neuterly, to practice oppression and violence.

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EXTORTER, S. one who makes use of oppression, violent or indirect means to acquire a thing.

EXTORTION, S. [*extorsion*, Fr.] the act of acquiring by force or oppression. The violence made use of to gain a thing.

EXTORTIONER, S. one who grows rich by violence, or extortion.

To **EXTRACT**, V. A. [*extractum*, Lat.] to draw, deceive, or take one thing from another. To draw by chemistry. To abridge or transcribe any passage from a book. Used with *out*.

EXTRACT, S. [*extractus*, Lat.] In Pharmacy, the purest and finest part of any substance, separated by dissolution or digestion of a proper menstruum. In Literature, an abridgment or a transcript of a book.

EXTRACT, Part. drawn out. Separated or taken from.

EXTRACTION, S. [*extractio*, Lat.] in Chemistry and Pharmacy, an operation whereby essences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In Genealogy, the stock or family from which a person is descended. In Arithmetic, *extraction of roots* is the method of finding the roots of given numbers.

EXTRACTOR, S. a person or instrument by which any thing is taken out or extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *judicium*, Lat.] out of the regular course of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, Adv. in a manner different from the common course of procedure at law.

EXTRAMUNDA'NE, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *mundus*, Lat.] beyond the bounds of this world or system.

EXTRA'NEOUS, Adj. [*extraneus*, Lat.] not intrinsic or essential to a thing; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, Adv. uncommonly; eminently; curiously; remarkably.

EXTRAORDINARY, Adj. [from *extra* and *ordinarius*, Lat.] different from, or out of the common course. Something more or better than common.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, Adj. [*extra*, Lat. and *parochia*, Lat.] not included, comprehended, or belonging to any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *provincia*, Lat.] not within the same province.

EXTRA'VAGANCE, **EXTRA'VAGANCY**, S. [*extravagantia*, Fr. *extra* and *vagus*, Lat.] an excursion beyond prescribed bounds. Irregularity; wildness. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the passions. An unusual swelling or bombast, applied to style. Waste or superfluous expense.

EXTRA'VAGANT, Adj. [Fr. *extravagant*, Lat.] wandering beyond the prescribed bounds. "The *extravagant* and erring spirit."

spirit." *Shak.* Roving beyond the bounds of moderation; immoderate. Irregular, not reduced to rule. Prodigious, or profusely expensive. Not comprehended in a rule. "Twenty constitutions of Pope John XXII. are called *extravagants*." *Ayliffe.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, Adv. contrary to all rule. In an immoderate degree. Profusely expensive.

EXTRA'VASEATED, Adj. [*extravaser*, Fr.] forced out of the vessels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, S. the act of forcing out of its proper vessels.

EXTRAUGHT, Part. [an obsolete participle from *extrahere*] extracted, or defecated. "Knowing whence thou art *extraught*." *Shak.*

EXTRE'ME, Adj. [Fr. of *extreme*, Lat. the adding of to it, which is a superlative termination borrowed from the Saxons, is a great corruption, because its sense is superlative without it] greatest, applied to degree. Utmost, or furthestmost applied to situation or time. Last, or that which has nothing beyond it. Most pressing, applied to danger. *Extreme unction* is one of the sacraments of the Romish church; is ministered to people dangerously ill, and consists in anointing them with holy oil, &c.

EXTRE'ME, S. the highest degree of any thing.

EXTRE'MELY, Adv. in the utmost or highest degree. Very much or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTREMITY, S. [*extremus*, Fr.] the utmost parts. Those points which are most opposite to each other. The remotest or farthest part of a country. The utmost degree of violence, distress, poverty, or calamity.

TO EXTRICATE. V. A. [*extricatum*, Lat.] to free a person from any perplexity, difficulty or danger.

EXTRICA'TION, S. the act of freeing from perplexity or difficulty.

EXTRINSIC, Adj. [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] outward, external.

EXTRINSICAL, Adj. [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] external; outward; from without.

TO EXTRUDE, V. A. [*extrudo*, Lat.] to thrust out; to drive away by violence.

EXTRUSION, S. [*extrusio*, Lat.] the act of thrusting or driving out, or away. "An *extrusion* and elevation of others." *Burn.*

EXTU'BERANCE, S. [from *ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] a knob or part above the rest of a surface.

EXU'BERANCE, S. [Fr. *exuberantia*, Lat.] overgrowth. Superfluous shoots. Luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, Adj. [*exuberans*, Lat.] growing with superfluous shoots. Luxuriant. Superfluously plentiful.

EXU'BERANTLY, Adv. abundantly even to the highest or a superfluous degree, luxuriantly.

TO EXU'BERATE, V. A. [*exuberatus*, or *exubare*, Lat.] to abound in the greatest or highest degree. "That vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God." *Boyle.*

EXUDA'TION, S. [*exudatio*, see ESU-DATION] the act of emitting moisture, in sweat or perspiration. The matter issuing from any body in the form of sweat.

TO EXULCERATE, V. A. [*exulceratus*, Lat.] to make sore with an ulcer; to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERA'TION, S. the act of producing ulcers. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

TO EXULT, V. N. [*exulto*, Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of joy.

EXULTATION, S. [*exultatio*, Lat.] joy; rapturous delight.

EXULTANCE, S. a transport of joy, gladness, or delight.

EXUNDA'TION, S. [*exundatio*, Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance. "The *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness." *Ray.*

EXU'PERANCE, [*exuperantia*, Lat.] a surplus, or greater quantity.

EY'E, S. [formerly *eye* in the plural, at present *eyes*, *aug*, Goth. *eag*, Sax.] the organ of sight. If we were to examine into the situation, form, construction, and other particulars relating to this organ, we shall find abundant cause of adoration. Sight, or evidence conveyed by the sight. The countenance. Aspect; regard. Notice; attention. Opinion formed by observation. The place from whence any thing can be seen. View. "In *eye* of every exercise." *Shak.* Any thing formed like an *eye*. In Architecture, any round window made in a pediment; hence, *Bullocks eye*, is a sky-light in a roof; applied to a dome, it signifies an aperture at the top. In Agriculture or Gardening, a little bud or shoot, inserted into a tree by way of a graft; or a gem or bud. "The *eye* of a needle." Any hole or aperture. In Printing, the thickness of the types, or the graving in relief, at the top of the letter, otherwise called its *face*; thus the *eye* of the *e* is the aperture or bow, at the top of the letter, which distinguishes it from the *c*. The power of perception or discerning, applied to the understanding.

TO EY'E, V. A. to watch; to observe; to keep in view.

EY'E-BALL, S. [*eag-apl*, Sax.] the apple of the eye.

EY'E-BROW, S. [*augen-bregb*, Sax.] the hairy arch over the eye, intended by providence to defend it from any injury.

EY'E-DROP, S. a tear. "With gentle *eye-drops*." *Shak.*

EY'ELESS, Adj. without eyes; blind; unable to see. "That *eyeless* face." *Pope.*

EY'E-LET, S. [*oeiller*, Fr.] a hole through which

which light may enter. A small hole, usually termed an *eyelet-hole*.

EYE/-LID, S. the membrane, or skin, which closes or covers the eye.

EYE/-SERVANT, S. a servant who works only while he is watched.

EYE/-SERVICE, S. service performed only while the master is present to observe.

EYE/-SHOT, S. the look, or glance of an eye. "I have preserved many a young man from the *eye-shot*." *Spect.* No. 284.

EYE/-SIGHT, S. the light of the eye.

EYE/-SORE, S. something offensive or disagreeable to the sight.

EYE/-STRING, S. the tendon by which the eye is held in its proper place.

EYE/-WITNESS, S. a person who gives testimony to facts which he has seen himself.

EY'RE, S. [Fr. *ier*, Lat.] in Law, the court of justices itinerants.

EY'RY, S. [γ, Teut.] the place where birds of prey generally build their nests, or hatch their young.

F.

F, The sixth letter of the English alphabet, and the fourth consonant. Its sound is formed by the compression of the whole lips, and a forcible breath. Its form is the same in the Roman and Saxon alphabets as in ours. In medicinal prescriptions it stands for *fer*, or let it be made. In Music, the fourth note of the gamut; and when standing at the beginning of the line, the bass cleff. On monumental inscriptions, it signifies Filius, or son.

FA, in Music, the fourth note in the scale or gamut.

FA'BLE, S. [Fr. *fabula*, Lat.] a feigned tale or story invented to enforce some moral precept. A fiction. A vitious or foolish story, or fiction. A series of events which compose a moral, epic, or dramatic poem. In common discourse, a lie, or falsehood.

To FA'BLE, V. N. to feign, or write fictions. To tell, or relate falsehoods. To lye. Actively, to deliver in fables and fictions.

FA'BLEM, Part. mentioned, or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, S. a writer of feigned stories or fictions. A softer term to express a person guilty of lying, or uttering falsehoods.

FA'BRIC, see FABRICK.

To FA'BRICATE V. A. [*fabricatus*, of *fabricar*, Lat.] to build, or construct. To forge, or devise falsely.

FABRIC'ATION, S. [*fabricatio*, Lat.] the act of building; construction.

FABRICK, S. [should be written *fabric*, of *fabrica*, Lat.] a building. Any thing composed of different parts. The texture of a silk, cloth, or stuff.

To FA'BRICK, V. A. [more properly written *fabric*, of *fabricar*, Lat.] to build, form or construct.

FA'BULIST, S. [*fabuliste*, Fr.] a writer, composer, or inventor of tales.

FABULO'SITY, S. [*fabulositas*, Lat.] the quality of dealing in falsehood, or telling lies, or falsehoods.

FA'BULOUS, Adj. [*fabulosus*, Lat.] dealing in fables; fiction, falsehood or lies.

FA'BULOUSLY, Adj. in a feigned, false, or fabulous manner.

FA'CE, S. [Fr. *facies*, Lat.] the countenance. The surface of a thing. The front, or forepart of a thing. Appearance, look, or countenance. Presence, or sight. Confidence, boldness. "Ignorance, and face alone." *Hudib.* "To make faces," a distortion of the features; a grimace.

To FA'CE, V. N. to assume a false appearance, or act the hypocrite; to *face about*, to turn the *face* a different way; to come in front. Actively, to meet in front, to march against an enemy, or danger with boldness. To *face down*, to deny or oppose, or put to silence by meer impudence. "He *fac'd* men down that he stood still." *Prior.* To stand opposite to. To cover the external part. "Faced with marble." *Addis.*

FACE'TIOUS, Adj. [*facetiosus*, *facetiose*, Fr.] wittily gay, merry, humorous.

FACE'TIOUSLY, S. divertingly cheerfully, jocosely.

FA'CILE, Adj. [Fr. of *facilis*, Lat.] to be attained or performed with ease. "Will render the work *facile* and delightful." *Eveyn.* Easily surmounted. "The *facile* gates of hell." *Par. Lost.* Easy of access, opposed to haughtiness or austerity. Easily persuaded. "Adam and his *facile* consort Eve." *Par. Lost.*

To FACI'LITATE, V. A. [*facilitar*, Fr.] to make easy, or to clear from impediments.

FACILITY, S. [*facilitas*, Lat.] easiness to be performed. Freedom from difficulty. Readiness in performing. Easiness to be persuaded, credulity. Easiness of access; condescension; or compliance.

FA'CING, Part. opposite to, over against.

FA'CING, S. an ornamental covering put upon the external part of a thing.

FACINOROUS, Adj. [*facinorosus*, Lat.] wicked; vicious; detestably bad.

FA'CT, S. [*factum*, Lat.] a thing done. A reality, opposed to a mere supposition. A truth. An action.

FAC'TION, S. [Fr. *factio*, Lvt.] a tumult, discord, confusion or dissension.

FAC'TIONARY, S. a party man, or one of a faction. "Always *factious* of the party." *Shak.*

FA'CTIOUS, Adj. [*factiosus*, Fr.] given to faction, or dissensions; vehement in support of any faction or party.

FA'CTIOUSLY, Adv. in a tumultuous manner, or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, S. inclination to public dissension.

FACTITIOUS, Adj. [*factitius*, Lat.] made by art, counterfeited, not natural.

FACTOR, S. [Lat. *factor*, Fr.] an agent; one who transacts business for another.

FACTORY, S. a house, place, or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country. Several traders associated in a place.

FA'C-TO-I-UM, S. [Lat. *do it all*] a servant employed in all kinds of business.

FA'CULTY, S. [*facultas*, Lat.] the power of doing any thing. The powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reason. In Physic, a power of performing any action, whether natural, vital, or animal. A knack, skill, art, or dexterity gained by habit. A quality or disposition. Power, or authority. "Hath born his faculties so meekly." *Shak.* Privilege, or right to do any thing. "Almost every faculty or favour shall be granted." *Hooker.* The professors of any science, in London peculiarly applied to physicians. "The gentlemen of the faculty."

To FA'DDLE, V. N. to trifle, toy, or play.

To FA'DE, V. N. [*fade*, Fr. insipid] to decline; to grow weak, or languish. To alter to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants, or other vegetables. To die away, vanish, or wear out gradually. Actively, to wear away; to reduce to a languid state; to lessen the brightness of a colour, or gradually diminish strength.

To FA'DGE, V. N. [*gessen*, Sax. *fagen*, Teut.] to suit, or fit. To have one part agree, or consistent with another. "How will this fadge?" *Shak.* To agree; to live in concord. "When they thriv'd they never fadg'd." *Hudib.* This word is never used but in ludicrous compositions.

To FA'G, V. N. [*fatigo*, Lat.] to make weary or tired. "Till the Italians began to *fag*." *MacKenzie.* Actively, to beat.

FA'GOT, S. [Fr. *fagotto*, Ital.] a bundle of sticks, or brushwood bound together for fuel, or any other purpose. A pretended soldier entered in a muster roll only to make up the number.

To FA'GOT, V. A. to tie up, bind, or bundle together.

To FAI'L, V. N. [*failler*, Fr. *fallen*, Brit.] to grow deficient; to become unequal to the demand or use. To be extinct. To cease, or be lost. To languish through fatigue. To decay. To miss producing its effect. To miss, or not succeed in an attempt. To disappoint a person's expectations. To be deficient in keeping an appointment, or in performing a duty.

FAI'L, S. a miscarriage; miss. Omission; neglect, or non-performance. Deficiency; want. Death. "How grounded he his title to the crown, upon our fail?" *Shak.*

FAI'LING, S. a deficiency, imperfection, or slight fault. A defect.

FAI'LURE, S. deficiency, or cessation. An omission, or slip, applied to duty. A slight fault. A bankruptcy.

FATN, Adj. [*fagen*, Sax. of *fagen*,] in its primary sense, glad, joyful. "My lips would be *fain* when I sing unto thee." *Psal.* lxxii. To be forced or compelled. "Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle." *Locke.*

FATN, Adj. gladly; joyfully; desirously; willingly. "Would *fain* have a law enacted." *Swift.*

To FA'INT, V. N. [*faier*, Fr.] to fade or waste away. To grow languid, to swoon, or fall into a fit. To sink down through dejection. Actively, to deject, depress; to make a person languid. "It *faints* me." *Shak.*

FATNT, Adj. [*faier*, Fr.] void of strength, or spirit; pale, dead; applied to colour. Slow, not loud, applied to sound. Cowardly; timorous.

FATNTING, S. a fit, a swoon, wherein a person is senseless, and appears almost lifeless for a short time.

FATNTLING, Adj. timorous. "Such a *fainting* lilly creature." *Hist. of J. Bull.*

FATNTLY, Adj. feebly, languidly. Deadly, applied to colour. Without force, applied to description. Not loud, or scarcely audible, applied to sound. Timorously, or without courage.

FATNTNESS, S. languor, fear. Want of vigour. Want of force, applied to description. Want of loudness, applied to sound. Timorousness. Dejection.

FAI'R, Adj. [*fager*, Sax. *fager*, Goth.] beautiful; handsome; of a white, or fair complexion. Clean, pure, applied to water. Serene, or not cloudy, applied to the weather. "To stand *fair*." A probability of succeeding, or gaining a person's favour. Equal, just, or honest in affairs, applied to morals. Gentle; mild; opposed to violent, when joined with *means*. Comediously, easy. "Wilkes stood a *fair* chance to be sheriff."

FAIR, Adv. gently, without violence, joined to *justify*. "To speak *fair*." In a civil and complaisant manner. Happiness, or success, joined with *happier*, or *best*. "Now *fair* befall thee." *Shak.* On good terms, free from strife, or contention, after keep. "If he intends to keep *fair* with the world," *Collier.*

FAIR, S. a beauty; a beautiful woman. A woman. "One of the *fair*." Honesty, or honest dealing. "Fair and square, Nic keeps folks together." *Hist. of J. Bull.*

FAI'R, S. [*faire*, Fr. *forum*, Lat.] a public

lie place, where traders resort to dispose of their wares, and where diversions are usually exhibited at such times.

FAIRING, S. something purchased for a present at a fair.

FAIRLY, Adv. honestly, or without fraud or deceit; applied to the manner of action. Candidly. Without blots or blurs. applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly. "All this they fairly overcame."

Spenser.

FAIRNESS, S. beauty, elegance of form or figure. Honestly, or freedom from fraud or deceit.

FAIR-SPOKEN, Adj. using civil or complimentary expressions.

FAIRY, S. [*ferib*, Sax. *fer*, Fr.] a kind of fabled, or imaginary being, supposed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanliness. An enchantress. "To this great fairy I'll commend thine acts" *Shak.* A *fairy ring*, is a round circle in a field wherein the grass grows higher than in any other part near it, supposed by the vulgar to be caused by the fairies dancing; but may be accounted for from the effects of lightning.

FAIRY, Adj. belonging or relating to fairies.

FAITH, S. [*fede*, Ital. *fides*, Lat. *foi*, Fr.] an assent to the truth of a thing barely on account of the credit or authority of the person who delivers it; this principle of assent and assurance is so great, that it leaves no manner of room for doubt or hesitation. An assent to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer, as coming from God in some extraordinary way of communication. Figuratively, belief of the truths of revealed religion. The system of revealed truth, held by Christians. Trust or confidence in God. Trust in the honesty, honour, or veracity of another. Fidelity, strict adherence to a promise. Sincerity. A promise given.

FAITHFUL, Adj. firm in adhering to the truth of revealed religion. True to any obligation, promise, or contract; honest or upright.

FAITHFULLY, Adv. with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion, and reliance on the promises of God. With strict adherence to duty, loyalty, and the discharge of any obligation or promise. Honestly, or without fraud. Fervently, earnestly, confidently. "I should not urge it half so faithfully." *Shak.* The last sense is not much used.

FAITHFULNESS, S. honesty; uprightness; truth or veracity. Firm adherence to duty as a subject.

FAITHLESS, Adj. not believing in the revealed truths of religion. Without trust or confidence in the assurances of another. Perfidious; disloyal; dishonest.

FAITHLESSNESS, S. treachery; perfidy; dishonesty. In Divinity, unbelief of the truths of revealed religion.

FALCATED, Adj. [*falcatus*, Lat.] hooked; bent like a scythe; applied by astronomers to the appearance of the moon while moving from the conjunction to the opposition.

FALCATION, S. [*falcatus*, Lat.] crookedness; in a form resembling a scythe.

FALCHION, S. [*faucon*, Fr.] a short crooked sword or cymeter.

FALCON, S. [pronounced *faulcon* of *faucon*, Fr.] a bird of prey of the hawk kind, superior to all others for courage, docility, gentleness and nobleness of nature. This title or name is applied only to the female, the male being called a *tuffet*, or *tiercelet*.

FALCONER, S. [from *fauconier*, Fr.] one who breeds, tames and tutors birds of prey.

FALCONRY, S. the art of teaching birds of prey to pursue and take game.

FALDSTOOL, S. a stool placed at the outside of the altar whereon the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To **FALL**, V. N. [preter, *I fell* or *have fallen*, or *fall*, Part. Pass. *fallen*, of *falla*, It. *feallen*, Sax.] to descend by accident to a lower place. To change an erect posture to a prone one, used with *down*. "To fall off." To drop, or be no longer fastened.

To move down any descent. To die, to be degraded from a high station to a low one. To come into a state of weakness, terror, or distress, used with *under*. To decrease, or diminish in value, weight, or quantity, used with *from*, or *under*. To decline from a state of violence to one of rest and calmness. To enter into any state of the body or mind. "Fell asleep." *Shak.* "Fell into such a rage." *Knotter.* "She fell in labour." To sink below a thing in a comparison, used with *short*. To languish or grow faint; to fall away, to grow lean, or decrease in bulk.

To decline gradually; to fade, or languish. Used to *fall back*, to fail performing a promise. To recede; yield, or give way. To *fall in*, to concur, coincide, or make one in a party. To comply, or yield to. Joined to *off*, to separate or break from. To *fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to assault, or make an attack. Used with *over to*, to change sides or parties. To *fall out*, to quarrel; to happen. To *fall to*, to begin, to eat with eagerness; to apply one's self to.

Used with *under*, to be subject to; to be the object of; to be ranged, or reckoned with. Actively, to drop, or let a thing slip; to sink or depress. To diminish in value, to lessen the price of a commodity. To *yeen*, or bring forth, applied to sheep. "Fell party-coloured lambs." *Shak.*

FALL, S. [*fall*, It.] the act of descending or dropping by accident from on high. The act of tumbling prostrate upon the ground. The violence suffered from dropping from a high-

high-place. Figuratively, death. Ruin. Loss of greatness; or declension from a state of grandeur, populousness, power, riches, prosperity and popularity, to one of dishonour, meanness, poverty, calamity, distress and disgrace. Decadence of price or value. Lessening of sound, or cadence, applied to Music. A cascade or descent of water from a high place. The outlet of a current into any other water. Autumn. In Divinity, the state of our first parents, wherein on account of eating the forbidden tree, they lost the happiness of living in Paradise, and as Milton expresses it, "brought death into the world and all our woe."

FALLACIOUS, Adj. [*fallacius*, Fr.] producing mistakes; full of sophistry, applied only to things, writings or propositions, never to persons. Raising false expectations; deceitful. "That fallacious fruit." *Par. Lost*.

FALLACIOUSLY, Adv. so as to deceive by false appearances, or sophistry.

FALLACY, S. [*fallacia*, Fr. *fallacia*, Lat.] an argument made use of to lead a person into an error or mistake. A sophism.

FALLIBILITY, S. [from *falla*, Lat.] possibility of being deceived, or imposed upon.

FALLIBLE, Adj. [*falla*, Lat.] liable to error, imposition, or mistake.

FALLOW, Adj. [*fallowe*, Sax. *welwe*, Belg.] a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. Unfowed; or left to rest or lie idle after certain years of tillage. Plowed but not sowed. Figuratively, unplowed; un cultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected. "Let the cause lie fallow." *Hudib.*

FALLOW, S. [*faelga*, *faelk*, Sax.] ground plowed in order for a second plowing; or land untilled and suffered to rest after bearing for a certain time.

TO FALLOW, V. N. to plow in order to a second plowing, or to lie fallow.

FALLOWNESS, S. the act of letting ground rest before it be stocked or sowed again. Figuratively, barrenness.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houses; but it is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount. It is a place of good trade, and is resorted to by ships; and the inhabitants also have ships of their own. The harbour is so large, that one hundred sail may safely ride at anchor at a time; and those of the greatest burthen may come up to the key. The entrance into it is well defended by Pendennis-castle,

and two forts. The town has one church, and about three hundred houses; it chiefly consists of one paved street, which is pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is ten miles S. of Truro, and 28½ W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 15.

FALSE, Adj. [*falsus*, Lat.] representing a thing to be what it is not. Fictitious, or counterfeit, opposed to natural or real. Treacherous, or unjust, opposed to faithful, or honest; hypocritical or feigned, opposed to real.

FALSEHEARTED, Adj. treacherous, hypocritically, unfaithful.

FALSEHOOD, S. the representing a thing to be different from what it is or what we think it to be. Want of faithfulness, or honesty. A lie.

FALSELY, Adj. contrary to truth. Erroneously, perfidiously.

FALSENESS, S. contrariety to truth, dishonesty, perfidy.

FALSIFICATION, S. the act of altering words so as to make them signify something contrary the opinion of the author. Contradiction, or contumacious. "To preserve his story from detection of falsification." *Notes on the Odyssey*.

FALSIFIER, S. one who alters the sense of an author. One who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not. A liar.

TO FALSIFY, V. A. [*falsifier*, Fr.] to counterfeit; or forge. To alter the sense of a book or author. Figuratively, to confute, or prove false. To violate by treachery. "Falsifying the most important trust." *Decay of Piety*. To render improper for the purpose intended; to pierce through; from *falsar*, Ital. "His ample shield is falsified." *Dryd.* Though Dryden has by a long note on this term endeavoured to naturalize this word; yet no other author seems to have adopted it. Neuterly, to lie, or tell an untruth.

FALSITY, S. [*falsitas*, Lat.] the representing a thing to be different from what it is. A falsehood, or lie. Figuratively, an error; a principle, or position inconsistent with, or contrary to the nature of things.

TO FALTER, V. N. [*falsar*, or *falta*, Span.] to hesitate, or flammer in speaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to sit or cense.

FALTERINGLY, Adj. with hesitation and flammering. With languor, feebleness, debility, or weakness, applied to the body or mind.

FA'ME, S. [*fama*, Lat. *φama*, Gr.] honourable report, honour, glory. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FA'MED, Part. spoken of with honour and esteem.

A'ME-

FAM'LEESS, Adj. not known for any production of the understanding, invention or action; of no repute.

FAM'LIAR, Adj. [*familiaris*, Lat.] belonging to a family. Affable, or easy in conversation, opposed to formal. Without ceremony, with the freedom of persons long and intimately acquainted. Accustomed; common; frequent. Too free. "A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife."

Camden.

FAM'LIAR, S. one long and intimately acquainted with another. "A noble gentleman, and my *familiar*." *Shak.* A demon.

FAMILIARITY, S. an easiness and freedom of access and discourse. Figuratively, habit.

To **FAMILIARIZE**, V. A. [*familiariser*, Fr.] to wear away the impressions of awe, ceremony, or distant respect, occasioned by novelty. To bring down from a state of distant superiority to that of a friendly familiarity.

FAM'LIAR, Adv. with a freedom of access and discourse observed between persons long acquainted. Without ceremony or formality.

FAM'ILLE, *en famille*, Fr. [pronounced *among faumel*] in a family manner; without restraint or formality. "Who at their dinners, *en famille*." *Swift.*

FAM'ILY, S. those who live in the same house; or descend from the same progenitor. A class, tribe, or species. "There be two families of things." *Bacon.* The last sense is seldom used.

FAM'INE, S. [Fr. from *fames*, Lat.] scarcity of food. Distress for want of necessary food. There never was so dreadful a prospect of a famine before our eyes as at present, from the extravagant high price of all kinds of provisions. Inasmuch, that those who were a few years ago able to live comfortably upon their incomes, are obliged to abridge themselves of the common necessities of life, and the families of the mechanic and labourer are literally starving. Strange that legislation will not remove this grievance! But, when we consider, how many thousand lives were lost, at *Patna*, and other parts of the East-Indies, in order to make a few individuals immensely rich, we cannot wonder that an ab—d m—y should be inattentive to the cries and miseries of the poor!

To **FAM'ISH**, V. A. [*famis*, Lat. *famis*, old Fr.] to kill with hunger. To kill with want of something necessary to support life. "*Famish* him of breath, if not of bread." *Par. Lost.* Figuratively, to die, or be in great distress for want of food.

FAM'ISHMENT, S. the pain of hunger; extreme distress for want of necessary food. "To suffer thirst and *famishment*." *Holwet.*

FAM'OUS, Adj. [*fameux*, Fr. *fameus*, Lat.] celebrated for remarkable virtue, great

exploits, useful inventions, or ingenious compositions. Sometimes though improperly applied to bad as well as good actions. "Famous highwayman."

FAM'OUSLY, Adv. spoken of with esteem for something extraordinary.

FAN, S. [*vannus*, Lat.] a thin skin, piece of paper, taffety or other light stuff, cut semicircularly, plaited and mounted on several little sticks of wood, ivory, tortoiseshell, &c. which are joined together by a rivet at the other end, and used by the ladies to defend their complexions from the sun, to raise wind and cool themselves, &c. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings. "Stretch his feathered fan." *Dryd.* An instrument, by which chaff is winnowed from the corn. An instrument to blow up or raise a fire, flame or passion. "A fan to inflame that love." *Hecker.*

To **FAN**, V. A. to cool by the motion of a fan. To raise a fire. "*Fans* the poet's fire." *Pope.* To separate, or winnow.

FANA'TIC, S. a person who has wild notions in religion; an enthusiast. A person who pretends to immediate revelation, or inspiration.

FANA'TICISM, S. religious madness. The entertaining odd, wild, or enthusiastic notions in religion.

FAN'CIFUL, Adj. entertaining odd and whimsical notions; changing or taking up an opinion, without knowing why.

FAN'CIFULLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with the sober dictates of reason; changing upon slight grounds; whimsically.

FAN'CIFULNESS, S. the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination; whim.

FAN'CY, S. [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Gr.] a power or faculty of the mind, which forms objects, persons, representations, and other ideas which have no existence without us. The imagination. An opinion formed barely by the imagination, without the interposition of reason. An idea, image or conception of the mind. A liking, inclination, or fondness. Humour, whim or caprice.

To **FAN'CY**, V. A. to conceive or form an idea in the mind, or imagination. "Whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express." *Dryd.* To like, or grow fond of. "*Fancied* her so strongly." *Raleigh.*

FANCYMO'NGER, S. one who is moved purely by the heat and fallies of the imagination.

To **FANG**, V. A. [*fangan*, Sax. *wang*, Belg.] to seize; to gripe; to bite. "Destruction *fang* mankind." *Shak.*

FANG, S. the long tusks of a boar. The nails or claws of a bird or beast.

FAN'GLE, S. [*fangan*, Sax.] a silly attempt. A frivolous scheme. At present

seldom used, unless joined with the word *new*.

F'ANGLED, Part. gaudy; ridiculously; or ostentatiously showy. "In this *fangled* world." *Shak.*

F'ANGLESS, Adj. without fangs, claws, or teeth. "Like a *fangleless* boar." *Shak.*

F'ANNER, S. one who makes use of a fan.

F'ANTASIED, Part. troubled with odd imaginations, whims, or fancies.

FANTA'STIC, **FANTA'SICAL**, [*fantastique*, Fr.] imaginary; irrational; not really existent, or resembling phantoms, supposed to assume sensible bodies only to become perceptible. Capricious, governed by whim and fancy. Conceited, or setting too much on one's own opinion, and thereby becoming ridiculously affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which can exist only in imagination. Capriciously.

FANTASTICALNESS, **FANTA'STICKNESS**, S. the quality of being guided by the first fancies of imagination or fancy, without confuting reason. Whimsicalness. Capriciousness.

F'AR, Adv. [*far*, Sax. of *fare*, Sax.] to a great distance. Almost. Nearly. In a great measure. "The day was *far* spent." *Judge*. Greatly, and in comparison. Much, or to a certain point. To a great height of compliment or praise. "You speak him *far*." *Shak.*

F'AR', Adj. distant from any place: Used with *off*, both as an adverb and as an adjective. *From far* is an elliptical expression for from a *far* or remote place. "The Lord shall bring a nation against thee *from afar*." *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

To **F'AR'CE**, V. A. [*farciar*, Fr. *farciar*, Lat.] to stuff with different ingredients. Figuratively, to swell out by pompous additions. "The *farced* title." *Shak.*

F'AR'CE, S. [*farcer*, Fr. to mock] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, seldom exceeding two acts, but confined to the established laws of the drama. Figuratively, any incident, or circumstance which is rather diverting and ridiculous.

F'AR'CICAL, Adj. belonging to a *farce*, ridiculous or comical.

F'AR'CY, S. [*farcin*, Fr. *farcina*, Ital.] a disease in horses or oxen, which vitifies their mafs of blood, appears in hard pustules, or running ulcers; in knots or strings along the veins, and is both a species of, and as contagious as the leprosy.

F'AR'DEL, S. [*fardele*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.] a bundle, weight, or burthen. "Who would *fardeless* bear." *Shak.*

To **F'ARE**, V. N. [*faran*, Sax. *fare*, Ill.] to go. To walk, go or move from one place to another. "So on he *fares*." *Par. Lys.* To be in any state or condition,

either good, bad or indifferent. To live, applied to the matter of eating. "The rich man *fares* sumptuously." *Luke* xvi. 19.

F'ARE, S. the price paid for a passage in any carriage, boat, &c. Food or provision for eating.

F'AREWELL, Adv. a compliment used at parting, whereby we wish the person well; whom we take leave of. Sometimes used merely to imply separation or absence, without including the idea of kindness. "Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness." *Shak.*

F'AREWELL, S. leave; the act of parting. Sometimes used as an adjective, for something in which leave is taken. "In *farewell* papers." *Spect.* No. 445.

FARINA'CEOUS, Adj. [*farina*, Lat.] mealy; resembling meat. "The *farinaceous* or mealy seeds." *Arbutn.*

FAR'M, S. [*ferme*, Fr. *farm*, Sax.] ground occupied in tillage or pasturage. The state of lands let out at a certain annual sum. A certain sum of money paid a government for the right to its customs, &c.

To **FAR'M**, V. A. [from the noun] to let or hire land of another for tillage. To cultivate land. To rent the customs, taxes, &c.

FAR'MER, S. one who cultivates land. One who rents the taxes of a state.

FAR'MING, S. the art of cultivating land and breeding cattle.

FAR'MOST, Adj. [superlative of *far*] at the greatest distance from a thing or place mentioned or implied.

FAR'NESS, S. the quality of being remote, or at a distance. "*Farness* from timely succour." *Carw.* Followed by *from*.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurday, and June 24, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, where the bishops of Winchester usually have resided; but is now much decayed. The houses are handsome, and the streets well paved; and the market is large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guilford, 38 E. N. E. of Southampton, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon: 16. 45. lat. 51. 16.

FARQUHAR, Mr. George. This gentleman was descended from a family of no inconsiderable rank in the North of Ireland, his father being a clergyman, and, according to some, dean of Armagh. Our author was born at Londonderry in 1678, where he received the rudiments of erudition, and from whence, as soon as he was properly qualified, he was sent to the university of Dublin, in 1694. He had given very early testimony of a promising genius, and discovered even

at ten years of age a strong inclination for the service of the muses. By the progress he made in his studies at the university, he acquired a considerable reputation, but does not appear to have taken any degree there, for the natural liveliness and volatility of his disposition soon rendered him weary of an academic life. The polite entertainments of the town more forcibly attracted his attention, but among them all none seemed to fix so strong a claim on his regards as the theatre, of which he soon found himself a propensity for being not only a spectator but a performer. His intimacy with the celebrated Mr. Wilks might probably strengthen that inclination in him, and when that gentleman engaged himself to Mr. Ashbury, the manager of the Dublin theatre, Mr. Farquhar was soon introduced on the stage through his means. In this situation he continued no longer than part of one season, nor made any very considerable figure. For though his person was sufficient in his favour, and that he was possessed of the requisites of a strong retentive memory, a just manner of speaking, and an easy and elegant deportment, yet his natural diffidence and timidity, or what is usually termed the stage-terror, which he was never able to overcome, added to a thin insufficiency of voice, were strong bars, in the way of his success, more especially in tragedy.—However, notwithstanding these disadvantages, it is not improbable, as from his amiable private behaviour he was much esteemed, and had never met with the least repulse from the audience in any of his performance, that he might have continued much longer on the stage, but for an accident which determined him to quit it on a sudden; for being to play the part of Guyomar in Dryden's *Indian Emperor*, who kills Vasquez, one of the Spanish Generals, Mr. Farquhar, by some mistake, took a real sword instead of a foil on the stage with him, and in the engagement wounded his brother tragedian, who acted Vasquez, in so dangerous a manner, that although it did not prove mortal, he was a long time before he recovered it; and the consideration of the fatal consequences that might have ensued, wrought so strongly on our author's humane disposition, that he took up a resolution never to go on the stage again, or submit himself to the possibility of such another mistake. Thus did Mr. Farquhar quit the stage, at a period of life when few have even attempted to go on it, for at this juncture he could not have been much more than seventeen years of age, since some time afterwards, when Mr. Wilks, being engaged again to Drury-Lane theatre, left Dublin, Mr. Farquhar accompanied him to London; and this event happened no later than in the year 1696, at which time he was but eighteen. Here his abilities and agreeable address met with considerable

encouragement, and in particular recommended him to the patronage of the earl of Orrery, who gave him a lieutenant's commission in his own regiment, then in Ireland, which he held several years, and in his military capacity constantly behaved without reproach, giving on many occasions proofs of great bravery and conduct.

But these were not all the perfections which appeared in Mr. Farquhar; and Mr. Wilks, who well knew his humour and abilities, and was convinced that he would make a much more conspicuous figure as a dramatic writer than as a theatrical performer, never ceased his solicitations on that head, till he had prevailed on him to undertake a comedy, which he completed and brought on the stage in 1698. This was his *Love and a Bottle*, a comedy, which, though written by its author when under twenty years of age, yet contain such a variety of incidents and characters, and such a sprightliness of dialogue, as must convince us, that even then he had a very considerable knowledge of the world, and a very clear judgment of the manners of mankind; and the success of it, even notwithstanding that Mr. Wilks, the town's great favourite in comedy, had no part in it, was equal to its desert. Whether this play made its appearance before or after he received his commission, does not seem very clear, but it is evident that his military avocations did not check his dramatic talents, but on the contrary rather improved them, since in many of his plays, more especially in his *Recruiting Officer*, he has admirably availed himself of the observations of life and character, which the army was able so amply to supply him with. And with such an easy pleasantriness, and yet so severe a critical justice, has he rallied the foibles, follies and vices even of those characters that he might have been supposed the most partial to, that it has been observed, if he had not been himself an Irishman and an officer, it would have been almost impossible for him to have avoided the resentments which would probably have fallen on him for the liberty he has taken in some of his pieces with the characters of some of the gentlemen of the army, as well as with those of a neighbouring kingdom. The success of his first play established his reputation, and encouraged him to proceed, and the winter season of the jubilee year 1700, gave the public his favourite play of the *Constant Couple*, in which the gay airy humour thrown into the character of Sir Harry Wildair, were so well suited to Mr. Wilks's talents, that they gave him such an opportunity of exertion, as greatly heightened his reputation with the public, and in great measure repaid those acts of friendship which he had ever bestowed on Mr. Farquhar. This piece was played fifty-three nights in the first season, and has justly continued in high esteem

ever since. The following year produced a sequel to it; which, though much the most indifferent of all his plays, yet met with tolerable success, and indeed with much better than the comedy of the *Intendant*, which he gave to the public two years afterwards, viz. in 1703, and which vastly excelled it in point of intrinsic merit. But the failure of the last-mentioned piece was entirely owing to the inundation of foreign entertainments of music, singing, dancing, &c. which at that time broke in upon the English stage in a torrent, seemed with a magical insatiation at once to take possession of British taste, and occasioned a total neglect of the more valuable and intrinsic productions of our own countrymen. This little discouragement, however, did not put a stop to our author's ardour for the entertainment of the public, since we find him still writing till almost the hour of his death; his *Beaux Stratagem* having been written during his last illness, and his death happening during the run of it. Notwithstanding the several disappointments and vexations which this gentleman met with during his short stay in this transitory world, nothing seems to have been able to overcome the readiness of his genius or the easy good-nature of his disposition; for he began and finished his well-known comedy of the *Beaux Stratagem* in about six weeks, during his last illness, notwithstanding that he, for great part of the time, was extremely sensible of the approaches or death, and even foretold what actually happened, viz. that he should die before the run of it was over. Nay, in so calm and manly a manner did he treat the expectation of that fatal event, as even to be able to exercise his wonted pleasantry on the very subject. For while his play was in rehearsal, his friend Mr. Wilks, who frequently visited him during his illness, observing to him that Mrs. Oldfield thought he had dealt too freely with the character of Mrs. Sullen, in giving her to Archer, without such a proper divorce as might be a security for her honour,—"Oh," replied the author, with his accustomed vivacity, "I will, if she pleases, solve that immediately, by getting a real divorce, marrying her myself, and giving her my bond that she shall be a real widow in less than a fortnight." But nothing can give a more perfect idea of that disposition I have hinted at in him, than the very laconic but expressive billet which Mr. Wilks found after his death among his papers directed to himself, and which, as a curiosity in it's kind, I cannot refrain from giving to my readers; it was as follows.

Dear Bob,

"I have not any thing to leave thee to perpetuate my memory, but two helpless girls; look upon them sometimes, and

"think of him that was, to the last moment of his life, thine"

George Farquhar.

nor would it be doing justice to Mr. Wilks's memory not to observe in this place, that he paid the most punctual regard to the request of his dying friend, by shewing them every act of regard, and when they became fit to be put out into the world, procured a benefit for each of them for that purpose.

FARRA'GINOUS, Adj. [*farrago*, *farraginis*, Lat.] composed of different things or persons. Huddled. Mixed.

FARRA'GO, S. [Lat.] a mixed mass; a medley.

FAR'RIER, S. [*ferrier*, Fr. from *ferre*, Fr. iron,] one who makes and fixes shoes on horses. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

To **FAR'RIER**, V. N. to practise physic on horses.

FAR'ROW, S. [*farr*, Sax. *farb*. Sax.] a litter of pigs.

To **FAR'ROW**, V. N. to produce or bring forth pigs, applied to swine.

FART, S. [*fert*, Sax. *vert*, Belg. *furta*, Teut.] wind let loose behind.

To **FART**, V. N. to break wind behind.

FART'HER, Adj. [this is erroneously taken to be the comparative degree of *far*, which would analogically make only *farer*, the ancient spelling might possibly be *forib*, *forib*, from *forib*, or *further*, the *s* and *u* being frequently changed for each other in most languages] at a greater distance, applied to situation. Longer. One more, or a stronger, applied to arguments. Adverbially; at, or to a great distance. Moreover; again; besides.

FART'HERMORE, Adv. [more properly *furthermore*] moreover; besides, over and above. *Farthermore*, the heaves, body, &c. Raleigh.

To **FART'HER**, V. A. to promote, advance, countenance, or encourage. More properly spelt, *further*.

FARTHEST, Adj. [from *far* or *farth* and *est*, a Sax. termination for the superlative degree] most distant; at or to the greatest distance.

FART'HING, S. [*fourthling*, Sax. from *fourth*, Sax.] the smallest English coin, being the fourth part of a penny.

FART'HINGALE, S. [*fourtingalle*, Fr. *verdugal*, Span. *degarde*, Belg.] a hoop, or petticoat used to make the others stand out, by means of a circle of whalebone, or cane.

FAS'CES, S. [Lat.] axes tied up in a bundle with rods or staves, and borne before the Roman magistrates, as an ensign of authority.

FASCIATION, S. in surgery, a bandage, or the art and manner of binding parts.

To

TO FASCINATE, V. A. [*fascinatus*, Lat.] to bewitch, or influence by enchantment, witchcraft, or spells.

FASCINATION, S. [*fascinatio*, Lat.] the act of bewitching or enchanting.

FASCINE, S. [Fr. pronounced *fuscin*] in Fortification, fagots, or small branches of trees, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and serve to fill up trenches, to screen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

FASCINOUS, S. [*facinum*, Lat.] occasioned, or operating by witchcraft, spells, or enchantment.

FASHION, S. [*fash*, Fr. *fashion*, Ital.] the form, make, mode, or cut of any thing. Custom, or the form which is most commonly made use of. *Men of fashion*, implies rank, state, dignity.

TO FASHION, V. A. [*fugner*, Fr.] to make or mould in a particular form or shape. To fit, or adapt. To make according to the mode.

FASHIONABLE, Adj. established by custom, fashion, or mode. According to the general taste. Observant of the mode.

FASHIONABLENESS, S. conformity to the reigning taste or mode.

FASHIONABLY, Adj. in a manner conformable to the reigning taste, or mode.

FASHIONIST, S. a person who follows the mode in dress to a degree of affectation. A fop.

TO FAST, V. A. [*fasten*, Sax. *fasten*, Goth. *waslan*, Belg.] to abstain from eating or drinking. To mortify the body by abstaining from food, on a religious account.

FAST, S. [from the verb] a space of time, wherein a person takes little or no food. An abstinence from food on account of religion.

FAST, Adj. [*fast*, Sax. *was*, Belg.] firm, or not in danger of falling or of being moved. Fixed. Deep or sound, applied to sleep. Closed or shut close, applied to a door, or the eyelids, &c. With a quick motion.

FAST, Adv. firmly; immovably; swiftly; frequently.

TO FASTEN, V. A. to make firm. To cement, tie, or link together. To affix. To settle or make a thing stick without falling off. To lay on with force and strength; to impress. Neuterly, to stick or adhere. Used with *on*.

FASTENER, S. a person or thing that makes firm, ties or binds, so as a thing will not move or fall off.

FASTER, S. one who fasts or abstains from food.

FASTIDIOUS, Adj. [*fastidiosus*, Lat.] disdainful; nice; squeamish.

FASTIDIOUSLY, Adv. in a disdainful or squeamish manner.

FASTNESS, S. [*fastness*, *fastness*,

Sax.] firmness, or firm adherence. A strong hold; a fortress. Closeness or compactness, applied to stile. "Being his stile from all loose grassiness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes." *Ayliffe*.

FAT, Adj. [*fat*, Sax. *fat*, Teut.] full fed, fleshy, plump, or covered with an oily substance. Grows, dull. "Fat minds." *Dryd*. Figuratively, wealthy, rich, or sufficient to enable a person to live on luxuries or such things as may make him fat. "A fat benefice." *Ayliffe*.

FAT, S. [from the Adjective in Anatomy, a white oily and sulphureous part of the blood, to be found immediately under the skin, in all parts of the body except the forehead, eyelids, lips, under-part of the ear, scrotum, &c. It is divided into two sorts, 1st. that which we have already described, which is stiled by anatomists *pingued*; the other is whiter, harder, more brittle, and less easy to liquefy than the former, and is found in the cavities of the abdomen, omentum, &c. Both kinds serve as a natural balsam to preserve the body, and by mixing with and enveloping or sheathing the parts with which the blood abounds, keep them from corroding those parts through which they pass.

FAT, S. [*fat*, *fatta*, Sax.] a vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or soak. It is generally written and pronounced *vat*, but improperly if derived from the Saxon, as most of our monosyllables are.

TO FAT, V. A. to make fat, plump or fleshy by feeding. Neuterly, to grow plump, fleshy or fat.

FATAL, Adj. [Fr. *fatalis*, Lat.] causing inevitable destruction. Caused by fate, destiny or necessity.

FATALISM, S. the doctrine or opinion that the contingencies of life are established by an unalterable necessity. "Some persons have accused our author of *fatalism*." *Warburton*.

FATALIST, S. one who believes that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATALITY, S. [*fatalité*] a pre-determined order or series of things and events. A decree of fate. An invincible influence or bias. A tendency to danger, destruction or death: Mortality. "The most considerable *fatalité*." *Brown*.

FATALLY, Adv. mortally; so as to occasion death. By the decree of fate.

FATE, S. an inevitable necessity depending on some fixed, or superior cause. The decree of God, whereby he has inevitably ordained what shall or shall not come to pass. The Stoical fate is a natural and invariable succession of all things from eternity, indissolubly linked together. Physical fate is an order and series of natural causes appropriated to their effects. Astrological fate is a necessary series or order of events, supposed to flow from the influence and position of the heavenly

heavenly bodies. Figuratively, a necessary or predetermined event. Death; destruction. The cause of death. "Thy fated sky." *Shak.*

FATED, Adj. decreed by fate. Invested with any quality by fate. Having the power of fatal determination. "Thy fated sky." *Shak.*

FATHER, S. [the *a* pronounced broad, from *fader*, Sax. *fader*, Dan.] one who has contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. Figuratively, the first ancestor; a title generally given to a person in years. An inventor, "Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp," *Gen. iv. 21.* A title given to the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. One who deals with; and acts towards another with the kindness and affection of a parent. The title of a popish confessor, particularly that of a jesuit. The appellation of one of the persons in the blessed and adorable Trinity; likewise called our Father, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindness, and of adopting us as coheirs with Christ in the system of redemption; alluding to these benefits we stile him in our prayers. "Our Father which art in heaven." *Matt. vi.*

FATHER-IN-LAW, S. a husband, or wife's father.

To FATHER, V. A. to adopt a person for one's son or daughter. To adopt or pretend to be the author of a thing. To ascribe a person or thing to another as his offspring or production.

FATHERHOOD, S. the state of a parent or father.

FATHERLESS, Adj. [*faderlic*, Sax.] without a father.

FATHERLINESS, S. the tenderness and affection of a father.

FATHERLY, Adj. [*faderlic*, Sax.] with the affection and tenderness of a father.

FATHOM, S. [*fædem*, *fathm*, Sax.] a long measure containing six feet, or two yards, being taken from the space a man can reach with both his arms extended. At sea there are three kinds of fathoms, estimated according to the different bulks of vessels; 1st, that of men of war contain six feet. 2^{dly}, the middling, or that of merchant ships five and a half feet. 3^{dly}, the small fathom, used in fly-boats or fishing vessels, and is only five feet. Figuratively, depth of penetration; comprehensiveness, or extent of understanding. "Another of his fathoms they have none." *Shak.*

To FATHOM, V. A. to sound or find the depth of water at sea or in a river. Figuratively, to reach or comprehend. To penetrate, sound; or go to the bottom of a subject or design.

FATHOMLESS, Adj. having no bottom, or which is so deep as not to be measured. That which cannot be encompassed

with both arms extended. "Buckle in a wale most fathomless." *Shak.* Not to be comprehended.

To FATIGATE, V. A. [*fatigare*, Lat. of *fatigo*, Lat.] to exhaust; to make faint, languid or weary with excess of labour. "Requicken what in flesh was fatigate." *Shak.*

FATIGUE, S. [Fr. from *fatigo*, Lat.] languor, faintness. Figuratively, the cause of weariness.

FATIGUE, V. A. to tire, exhaust, or make faint and languid with labour.

FATTLING, S. a young beast or animal fattened for slaughter.

FATNER, S. that which makes fat. "The encomium of *fatner* of the earth." *Mart. Scribl.*

FATNESS, S. the quality of being fleshy, plump, or fat. Grease. Sliminess; fertility. That which causes or produces plenty. "The clouds drop *fatness*." *Psalms.*

To FAT'TEN, V. A. to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground. To feed grossly. To increase. Nourish; to grow fat or fleshy; to be pampered.

FATUOUS, Adj. [*fatuus*, Lat.] stupid; foolish; applied to the understanding. Illusory, deceitful, alluding to the meteor called jack-a-lantern, which often lures the ignorant and unwary into dangers. "Hence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth." *Desh.*

FATUITY, S. [*fatuité*, Fr.] foolishness; a low degree of madness or frenzy.

FAT'TY, Adj. abounding in fat; oily; greasy.

FAUCET, S. [*faucet*, Fr.] a wooden pipe forced into a barrell to give passage to the liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

FAVILLOUS, Adj. [*favilla*, Lat.] consisting of ashes. "The *favillous*, particles." *Brown.*

FAULT, S. [*fant*, *fante*, Fr. *falta*, Span.] a slight defect or crime. A deviation from, or transgression of a rule in some trifling circumstance. A defect; blame; absence; want; from the French, *faute d'un autre*. "For *fault* of a better." *Shak.* This sense is not in use. Perplexed; embarrassed; alluding to the hunting phrase. "The hounds are at *fault*." i. e. Have lost scent, and cannot find out the game again.

FAULTILY, Adv. blamefully; Wrongly. Improperly, or defectively.

FAULTINESS, S. the quality of transgressing a law in some slight particular.

FAULTLESS, Adj. without defect; perfect; blameless.

FAULTY, Adj. blameable, or to be found fault with in a slight degree. Defective, "A *faulty* helmet." *Bacon.*

To FAVOUR, V. A. [*favere*, Lat.] to support, encourage, promote, or advance an under-

undertaking. To resemble in features. "The gentleman favoured his matter." *Speltz*. To assist, support, or encourage a person.

FA'VOUR, S. [*favour*, Fr. *favor*, Lat.] countenance, support or encouragement. Defence, or vindication. "In favour of which they are here alledged." *Rogers*. A kindness granted. Leave, permission, or pardon. "With your favour." *Dryd*. The object of favour or kindness. "His chief delight and favour." *Far. Loff*. A ribband formed into a rose, and worn as a cockade. Features of the face: Look, or aspect. "A youth of fine favour and shape." *Bac*.

FA'VOURABLE, Adj. kind; affectionate; conducive to; tender. None can have the favourable thought." *Dryd*. Convenient; suited to a particular design. "Favourable for the making of levers." *Clarend*.

FA'VOURABLENESS, S. kindness shewed in pardoning a person's defects, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FA'VOURABLY, Adv. kindly, tenderly, or affectionately.

FA'VOURED, Part. regarded with kindness. "Oft with some favour'd traveller they stray." *Pope*. Featured: but always joined either with well or ill. "All ill-favour'd." *F. Queen*.

FA'VOURER, S. one who encourages or countenances.

FA'VOURITE, S. [from *favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.] one regarded with particular kindness, and distinguished from others by the familiarities or kindnesses shewn him.

FA'VOURITE, Adj. esteemed, or beloved above others. "A favourite child."

FA'WN, S. [*facon*, Fr. from *fan*, old Fr.] a young deer.

To **FA'WN**, V. A. [*faang*, Isl. the bosom; it being usual to hug a child amidst parental endearments to that place.] to make use of insinuating and alluring gestures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a person's favour, by servile compliances. To bring forth a *faawn*; in its primary signification.

FA'WNER, S. one who endeavours to gain favour by servile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, Adv. in a cringing, fawning, and servile manner.

FEALTY, S. [*feaulté*, Fr. of *feal*, Fr. a subject] duty due from a subject to a king; duty to a superior.

FEAR, S. [*fearon*, *nsferan*, Sax. *vaer*, Belg. *fealte*, Eric] an uneasiness of mind arising from the thought of future evil that may befall us. Dejection, or dread at the presence of any person or thing, who is able or may be inclined to hurt us. Figuratively, the cause, or the object of fear. Something made use of to scare deer or birds by its noise.

"He who sleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit." *Isg. xxiv. 18.*

To **FEAR**, V. A. [*fearan*, Sax.] to ap-

prehend evil from. To affect with an apprehension of mischief or evil. "Setting it up to fear, the birds of prey." *Shak*. Nervously to be affected with dread from the apprehension of future evil.

FEARFUL, Adj. timorous, afraid. Used with *of* before the object of terror. Awful, commanding reverence. "Glorious in holiness, fearful in praises." *Exod. xv. 11*. Terrible; frightful; affecting with an apprehension of future evil, or fear.

FEARFULLY, Adv. in a manner which shews or causes fear.

FEARFULNESS, S. an habitual dread or fear. Timorousness. An apprehension of having done, or doing any thing which is amiss, or may expose to blame or punishment.

FEARLESS, Adj. free from fear. Not hindered from action by the apprehension of either mischief or evil. Not regarding danger.

FEASIBILITY, S. [from *feasible*] a thing that is practicable. The possibility of a thing being done.

FEASIBLE, Adj. [*faissile*, Fr.] practicable, such as may be done.

FEASIBLY, Adv. so as to be practicable, or possible.

FEAST, S. [*seste*, Fr. *festum*, Lat.] a sumptuous entertainment for a number of persons. An anniversary day of rejoicing. Something nice, or delicious.

To **FEAST**, V. N. to eat sumptuously; to live on costly and delicious food. To gratify.

FEASTFUL, Adj. festival, or rejoicing. "On feastful days." *Milton*. Luxurious, riotous.

FEAT, S. [*fait*, Fr.] a thing done; an act or exploit. A trick. An odd or extraordinary motion or exertion of the limbs. "All feats of activity." *Bacon*.

FEATHER, S. [pronounced *fether*, with *é* short, from *sether*, Sax.] the covering of birds, and thence by which they are enabled to fly. Whoever considers the commodiousness of this dress for the inhabitants of the air, either for keeping them warm or dry, for enabling their flight, by the manner in which they are disposed all over their bodies, and several other particulars respecting their construction &c. must acknowledge that they proclaim the wisdom of an omniscient maker. Figuratively, kind, nature, or species. "I am not of that feather." *Shak*. An ornament. A mere empty title. "A mere play thing, or something fit only to divert." "A wit's feather." *Pope*.

To **FEATHER**, V. A. to dress in, or fit with feathers. To tread, applied to a cock. To enrich, to adorn. "To feather himself." *Bacon*. To feather one's nest, is to grow rich, to scrape riches together; alluding to a bird's collecting feathers for lining its nest.

FEATHERED, Adj. clothed or carrying feathers.

FEATHERLESS, Adj. without feathers.

FEATLY, Adv. in a neat, skillful, cautious, or dextrous manner.

FEATURE, S. [*scituro*, old Fr.] the make of the face, or any lineament of it.

To **FE'ATURE**, V. A. to resemble in countenance. To favour. Figuratively, to reflect the likeness of a person. "A glass that featured them." *Shak.*

To **FE'AZE**, V. A. to untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to flax.

FE'BRIFUGE, S. [*Fr. febris*, Lat. and *fugo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy to cure a fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, Adj. having the power of curing a fever.

FE'BRUARY, S. [so called from *februus*, the name of a feast held by the Romans in behalf of the manes of the deceased. *Februus*, Lat. is the name for Pluto] the name of the second month in the year.

FE'CULENCE, **FECULENCY**, S. [*feculentia*, Lat.] foulness, applied to liquors. Figuratively, dregs; sediments.

FECULENT, Adj. foul, not clear, applied to liquors.

FECUND, S. [*fecundus*, Lat.] fruitful; abounding in children. "The less fecund or fruitful of children they be." *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION, S. [*fecundatus*, Lat.] the act of making fruitful. "As a medicine of fecundation." *Brown.*

FECUNDITY, S. the quality of producing our bringing forth in great abundance. The power of producing or bringing forth.

FED, the *preter* and *participle passive* of **FEED**.

FEDERAL, Adj. [from *fœdus*, Lat.] relating to a contract.

FEE, S. [*fea, feo, feob*, Sax. *faibu*, Goth.] in law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right. A property. A reward, or money given to a physician or lawyer. A perquisite due or given to a person in an office.

FEE-FARM, S. in law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever.

FEE-SIMPLE, S. in law, that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs for ever.

FEE-TAIL, S. in law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body; so that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the first, they shall inherit.

To **FE'E**, V. A. to pay a counsellor or physician. To bribe. To keep in hire or pay.

FEE'BLE, Adj. [*feible*, Fr.] wanting strength, weak.

To **FEE'BLE**, V. A. to weaken, or deprive of strength. "Shall that victorious hand be feebled here?" *Shak.*

FEE'BLENESS, S. want of strength and vigour.

FEE'BLLY, Adv. in a weak, feeble, manner.

To **FEE'D**, V. A. [*Preter. & Part. pass. fed; fudan*, Goth.] to supply with food. Figuratively to supply. To graze, or consume by feeding cattle. "Feed your mowing lands." *Lionourish*, chearful, or keep alive. To entertain; or keep pleasantly employed. "The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye." *Bde.* Neuterly, to take food, generally applied to irrational animals. To turn cattle to pasture, or to graze. To live upon, to prey upon; used with *on* or *upon*.

FEEDER, S. one who supplies with food. One that eats. Figuratively, a nourisher, supporter, or encourager. "A feeder of my sins." *Shak.*

To **FEE'L**, V. N. [*Preter. & Part. Pass. felt; felan*, Sax.] to perceive by the touch. Figuratively, to grope after; to search for by the touch. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil which happens to others. Actively, to perceive by touching. Figuratively, to have the sense of pain or pleasure. To be affected by. To know, or be acquainted with. "He felt himself." To try, sound, or discover. "He hath writ this, to feel my affection to your honour." *Shak.*

FEE'L, S. the sense of feeling, the touch.

FEE'LER, S. one who can distinguish by the touch, one who feels.

FEE'LING, S. the sense whereby we get the ideas of hard, soft, dry, wet, smooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the groffest, and the most extensive of all the senses; if not that which includes all the rest. Figuratively, perception, sensibility, tenderness.

FEE'LINGLY, Adv. in such a manner, as if sensible of feeling any thing one's self. So as to affect others deeply.

FEE'T, S. the plural of **FOOT**.

FEETLESS, Adj. without feet; having no feet.

To **FE'IGN**, V. A. [*feindre*, Fr.] to invent; to pretend a thing which is not. To counterfeit or put on the appearance of a thing. "Feigns a laugh." *Pope.* To relate fictitiously; to fable.

FE'IGNEDLY, Adv. in a fictitious, counterfeit, or fabulous manner.

FE'IGNER, S. an inventor. The author of a fable, falsehood or fiction.

FE'INT, Part. [*feint*, Fr.] invented. Opposed to true, or real. "Any feint appearance." *Locke.*

FE'INT, S. [*feinte*, Fr.] a meer show; a false appearance or attempt; a disguise. In Fencing, a false offer made at one part to draw a person off from his guard, when the design is to make a real pass at another. In Rhetoric, a figure wherein the speaker touches

F E L

touches on a subject, while he pretends to pass it by. In Music, a semitone.

To **FELICITATE**, V. A. [*felicitatus*, Lat.] to make happy. "To fill and felicitate his spirits." *Watts*. To congratulate; to wish a person joy, or rejoice with a person on account of his having met with success, preferment; or some remarkable good occurrence.

FELICITATION, S. [Fr.] the act of wishing joy.

FELICITY, S. [*felicité*, Fr. *felicitas*, Lat.] a state wherein a person is easy without pain, and joyful without any dash or mixture of sorrow.

FELL, Adj. [*felle*, Sax.] void of mercy; cruel; barbarous; savage.

To **FELL**, V. A. [*fell*, Isl. and *feollan*, Sax.] to knock down. To hew or cut down.

FELL, Preter of **FALL**.

FELLER, S. one who hews or cuts down timber, &c.

FELL-MONGER, S. [from *fel*, Sax.] one that deals in peltry or skins.

FELLOE, S. [*felle*, Dan. and Teut.] the pieces of wood which make the circumference of a wheel. Sometimes wrote *fally* or *felly*.

FELLOW, S. a companion. One united in the same undertaking. An equal. One thing suited to another, or one of a pair. "The fellow to my shoe." One like to, or resembling another. Sometimes used in familiar discourse for a man or person. "A valliant fellow." *Shak*. Sometimes used in contempt, to convey the idea of a low or despicable person. A member of a society. A member of a college, who partakes in its government and revenues.

To **FELLOW**, V. A. to suit or match. To pair or produce one thing resembling another in size, colour, &c.

FELLOW-COMMONER, S. one who has the right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who eats his commons with the fellows of the college.

FELLOW-FEELING, S. sympathy; or the being affected with the sufferings of another. A combination in order to cheat. "Your milkwoman and your nursery maid have a fellow-feeling." *Hist of J. Bull*.

FELLOW-LABOURER, S. one who labours to promote the same end or design. "My fellow-labourers." *Dryd*.

FELLOW-SHIP, S. company; society. Association; a confederacy or union of two or more persons by some contract, bond, or obligation. A partnership or joint interest. Equality. Fondness for feasting or entertainments of drinking, used with good. An establishment at a university. In Arithmetic, a rule by which the stock of any company is divided in proportion to the several sums each partner brought in.

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FELLY, S. See **FELLOE**.

FELLO de se, S. [law Lat.] In Law, one who wilfully and deliberately kills himself.

FEL'ON, [Fr. *felo*, law Lat. *felon*, Teut. *faelin*, Sax. to be deficient] a person guilty of some crime, which will subject him to death by the law. A whitlow.

FEL'ON, Adj. [*felle*, Sax.] cruel; barbarous; savage. "His felon hate." *Pope*.

FEL'ONIOUS, Adj. relating to a felon; figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FEL'ONIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a felon.

FEL'ONY, S. [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, Lat.] any crime which subjects a man to the punishment of death by the law.

FELT, the Preter of **FEEL**.

FELT, S. [Sax.] a kind of stuff, or cloth, either of wool alone, or of castors, camels, conies hair, and lambs wool, wrought and fulled with lees and lize, and afterwards shaped into the form of a hat upon a block. A hide or skin of animals; from *fel*, Sax. "See that the felt be loose." *Mori*.

To **FELT**, V. A. to make cloth or stuff only by fulling, without weaving or crossing. "The same wool one man felt into a hat." *Hale*.

FELU'C'CA, S. [*felus*, Fr. *feiken*, Arab.] a small six-oared vessel, much used in the Mediterranean.

FE'MALE, S. [*fenelle*, Fr.] that sex which bears, produces, or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, Adj. belonging to that sex which conceives or bears offspring.

FE'ME covert, S. [Fr.] in Law, a married woman.

FE'ME sole, S. [Fr.] in Law, a single, or unmarried woman. A *feme sole merchant*, is a woman in London who carries on a trade without her husband, and is therefore charged without him. *Cost. of London*.

FEMININE, Adj. [*femininus*, Lat.] of that sex which conceives and bears young. Figuratively, soft, delicate. Like a woman, womanish. "Not a man of war, but altogether feminine." *Raleigh*. In Grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FEMININE, S. a female. "Masculine without feminine." *Par. Lost*.

FEN, S. [*fen*, *fenae*, Sax.] a wet, moist, or boggy place on land overflowed with water, so as not to be sold enough to support the weight of a person; or else having some eminencies of dry land interspersed with rivulets, or pieces of water.

FENCE, S. [a contraction of *defence*] any thing made use of to guard from danger. "There is no fence against inundations." *L'Estrac*. An inclosure, hedge, or paling.

To **FENCE**, V. A. to inclose in a hedge or paling. To defend or guard. Neuterly, to practice the art of fencing. To guard against

against; to use such methods as to hinder the progress of any vice or evil.

FEN'CELESS, Adj. open, or without any inclosure or fence.

FEN'CER, *s.* a person who fences. One who teaches fencing or the art of using the sword.

FEN'CIBLE, Adj. capable of defence.

FEN'GING, *s.* the art of defence, or of using the sword. This is in so great repute in the East, that none but princes are allowed to teach it; but in *Montaigne's* time, the nobility of France, looked upon a skill in this science, in the same manner as the Romans did on a perfection in dancing, *i. e.* as a very great disgrace. *Fencing*, likewise signifies the hedge or pales used to inclose ground.

To FEN'D, *V. A.* [from *defend*] to keep off. "To *send* the bitter cold," *Dryden*. Neuterly, to dispute; or shift off a charge. "Able to *send* and prove with them," *Locke*. Amongst the sailors, the same as *defend*; thus, to *send* the boat, is to keep it from dashing to pieces, or driving against rocks.

FEN'DER, *s.* a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire to prevent the coals that fall, from rolling upon the floor. Among mariners, any thing laid or hung on the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FEN'NEL, *s.* [*fœnel*, *fœnel*, *Sax.* *fencel*, *Teut.* *fensil*, *Fr.*] in Botany, an umbellated flower. *Linnaeus*, somewhat improperly, has joined it with the *anethum*, which belongs to the second sect of his fifth class. The leaves, seeds, and roots of the common sort are used in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the seed one of the great carminative seeds, and the leaves made use of in distilling a simple water.

FEN'NY, Adj. [from *fen*] soft, applied to ground; marshy; moorish. Inhabiting, or dwelling in a marsh. "A *fen*ny snake," *Shak.*

FE'ODAL, Adj. [*feodal*, *Fr.*] held from another.

FE'ODARY, *s.* [from *feodum*, *law Lat.*] one who holds his estate under a superior lord.

To FE'OFF, *V. A.* [*fief*, *fief*, *Fr.* *fief*, *law Lat.*] to put in possession. To give a right of possession.

FEOFFEE, *s.* [*fief*, *law Lat.* *fief*, *Fr.*] a person put in possession.

FEOFFER, *s.* one who gives possession in fee simple.

FE'OFFMENT, *s.* [*fief*, *law Lat.*] in Law, a grant of lands to another in fee, that is to him and his heirs for ever.

FE'RITY, *s.* [*feritas*, *Lat.*] barbarity; cruelty, wildness. "The most abject and rapid *ferity*," *Woodw.* Not in use.

To FERMENT, *V. A.* [*fermentum*, *Fr.* *fermento*, *Lat.*] to exalt, or rarify by put-

ting the particles into an intestine commotion. Neuterly, to have its parts put into intestine commotion.

FERMENT, *s.* [*Fr.* *fermentum*, *Lat.*] that which causes an intestine motion in a fluid. Figuratively, the intestine motion of the particles applied to fluids. A commotion or tumult.

FERMENTABLE, Adj. capable of having its parts fermented.

FERMENTATION, *s.* [*Fr.* *fermentatio*, *Lat.*] intestine motion of the small insensible particles of a thing.

FERMENTATIVE, Adj. causing an intestine commotion.

FERN, *s.* [*fern*, *Sax.*] in Botany, a plant growing on stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited island of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It seems to sailors to be a very mountainous place at a distance, and extremely rugged and irregular, but, when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interperfed with the finest valleys, clothed with a most beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous streams and cascades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a rill. It is visited by all the English ships that pass through the S. Sea, and is of excellent use for recovering the sailors who are sick of the scurvy, for the refreshments it produces soon restore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in those seas where the British cruisers can refresh and recover their men, after their passage round Cape Horn, where they may remain some time without alarming the Spanish coast. This island lies in lat. S. 43. 40 and is 330 miles from the continent of Chili. Its greatest length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greatest breadth not quite 6. The only safe anchoring is on the N. side of this island, in Cumberland-bay. The soil on the northern part is very loose, and shallow, so that trees soon perish for want of root. They are most of them of the aromatic kind, and there are none fit for timber, except the myrtles. Here are also pimento and cabbage-trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, which are unknown in these parts, except water-cresses, purslain, and wild sorrel, besides a vast number of turnips, and Sicilian radishes, formerly sown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminished them by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. There are a great number of seals about the island, and another amphibious creature, called a Sea-lion; they bear some resemblance to a seal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 20 feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circumference,

ference. Their skins are covered with short hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which serve them for feet in sho-
are almost black. The salers feed upon both of these, eating the one veal, and the other beef. Besides, there are very large cod, cavalies, gopers, large breams, maids, silver-fish, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fish which is very delicious, called by some a chimney-sweeper, and in shape somewhat resembles a carp. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741, and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken in by an English ship which passed that way.

FER'NEY, Adj. overgrown or abounding with fern.

FEROCIOUS, Adj. [*ferox*, Fr. *ferax*, Lat.] wild, untamed, savage, brutal: "Each ferocious feature," Pope.

FEROCITY, S. [*ferocitè*, Fr. *ferocitas*, Lat.] fierceness or savageness of disposition.

FER'RET, S. [*furet*, Brit. *furet*, Fr.] a small animal with red-eyes, and a long snout, used to catch rabbits, or rats. A kind of narrow ribbon made of silk, with a mixture of thread or cotton.

To FER'RET, V. A. to hunt or drive out of a lurking place. "The arch-bishop had ferreted him out of all his holds," Heylin. Used with *out* before the hiding place.

FER'RETER, S. one who hunts another, and discovers him in his hiding places.

FEN'RIDGE, S. the sum of money paid for passage at a ferry.

FER'RULE, S. [from *ferrum*, Lat.] an iron or brass cap. put round or at the end of a cane, &c. to hinder it from wearing.

To FER'RY, V. A. [*faran*, Sax. *fara*, Ill.] to row a boat, or vessel across the river; used with *over*. Neuterly, to cross a river in a boat.

FER'RY, S. a boat in which persons cross the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply. The common passage for a boat across a river.

FER'RY-MAN, S. one who keeps a ferry; or rows a boat across the water.

FER'TILE, Adj. [Fr. *fertile*, Lat.] producing a great quantity. Fruitful; with *of* before the thing produced.

To FERTILIZE, V. A. to make fruitful, or fertile.

FERTILITY, S. [*fertilis*, Fr. *fertilitas*, Lat.] the quality of producing in great plenty or abundance. Fruitfulness.

To FER'TILIZE, V. A. [*fertiliser*, Fr.] to make fruitful, or fertile.

FER'VENCY, S. [*ferveat*, Fr. *ferveat*, Lat.] eagerness; warmth of application. Zeal, or warmth of devotion, Ardency.

FER'VENT, Adj. [Fr. *ferveat*, Lat.] hot, vehement, or warm. Ardent, warm, zealous.

FER'VENTLY, Adv. eagerly, vehemently, earnestly, zealously.

FER'VID, Adj. [*fervidus*, Lat.] hot, ardent, zealous; vehement, fervent.

FERVIDITY, S. heat opposed to cold; warmth of temper.

FER'VIDNESS, S. the quality of being warm of temper, earnest or zealous in devotion.

FER'ULA, S. [Lat. *ferula*, Fr. from *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, fennel-giant. Likewise an instrument made use of by schoolmasters, to flap the hands of their scholars with by way of punishment.

To FE'RULE, V. A. to strike with a fetula.

FER'VOUR, S. [*ferveat*, Fr. *ferveat*, Lat.] heat, eagerness, warmth, or heat of temper; ardour, or zeal in devotion.

FE'SSE, S. [*fascia*, Lat. a band or girdle] in Heraldry, one of the nine honourable ordinaries, representing a band or belt, dividing the escutcheon horizontally in the middle, and separating the chief from the point.

To FES'TER, [*fesse*, Bar.] to rankle, to grow inflamed or angry.

FES'TIVAL, Adj. [*festivus*, Lat.] belonging to feasts, or public entertainments. "Festive entertainments," Att.

FES'TIVAL, S. a time of public or general feasting. A day of religious or public joy.

FES'TIVE, Adj. [*festivus*, Lat.] gay; joyous, merry.

FESTIVITY, S. [*festivitas*, Lat.] a feast, or time of public rejoicing. Gaiety; joyfulness. A temper or behaviour suitable to a feast.

FES'TOON, S. [*feston*, Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a garland of flowers twisted together thickest at middle, and suspended at the ends.

To FET'CH, V. A. [Preter *fetched*; *seccan*, Sax.] to go, in order to bring something to a person. To drive, applied to family descent. To bring to any state, by some powerful means. To perform with suddenness and violence. To take, or make an excursion. "To fetch a turn about the garden," Shak. To reach, arrive at, to come up to, or equal in motion. To equal in value. "Silver in the coin, will never fetch so much as silver in bullion," Locke.

FE'TCH, S. a stratagem, a trick, or artifice.

FET'CHER, S. one who makes use of tricks or artifice. One who goes for a thing from a distant place.

FET'ID, Adj. [*fetidus*, Lat.] stinking; having a strong and disagreeable smell.

FET'IDNESS, S. the quality of having a stinking and offensive smell.

FET'LOCK, S. in Farriery, a toft of hair grows

growing behind the posterior joint; horses of a low hizz have it not.

FETTER, S. [*fetter*, Sax.] chains put on prisoners feet to prevent their escape. Figuratively, any restraint or confinement.

To FETTER, V. A. to put chains or shackles on the legs. To bind; to deprive of freedom.

FETUS, S. [*fetus*, Lat.] any animal in embryo, or in the womb.

FEUD, S. [*feud*, Sax.] quarrel; opposition; war; enmity.

FEUDS, S. plural; *feudum*, Lat.] in Law, lands that are hereditary. "Lands were originally held at will, and then called *municia*, or grants; afterwards they were held for life, and then termed *beneficia*, benefices; after which they were made hereditary in families, and then called *feuds*." 3 Salk. xvi. 5.

FEUDAL, Adj. [*feudalis*, low Lat.] pertaining to fiefs or tenures, by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEUDATORY, S. [*feudataire*, Fr.] one who holds from a superior.

FEVER, S. [*fever*, *fever*, Dan. and Teut. *fevere*, Fr. *febris*, Lat.] a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened; or in which heat and cold prevail by turns; the last is termed an intermittent fever.

FEVERISH, Adj. troubled slightly with a fever. Figuratively, inconstant, alluding to the alternate sensation of heat and cold in intermittent fevers. "We toils and turn about our *feverish* will." Dryden.

FEVEROUS, Adj. [*fevrex*, *feveruse*, Fr.] troubled with a fever. Having a tendency to produce fevers. "A *feverous* disposition of the year." Bacon.

FEVERSHAM, S. a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and August 12, for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Medway, and is well frequented by small vessels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradesmen and innkeepers. It is opposite to the Isle of Sheppey, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 22 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with stone, newly repaired, and contains about 2100 houses, built with brick. The streets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thursday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is nine miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S of London. Lon. 51. 13. lat. 51. 20.

FEW, Adj. [*few*, *fewer*, Sax. *pauc*, Brit.] not many, applied most properly to number; but by Londoners sometimes applied to quantity; as "a few broth," i. e. a small quantity of broth. Sometimes elliptical used with in; as, "The firm resolve there in few

disclose." Pope. The term *words* is understood.

FEWEL, or FUEL, S. [*feu*, Fr. fire] materials for a fire.

To FEWEL, V. A. to keep up a fire with fuel. "*Fewels* the infernal flame." Cowley.

FEWNESS, S. smallness, applied to number.

FIB, S. [a corruption of *falle*, Lat.] an untruth, a falsehood.

To FIB, V. N. to tell lies, falsehoods, or untruths.

FIBBER, S. one that speaks falsehoods.

FIBRE, S. [Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] a small thread or string. In Physics, a long fine part or thread whereof natural bodies consist. In Anatomy, a long slender thread, which forms the various solid parts of an animal body.

FIBRIL, S. [*fibrilla*, Fr. *fibrella*, Lat.] a small fibre.

FIBROUS, Adj. [*fibrox*, Fr.] consisting or abounding with small threads or fibres.

FICKLE, Adj. [*fco*, Sax.] inconstant. Not fixed; liable to change. "*Fickle* their state." For Lofs.

FICKLENESS, S. a disposition of mind liable to frequent change. A *lure* of inconstancy, applied to the mind.

FICTION, S. [Fr. *fictio*, Lat.] the act of forming a fable or story. The thing feigned. A falsehood. A work of imagination.

FICTIOUS, Adj. [*fictus*, Lat. of *fingo*, Lat.] imaginary. "*Fictious* circles" Prior. A word coined by the author quoted; but frequently made use of, though fictitious is the word.

FICTITIOUS, Adj. [*fictitius*, Lat.] counterfeit. Made in order to resemble or pass for something else. Imaginary, not real.

FICTITIOUSLY, Adv. in a false counterfeit or chimerical manner.

FIDDLE, S. [*fithcle*, Sax. *fidel*, Teut.] in music, a stringed instrument. See VIOLIN.

To FIDDLE, V. A. [*fiden*, Teut.] to play on a violin or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle, to spend a great deal of time on trifles.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, S. [see FADDLE] trifling or trifles. "Abundance of *fiddle-faddle* of that nature." Spell. No. 299.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, Adj. trifling; making a bustle about nothing. "A troublesome, *fiddle-faddle* old woman." Hist. of J. Bull.

FIDDLER, S. [*fithclere*, Sax. *fidler*, Belg.] one who plays on the fiddle or violin.

FIDDLE.

FIDDLESTICK, *S.* the bow furnished with hair with which the musician plays on the fiddle.

FIDELITY, *S.* [*fidelité*, *Fr.* *fidelitas*, *Lat.*] honesty; veracity or truth in testimony; firmness in adherence or in loyalty. Faithfulness.

To **FID'GE** or **FID'GET**, *V. N.* [a cant word if not from *figan*, *Sax.* to be anxious through ill-will, or *fyk*, *Isl.* to be driven about by the wind] to move nimbly but uncouthly, or awkwardly. "You wriggle, *figge*, and make a rant." *Swift*.

FIDUCIAL, *Adj.* [*fiducia*, *Lat.*] confident; without any degree of doubt. That which may be depended on.

FIDUCIARY, *S.* [*fiduciarius*, *Lat.*] one that has any thing in trust. In divinity, one who places so much confidence in faith, as to look on good works as unnecessary to his salvation.

FIEF, *S.* [*Fr.*] in law, a possession held by some tenure of a superior.

FIELD, *S.* [pronounced *field*, *Sax.*] ground not inhabited or built on. A space of ground which is cultivated. The open country, opposed to quarters. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought. A wide extent or expanse. "Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow." *Dryd.* Compass; or a subject which will afford an opportunity for a person to display his abilities. "A large *field* to expatriate in." *Spett.* In painting or heraldry, the ground on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FIELD-FARE, *S.* [from *feld*, *Sax.* and *faran*, *Sax.*] a bird of passage, generally supposed to come from the Northern countries.

FIELDING, **HENRY**, *Esq.*; this well-known and justly celebrated writer of our own time, was born at Sharpham-Park in Somersetshire, April 22, 1707. His father, Edmund Fielding, *Esq.*; who was a younger son of the earl of Denbigh, was in the army, and towards the close of king George I.'s reign, or the accession of George II. was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant-general. His mother was daughter to Judge Gould, and aunt to the present Sir Henry Gould. This lady, besides our author, who seems to have been her first born, had another son and four daughters, one of the latter being the celebrated Miss Fielding, author of David Simple, the countess of Delvino, the Cry, and many other very ingenious pieces. And, in consequence of his father's second marriage, Mr. Fielding had six half brothers, all of whom are dead, excepting the present Sir John Fielding, now in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Essex, and the liberties of Westminster. Our author received the first rudiments of his education at home, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Oliver, for whom

he seems to have had no very great regard, as he is said to have designed a portrait of his character in the very humorous yet detestable one of parson Trulliber, in his Joseph Andrews. When taken from under this gentleman's charge, he was removed to Eton school, where he had an opportunity of cultivating a very early intimacy and friendship with several, who afterwards became the first persons in the kingdom, such as lord Littleton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, &c. who ever through life retained a warm regard for him. But these were not the only advantages he reaped at that great seminary of education; for by an assiduous application to study and the possession of strong and peculiar talents, he became, before he left that school, uncommonly versed in the Greek authors, and a perfect master of the Latin classics.

Thus accomplished, at about eighteen years of age he left Eton, and went to Leyden, where he studied under the most celebrated civilians for about two years, at the expiration of which time, the reprobates from England not coming so regularly as at first, he was obliged to return to London. In short, general Fielding's family living very greatly increased by his second marriage, as may be seen from what we have said above, it became impossible for him to make such appointments for the eldest son, as he could have wished; the utmost that he could afford to allow him being no more than two hundred pounds a year, with which slender income, a strong constitution, a lively imagination, and a disposition naturally but little formed for oeconomy, he found himself his own master, in a place where the temptations to every expensive pleasure are so numerous, and the means of gratifying them so easily attainable. From this unfortunately pleasing situation sprung the source of every misfortune or uneasiness that Mr. Fielding afterwards felt through life. He very soon found that his finances were by no means adequate to the frequent draughts made on him from the consequences of the brisk career of dissipation which he had launched into; yet, as disagreeable impressions never continued long upon his mind, but only on the contrary roused him to struggle through his difficulties with the greater spirit and magnanimity, he flattered himself that he should find his resources in his wit and invention, and accordingly commenced a writer for the stage in the year 1727, at which time he had not more than attained the completion of his twentieth year. His first attempt in the drama was a piece called Love in several Masques, which, though it immediately succeeded the long and crowded run of the Provoked Husband, met with a favourable reception, as did likewise his second play, which came out in the following year, and

was entitled, *The Temple Beau*. He did not however meet with equal success in all his dramatic works, for he has even printed in the title page of one of his farces, as it was damned at the theatre royal in Drury-Lane; and he himself informs us, in the general preface to his miscellanies, that for the *Wedding-Day*, though acted six nights, his profits from the house did not exceed fifty pounds. Nor did a much better fate attend on some of his earlier productions, so that, though it was his lot always to write from necessity, he would probably, notwithstanding his writings, have laboured continually under that necessity, had not the severity of the public and the malice of his enemies met with a noble alleviation from the patronage of several persons of distinguished rank and character, particularly the late dukes of Richmond and Roxburgh. John duke of Argyle, the present lord Lyttleton, &c. the last-named of which noblemen not only by his friendship softened the rigour of our author's misfortunes while he lived, but also by his generous ardour has vindicated his character and done justice to his memory after death. About six or seven years after Mr. Fielding's commencing a writer for the stage, he fell in love with and married one Miss Craddock, a young lady from Salisbury, possessed of a very great share of beauty, and a fortune of about fifteen hundred pounds, and about the same time his mother dying, an estate at Stower in Dorsetshire, of somewhat better than two hundred pounds' per annum came into his possession.—With this fortune, which, had it been conducted with prudence and economy, might have secured to him a state of independence for life, and with the helps it might have derived from the productions of a genius unincumbered with anxieties and perplexity, might have even afforded him an affluent income; with this, I say, and a wife whom he was fond of to distraction, and for whose sake he had taken up a resolution of bidding adieu to all the follies and intemperances to which he had addicted himself in that short but very rapid career of a town life which he had run, he determined to retire to his country seat, and there reside entirely.

But here, in spite of this prudent resolution, one folly only took place of another, and family pride now brought on him all the inconveniences in one place, that youthful dissipation and libertinism had done in another. The income he possessed, though sufficient for ease and even some degree of elegance, yet was in no degree adequate to the support of either luxury or splendour. Yet, fond of figure and magnificence, he incumbered himself with a large retinue of servants, and his natural turn leading him to a fondness for the delights of society and convivial mirth, he threw wide open the

gates of hospitality, and suffered his whole patrimony to be devoured up by hounds, horses and entertainments. In short, in less than three years, from the mere passion of being esteemed a man of great fortune, he reduced himself to the displeasing situation of having no fortune at all; and through an ambition of maintaining an open house for the reception of every one else, he soon found himself without a habitation which he could call his own. In a word, by a desire, as Shakespeare expresses it,

—of *showing a more swelling port*

Than his *faint means would grant continuance*, he was, in the course of a very short period, brought back to the same unfortunate situation which he had before experienced; but with this aggravation to it, that he could now have none of those resources in future to look forward to, which he had thus indiscreetly lavished. He had undermined his own supports, and had now nothing but his own abilities to depend on for the recovery of what he had so wantonly thrown from him, an easy competence. Not discouraged, however, he determined to exert his best abilities, betook himself closely to the study of the law, and after the customary time of probation at the Temple, was called to the bar, and made no inconsiderable figure in Westminster-Hall. To the practice of the law Mr. Fielding now applied himself with great assiduity both in the courts here and on the circuits, so long as his health permitted him, and it is probable would have risen to a considerable degree of eminence in it, had not the intemperances of his early parts of life put a check, by their consequences, to the progress of his success. In short, though but a young man, he began now to be molested with such violent attacks from the gout, as rendered it impossible for him to be as constant at the bar as the laboriousness of his profession required, and would only permit him to pursue the law by snatches, at such intervals as were free from indisposition. However, under these united severities of pain and want, he still found resources in his genius and abilities.—He was concerned in a political periodical paper, called the *Champion*, which owed its principal support to his pen; a pen which seems never to have lain idle, since it was perpetually producing, almost as it were extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a news-paper, but whose full exertion of power seemed reserved for a kind of writing disinterested from, and indeed, superior to them all; nor will it perhaps be necessary in proof of this more than to mention his celebrated novels of *Joseph Andrews* and *Tom Jones*, which are too well known, and too justly admitted to leave us any room for expatiating on their merits.—Precarious, however, as this means of subsistence unavoidably must be, it was scarcely possible he should be enabled

bled by it to recover his shattered fortunes, and was therefore at length obliged to accept of the office of an acting magistrate in the commission of the peace, for the county of Middlesex, in which station he continued till pretty near the time of his death;—an office however which seldom fails of being hateful to the populous, and of course liable to many infamous and unjust imputations, particularly that of venality; a charge which the ill-natured world, not unacquainted with Mr. Fielding's want of oeconomy and passion for expence, were but too ready to cast upon him.—Yet from this charge Mr. Murphy, in the life of this author, prefixed to a late edition of his works, has taken great pains to exculpate him, as has likewise Mr. Fielding himself, in his *Voyage to Lisbon*, which was not only his last work, but may with some degree of propriety be considered as the last words of a dying man; that voyage having been undertaken only as a dernier resort in one last desperate effort for the preservation of life, and the restoring a constitution broken with chagrin, distress, vexation and public business, for his strength was at that time entirely exhausted, and in about two months after his arrival at Lisbon, he yielded his last breath, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and of our Lord 1754.

As to Mr. Fielding's character, as a man it may in a great measure be deduced from the incidents I have above related of his life, but cannot perhaps be with more candour set forth than by his Biographer, Mr. Murphy in the work I before made mention of, and with some of whose words therefore, I shall close this article.

"It will be, says that gentleman, an humane and generous office to set down to the account of slander and defamation, a great part of that abuse which was discharged against him by his enemies in his life-time; deducting however from the whole this useful lesson, *that quick and warm passions should be early controlled, and that dissipation and extravagant pleasures are the most dangerous palliations that can be found for disappointments and vexations in the first stages of life.*—We have seen, adds he, how Mr. Fielding very soon squandered away his small patrimony, which, with oeconomy, might have procured him independence;—we have seen how he ruined into the bargain, a constitution, which in its original texture seemed formed to last much longer.—When illness and indigence were once let in upon him, he no longer remained the master of his own actions; and that nice delicacy of conduct which alone constitutes and preserves a character, was occasionally obliged to give way.—When he was not under the immediate urgency of want, those who were intimate with him are ready to aver, that he had a mind greatly superior to any thing mean or little; when his finances were exhausted, he

was not the most elegant in his choice of the means to redress himself, and he would instantly exhibit a farce or a puppet-show, in the Hay-market theatre, which was wholly inconsistent with the profession he had embarked in.—But his intimates are witnesses how much his pride suffered when he was forced into measures of this kind.—No man having a juster sense of propriety, or more honourable ideas of the employment of an author and a scholar."

FIELD-MARSHAL, S. the governor or commander of an army in the field.

FIELD-OFFICER, S. an officer whose command extends to a whole regiment; such as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELD-PIECE, S. in Gunnery, small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

FIEND, S. [*fynd*, Sax. *fiend*, Belg.] the devil. Any infernal being.

FERCE, Adj. [*fer*, Fr. *ferus*, Lat. *fer*, Gr.] wild, furious. Violent; outrageous, "Fierce winds." *James* iii. 2. Terrible, or causing terror. "Fierce look."

FIERCELY, Adv. in a furious or outrageous manner.

FIERCENESS, S. wildness. Boldness. Eagerness after slaughter. Quickness to attack. Outragereousness. Violence with respect to passion.

FIERI-FACIAS, S. in Law, a writ, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendants goods and chattels.

FIERY, Adj. consisting of hot particles. Burning with passion. Heated with fire. "The sword which is made fire." *Hosker*.

FIFE, S. [*fyfe*, Ital.] a shrill pipe, blown in the same manner as a German flute, used to accompany the drum.

FIFTE'EN, Adj. [from *five* and *ten*, *fyfryn*, Sax.] a number consisting of five and ten.

FIFTE'ENTH, Adj. [*fifteen*, *fyfynthe*, Sax.] that which follows next to the fourteenth.

FIFTH, Adj. [*fyft*, *fyfta*, *fyfta*, Sax.] the ordinal of five; that which is next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, Adv. in the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, Adj. [*fyftig*, *fyftig*, Sax.] the next in order after forty-nine.

FIFTY, Adj. [*fyftig*, Sax.] a number consisting of five times ten.

FIG, S. [*figus*, Fr. *figo*, Span. *figa*, Lat.] the name of a sweet fruit. Linnaeus ranges it in the third sect of his twenty-third class.

To **FIGHT**, V. A. [preter and part. *pass*, *faught*, *fyhtan*, Sax.] to contend with another. To endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of an enemy; used both of war and single combat. To contend; it has *with* before the persons opposed.

FIGHT, S. [*fyght*, Sax.] a violent struggle

gle for conquest between enemies, whether armies or single persons.

FIGHTER, S. a person engaged in combat. One fond of fighting.

FIGHTING, Part. fit for battle. "An host of fighting men." *Chron.* The place where a battle is fought. "In fighting fields." *Pope.*

FIGMENT, S. [*figmentum*, Lat.] a fabulous story. A fable. A meer fiction.

FIGURABLE, Adj. [from *figure*, Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form.

FIGURAL, Adj. represented by delineation. "The *figural* resemblances of several regions." *Brown.*

FIGURATE, Adj. [*figuratus*, Lat.] of a certain and determinate form. Resembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATIVE, Adj. [*figurativus*, Fr.] in Divinity, serving as a type, to represent something else. In Rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote. Full of rhetorical figures or embellishments, applied to style.

FIGURATIVELY, Adv. by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning.

FIGURE, S. [Fr. of *figura*, Lat.] the form of any thing. Shape, person, or external form. "To make a figure," some distinguished or eminent appearance. A statue. Any thing represented by drawing or painting. A character denoting a number, as 1, 2, 3, &c. In Astrology, the diagram of the aspects of the astronomical houses. In Divinity, some hieroglyphical or typical representation. In Rhetoric, any mode of speaking, by which words are used in a sense different from their literal meaning. In Dancing, the making the figure of eight in going round a couple; the different turns and windings in any dance.

To **FIGURE**, V. A. [*figurer*, Fr. *figuro*, Lat.] to form or mould into any particular shape. To form a resemblance. To represent by types, or hieroglyphics. To form an idea of a thing in the mind. To foretell by some sign or token. "The heaven figures some event." *Shak.* To use in a remote and figurative sense.

FILACEOUS, Adj. [*filum*, Lat. a thread] composed of threads. "It is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter." *Bacon.*

FILAMENT, S. [Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] a fine slender thread. The same as *Fibre*.

FILBERT, S. [derived by Junius and Skinner from *full beard*, or *full of beards*, on account of its long beard, or husk; but Johnson thinks it more probable that it took its name, as well as some other vegetables, from *Filbert*, or *Fulbert*, the person's name who first introduced it into these parts, or cultivated it] a fine large hazel-nut with a thin shell, and a long bearded husk.

To **FILCH**, V. A. [*filixy*, Teut.] to take away the property of another privately; generally applied to taking away trifles.

FILCHER, S. one who privately defrauds or robs another.

F'ILE, S. [Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a thread, or series. "Let me resume the *file* of my relation." *Watson.* A line or wire on which papers or letters are strung to keep them. A roll, or catalogue. A line of soldiers ranged behind one another.

F'ILE, S. [*feel*, Sax. *wälen*, Belg.] an instrument of iron used to smooth iron or steel by rubbing.

To **F'ILE**, V. A. [*filum*, Lat.] to string upon a thread, or wire. In Law, to *file* a bill, is to offer it for the judge's notice. To cut or wear away any roughness with a *file*. To defile, pollute, or sully. "For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind." *Shak.* Neuterly, to march like soldiers in a line one after another.

F'ILE-CUTTER, S. a maker of *files*.

FILER, S. one who uses a *file*.

FILIAL, Adj. [Fr. of *filius*, Lat.] having the affection of a son; standing in the relation of a son.

FILIA'TION, S. [of *filius*, Lat.] the relation of a son to a father.

FILINGS, S. the particles worn off by the rubbing of a *file* on iron, &c.

To **FIL'L**, V. A. [*syllan*, *fullan*, Sax.] to pour till a thing can contain no more. To store abundantly. To satisfy, or content the appetite, wish or desires. To *fill out*, to pour liquor out of one vessel till it *fills* another; to swell or extend by means of something contained. To *fill up*, to employ. To occupy any space; to employ a vacant time. To grow full. To glut, or satiate. To be incapable of containing any more.

FIL'L, S. as much as a thing can contain. As much as may satisfy, or content. The place between the shaft of a carriage. "The mule being put in the *fill* of a cart." *Morim.* This last sense seems to arise from erroneously using *fill* instead of *thill*.

FILLET, S. [*fiel*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a band to tie round the head or any other part. The fleshy part of the thigh, applied to a joint of veal. In Cookery, any meat rolled together. In Architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings.

To **FIL'LET**, V. A. to bind with a *fillet*. In Architecture, to adorn with an astragal, or listell.

To **FIL'LIP**, V. A. to strike with the nail by a sudden jerk of the finger.

FIL'LIP, S. a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger, from being bent so as to meet with the thumb, to a straight position.

FIL'LY, S. [*filoy*, Brit. *filu*, Fr. *filis*, Lat.]

Lat.] a young horse or mare. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.

FIL'M, S. [Sax.] a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

To FIL'M, V. A. to cover with a skin. "It will but skin and film the ulcerous place." *Shak.*

FIL'MY, Adj. consisting of membranes, skins, or pellicles.

To FIL'TER, V. A. [*filtrare*, low Lat.] to clarify, or purify liquors. To strain through paper, flannel, cloth, &c.

FIL'TER, S. [*filtrum*, Lat.] a twist of thread, one end of which is dipped in some fluid to be cleared, and the other hanging down on the outside of the vessel, the liquor by that means dripping from it. Figuratively, a strainer.

FILTH, S. [Sax. of *ful*, Sax.] dirt, or any thing which fouls. Any thing which pollutes the body or the soul.

FIL'THILY, Adv. in such a manner as to render a thing nasty, or to pollute the mind, and excite offence and loathing in another.

FIL'THINESS, S. dirtiness; any thing soiled or daubed. Corruption; pollution; a state of mind arising from being conversant in things which are opposite to decorum, decency, or elegance.

FIL'THY, Adj. foul, nasty, or dirty. Gross or polluted.

To FIL'TRATE, V. A. to strain liquor through a cloth, &c. to clear it from dregs.

FILTRATION, S. the art of making liquor fine and clear by straining; the common method used by apothecaries is to strain the liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the grosser behind.

FIN, S. [*fin*, Sax. *fenne*, Feut.] a part of a fish made somewhat like a feather, serving to keep the fish upright.

FIN'ABLE, Adj. that which admits a fine.

FIN'AL, Adj. [Fr. *finalis*, Lat.] last; at the end. Conclusive; decisive; complete. "The final conquest of Ireland." *Davies.*

FIN'ALLY, Adv. lastly; to conclude; perfectly; decisively; completely.

FIN'ANCE, S. [Fr.] the amount of the taxes of a government, or income of a private person.

FIN'ANCER, or FIN'ANCIER, S. [Fr.] one who collects or farms the taxes; one who projects new taxes.

FIN'ARY, S. [from *fine*] in iron-works, the second forge at the iron-mills.

FIN'CH, S. [*Fine*, Sax.] a small singing-bird of which there are three species, viz. the gold-finch, chaf-finch, and bull-finch.

To FIN'D, V. A. [Preter. *I have found*, Part. Pret. *found* *findan*, Sax.] to discover any thing lost, mislaid, or out of sight before. To attain the knowledge of a thing

by study. To observe, remark, or meet with. To find guilty, to affirm the truth of an accusation. Joined to *bill*, to approve of. Joined to *self*, &c. to be, with respect to health. To find out, to solve a difficulty; to discover something hidden; to invent; to search for or select from several others of the same species.

FINDER, S. a person who discovers something lost or mislaid.

FINE, Adj. [*fiene*, Fr. *fin*, Belg. and Erse] made of very slender threads, applied to lincens or cloth, not coarse. Refined, or pure from dross, applied to metals. Clear and free from sediments, applied to liquors. Artful, or dexterous. Elegant, applied to stile, or expression. Handsome and majestic. Accomplished; perfect, or complete, applied to any improvement, or acquisition of the mind. Showy; splendid, applied to dress. Ironically used as an expression of something rather deserving contempt than approbation. "My husband has the *great*, and I have a *fine* time of it."

FINE, S. [*fin*, Brit.] in Law, an agreement made before justices, and entered upon record, to secure the title a person has in his estate against all others, or to cut off *intails*. A sum paid for the income of lands. A certain sum paid to excuse a person from duty. A sum of money, or forfeit paid as a punishment for an offence committed.

IN FINE Adv. [en *fin*, Fr. of *finis*, Lat.] to conclude; in conclusion; in short.

To FINE, V. A. [from *fine*, adj.] to refine, or purify from dross, applied to metals. To make less coarse. "It *fines* the grass." *Mortim.* To clear from sediments or foulness, applied to liquors. To make a person pay money as a punishment. Neutrally, to pay money to be excused from serving an office.

To FINE'DRAW, V. A. to sow up a rent in such a manner, as the seam shall not be visible.

FINE'DRAWER, S. a person who professes finedrawing.

FINE'LY, Adv. with a thin edge or point. Splendidly; richly, applied to dress. In very small particles, applied to powder. Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contempt; used ironically, "I am *finely* trick'd."

FINE'NESS, S. elegance of sentiment and expression, applied to the productions of the understanding. Show, splendor, or gaiety, applied to dress. Subtlety, ingenuity. "The *fineness* of their souls." *Shak.* Freedom from dross, or impure mixtures, applied both to metals and liquors.

FIN'ERY, S. gaiety, or splendor of dress.

FINE'SSE, S. [Fr.] a fly, artful stratagem, a trick.

FIN'ER, S. one that clears or purifies.

FIN'ER,

FINER, Adj. the comparative degree of *fine*.

FIN'FOOTED, Adj. having a skin growing between the toes; applied to the feet of water fowl.

FINGER, S. [*finger*, Sax. Dan. and Teut. of *fängen*, Sax.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing. A measure of two barley corns in length. Figuratively, the hand.

To **FINGER**, V. A. to touch slightly. Figuratively, to take by stealth. In Music, to touch or sound an instrument.

FIN'ICAL, Adj. nice; foppish; affected.

FIN'ICALLY, Adv. foppishly, affectedly.

FIN'ICALNESS, S. too great an affectation of niceness and elegance, applied both to dress and behaviour.

To **FINISH**, V. A. [*finir*, Fr. *fine*, Lat.] to cease from working. To accomplish, or complete an undertaking. To polish or bring to perfection. To put an end to.

FINISHER, S. a performer; an accomplicher. One who puts an end to an undertaking. One who gives a work its greatest charms and excellencies. Among watch-makers, one who puts all the parts of the work or the movements together.

FINITE, Adj. [*finite*, Lat.] that which is limited. That which may be rendered greater, more numerous, or more perfect. That which may receive an addition to any of its qualities.

FINITELY, Adv. within certain bounds, limits or degrees.

FINITENESS, S. the quality of being limited, or confined within certain bounds and degrees.

FIN'LESS, Adj. having no fins.

FIN'NED, Adj. having fins. Having broad edges.

FIN'LIKE, Adj. resembling fins. "Our finlike oars." Dryd.

FIN'NY, Adj. furnished with fins.

FIN'Y'ED, Adj. having a skin growing between the toes.

FIR S. [*fyrr*, Brit. *fyrr* Dan.] in Latin, the *Abies*. The tree which produces deal boards.

FIRE, S. [*fyrr*, Sax. *seuer*, Teut. *feur*, Fr.] among moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their cohesion is destroyed, or in other words, whatever heats, warms, liquefies or burns. Figuratively, a conflagration, or burning, whereby houses are destroyed. Flame, lustre or brightness. "Stars, hide your fires." Shaks. Heat of temper or passion. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of mind; susceptibility of anger. The passion of love. In medicine, an eruption attended with a sensation of heat, or with an inflam-

mation; hence St. Anthony's fire. To set on fire; is to kindle, or wrap in flames. In war, the discharge of fire-arms.

FIRE, is a general name, by which men seem to understand a certain sensation, or complex notion, of light, heat, burning, melting, &c. The power of fire is so great, its effects so extensive, and the manner of its acting so wonderful, that some of the wisest nations of old, revered and worshipped it as the supreme deity. Some of the chymists also, after they had discovered its surprising operations, suspected it to be an uncreated being; and, indeed, the most famous of them have acknowledged it as the source of all their knowledge; and hence have professed themselves philosophers by fire; nor thought they could be honoured with a nobler title. Now amongst all the wonderful properties of fire, there is none more extraordinary than this, that though it is the principal cause of almost all the sensible effects that continually fall under our observation, yet it is itself so infinitely a subtle nature, that it illudes the most sagacious enquiries, nor ever comes within the cognizance of our senses; and hence others have been led to be of opinion, that it ought to be looked upon as spirit rather than body. Fire is generally divided into three kinds or species, viz. celestial, subterraneous, and culinary. By celestial fire is principally understood that of the sun, without regard to that of the fixed stars, though this, perhaps, may be of the same nature. By subterraneous fire we understand that which manifests itself in fiery eruptions of the earth, volcanoes, or burning mountains; or by any other effects it produces in mines, or the more central parts of the earth. By culinary fire we mean that employed in all chymical operations, and the common occasions of life. The sun's heat appears to be the actuating principle, or general instrument of all the operations in the animal, vegetable, atmospheric, marine, and mineral kingdoms. Fire, considered in itself seems to exist, in the greatest purity and perfection in the celestial regions; at least, we are insensible of any considerable smoke it yields; for the rays of light come to us from the sun, unmixed with any of that gross, feculent, or terrestrial matter, found in culinary and subterranean fires: but, allowing for this difference, the effects of the solar fire appear the same as those of culinary fire. If we examine the effects of subterraneous fires, we shall find them the same with those produced by culinary fire. Thus burnt coals, cinders, and melted minerals, are thrown up by Vesuvius and other burning mountains. Warm nephritic exhalations, natural hot springs, steams, vapours, smoke, &c. are found in several parts of the globe, rising nearly in the same manner as if they were produced by the heat of a furnace.

Whence

Whence it appears, the subterraneous fires are of the same nature with the culinary. All the physical knowledge we can have of a subject, must arise from attending to its properties and effects: but these properties and effects can never be discovered without the help of experiments; which, in philosophical enquiries, are the only interpreters betwixt the senses and the reason: whence all those notions of fire should be rejected as precarious and unsound, that are taken from the direct testimony of the senses, or the naked reason unassisted by experiments. In this enquiry, therefore, the mind should particularly be kept unprepossessed, and, before it pronounces, wait for full information. As men generally affix to the word fire, a complex idea of burning, light, heat, melting, &c. this idea should be analysed, in order to see what parts are essential, and what precarious or arbitrary. We frequently find the effects of fire produced, where no visible fire appeared. Thus the fingers are easily burnt by an iron heated below the degree of ignition, or so as to be no ways visibly red-hot or fiery: whence it follows, that the eye is no judge of fire. So likewise the touch gives us no positive notice of any degree of fire below the natural heat of the body, or any so great as to destroy the organ. Again, the effects of fire are often produced without any manifest signs of burning, melting, &c. as in evaporations, &c. If this method of exclusion and rejection were pursued to its due length, we should, perhaps, find no criterion, infallible mark, or characteristic of fire in general, but that of a particular motion struggling among the minute parts of bodies, and tending to throw them off at the surface. If this should prove the case, then such a motion will be the form and essence of fire, and which, being present, makes fire also present; and, when absent, makes fire also absent: whence to produce, and produce this motion in bodies, will be one and the same thing. The great and fundamental difference in respect to the nature of fire is, whether it be originally such, formed thus by the Creator himself at the beginning of things, or whether it be mechanically producible from other bodies, by inducing some alterations in the particulars thereof. The former opinion is maintained by Homberg, Boerhaave, the younger Lemery, and a Grave-sande; the latter is chiefly supported by the English philosophers, Lord Bacon, Mr. Boyle, and Sir Isaac Newton. Bacon, in the treatise De Forma Caliculi, deduces, from a great number of particulars, that heat in bodies is no other than motion, so and so circumstanced; so that, to produce heat in a body, nothing is required but to excite a certain motion in the parts thereof. Boyle seconds him in an express treatise of the mechanical organ of heat and cold, and maintains

the same doctrine with new observations and experiments.

To FIRE, V. A. to destroy by fire. To drive away, used with some adverb of place or motion. "Fire us hence." *Shak.* Neuterly, to burn, so take fire. Figuratively, to be inflamed with anger or passion. In War, to discharge any fire-arms.

FIRE-ARMS, S. those which are charged or loaded with powder and ball.

FIRE-BALL, S. a ball filled with combustibles, bursting where it is thrown, and used in war. A grenado.

FIREBRAND, S. a piece of wood kindled. Figuratively, a public incendiary.

FIRE-LOCK, S. that part of a gun which holds the prime, &c. Figuratively, a gun.

FIRE-MAN, S. one who is employed by the insurance companies, in extinguishing burning houses. Figuratively, a person given to anger, or easily inflamed with passion. "Drank a bottle with one of these fire-men." *Tatler*, No. 61.

FIRE-PAN, S. [*fyre-panne*, Sax.] a pan of metal used in holding fire. + A shovel. That part of a gun which holds the prime.

FIRESHIP, S. [*fyrdskip*, Sax.] a ship filled with combustibles, and let drive among the fleet of an enemy to set it on fire.

FIRESHOVEL, S. [*fyreskoff*, Sax.] an instrument with which coals are thrown on fires. See FIRE-PAN.

FIRE-SIDE, S. the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate. Figuratively, a family.

FIRESTONE, S. in Natural History, the pyrites, a fossil compounded of vitriol, sulphur, and earth. That used in medicine is of a greenish colour, of a shapeless form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol.

FIREWORK, S. a preparation of gunpowder, and other inflammable substances, used on public rejoicings.

FIRING, S. combustibles or burning. The act of discharging fire-arms.

FIRKIN, S. [*feetban*, Sax.] the fourth part of a barrel. The firkin of ale, soap and butter, contains eight gallons, and that of beer nine gallons.

FIRM, Adj. [*firmus*, Lat.] strong, not easily pierced, or moved. Hard. Steadfast, fixed, or unshaken, steady.

FIRMAMENT, S. [*Fr. firmamentum*] the sky; the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, Adj. celestial, heavenly, or belonging to the sky. "Firmament water." *Dryd.*

FIRMLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be moved, shaken, or penetrated easily. Steadily; without doubt, applied to opinion.

FIRMNESS, S. a state of body wherein the parts cohere so strongly, that they cannot easily be penetrated. A state of mind free from doubt or change.

FIRST, Adj. [*first*, Sax. *fyrt*, Rom.] that which is before all others in time or order. That which is noblest, in Dignity. That which exceeds all others.

FIRST, Adv. in the first place.

FIRST-FRUITS, S. that which is soonest ripe in the season. The first profits; or first year's income of a benefice.

FIRSTLING, S. the first produce of animals. Figuratively, the first thing done. "The firstlings of my hand." *Shak.*

FISCAL, S. [*fiscus*, Lat.] a public revenue: Exchequer. "The ordinary fiscal and receipt." *Bacon.*

FISH, S. [*fishes*, plural, but *fish* is generally used in conversation, *pes*, Sax.] an animal inhabiting the water.

To **FISH**, V. N. to be employed in catching fish. Figuratively, to endeavour to discover any secret by subtlety. Actively, to search the waters in quest of fish.

FISHER, S. [*fishere*, Sax. *fisher*, Tent.] a person who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, S. one who lives by catching fish.

FISHERY, S. the action of catching fish. The place where fish abound.

FISH-HOOK, S. a bearded hook used in catching fish.

To **FISHIFY**, V. A. [of *fish* and *fy*, Lat.] to turn to or become fish. "O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified." *Shak.*

FISHMEAL, S. a meal consisting of fish. Figuratively, abominous or low diet. "Many fishmeals." *Shak.*

FISHY, Adj. having the qualities of or resembling fish. Tasting like fish.

FISILE, Adj. [*fissilis*, Adj.] that which may be cleft.

FISILITY, S. the quality of being fit to be cleft.

FISURE, S. [*Fr. fissure*, Lat.] a cleft, a narrow chasm.

To **FISURE**, V. A. to cleave, or make a cleft. "The skull may be fissured." *Hicem.*

FIST, S. [*fytt*, Sax. of *fistis*, Lat.] the hand clenched, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing fast.

To **FIST**, V. A. to strike or hold with the hand clenched. "Fisting each others throat." *Shak.*

FISTICUFFS, S. battle or blows with the fist.

FISTULA, S. [*Lit.*] in Surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, generally yielding a share and virulent matter. *Fistula in ano*, is a fistula formed in the fundament. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and in its last stage discharges matter, sometimes, from an orifice broken through the skin between the nose and corner of the eye. The cure of this disorder may be seen in the third volume of the Medical Essays of the Society at Edinburgh, Sect. xv. p. 279.

FISTULAR, Adj. in Surgery, having the nature of a fistula. In Botany, resembling a pipe; applied to the leaves of plants which are hollow within.

FISTULOUS, Adj. having the nature of a fistula; composed of a collection of pipes.

FIT, S. [from *fyte*, Sax. *Fit*, Belg.] in Medicine, an access or paroxysm of a disorder. Any short return after cessation or intermission. Any violent affection of the mind. The hysterics in women; the convulsions in children; the epilepsy in men, or that state wherein all the animal functions seem on a sudden suspended.

FIT, Adj. [*witten*, Belg.] proper, suitable. Right.

To **FIT**, Adj. [*witten*, Flem.] to make one thing suit another; to match. To furnish with a thing proper for the use to which it is designed, or proper for the shape of the person who is to wear it. To adapt. To suit. To fit out; to furnish with necessaries for a design, and undertaking; to equip. To fit up, to furnish; to make proper for the reception of a person. Neuterly, to be decent, proper, or advantageous.

FITFUL, Adj. subject to fits, or faintings. "After life's fitful fever." *Shak.*

FITLY, Adv. in a fit or proper manner. Reasonably.

FITNESS, S. a relative term, implying the propriety of a means to an end. Reasonableness.

FIVE, Adj. [*ff*, Sax. *fimf*, Goth:] a number consisting of two and three added together.

FIVES, S. a kind of play consisting of striking a ball against a wall. In Farriery, a disease in horses.

To **FIX**, V. A. [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.] to fasten a thing. To establish without changing. To direct without variation; to look at with attention, or without moving the eyes to any other object. "Them eyes fix to the solid earth." *Shak.* To make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire without evaporating, or the hammer without breaking or flying. To pierce. "A bow of steel shall fix his trembling thighs." *Sandys.* This sense is a latinism! Neuterly, to settle the opinion, determine the resolution; or choose as the object of our thoughts and enquiries, used with *en*. To rest, to cease from wandering. To lose its volatility, so as to be able to bear the hammer. "The quicksilver will fix and run no more." *Bacon.*

FIXATION, S. the act of fixing the mind without wavering; resolution. "Your fixation in matters of religion." *K. Charles.* In chemistry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid substance to a hard one, so that it may bear fire without evaporating, or hammering without flying.

FIXEDLY,

FIXEDLY, Adv. certainly; firmly; invariably.

FIXED, Part. not moving; firm, steady.

FLIXITY, S. a strong cohesion of parts, opposed to volatility.

FIXTURE, S. [a corruption of *fixure*] things which are fixed to the premises, and sometimes advertized to be sold to the person who shall take a house of another.

FIXURE, S. a position. "The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in it." *Shak.* A strong pressure. Firmness.

FLABBY, Adj. [*flappo*, Ital. *flache*, Fr. *fiacco*, Ital. from *flaccidus*, Lat.] wanting firmness; easily shaking and yielding to the touch; wanting stiffness.

FLACCID, Adj. [*flaccidus*, Lat.] weak; wanting stiffness.

FLACCIDITY, S. want of stiffness, or tension.

To **FLAG**, V. N. [*flaggeron*, Belg. *fiacere*, Ital.] to hang down limber. Figuratively, to grow faint, spiritless or dejected by too great a fatigue, or some dismal occurrence. To lose vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or to suffer to drop. "*Flag* their wings." *Prior.* To lay, or pave with broad stones.

FLAG, S. [from the verb, *flagge*, Isl.] a water plant, with a broad black leaf. The colours or ensigns of a ship, or regiment. A species of broad stone used for pavements.

FLAGGELET, S. [*flagellet*, Fr.] a kind of small fine with six holes or stops.

FLAGELLATION, S. [*flagellatus*, Lat.] the act of whipping or striking with a scourge. By Painters applied to the scourging of our Lord and Saviour before his crucifixion. "A painting of the *flagellation*." "The *flagellation* of, &c.

FLAGGINESS, S. the state of a thing which hangs for want of stiffness.

FLAGGY, Adj. weak; limber; not stiff; weak of taste; insipid.

FLAGITIOUS, Adj. [*flagitiosus*, Lat.] committed with deliberation, excessively wicked and villainous.

FLAGTIOUSNESS, S. obstinate and wilful villainy, vice or wickedness.

FLAG-OFFICER, S. the commander of a squadron.

FLAGGON, S. [*flaccid*, Brit. *flaxe*, Sax. *lagawok*, Gr.] a large drinking put with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, S. [*flagrantia*, Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering, or heat. Ardor of affection. Notoriety of a crime or wickedness.

FLAGRANT, Adj. [Fr. of *flagrans*, Lat.] ardent; hot; or vehement, applied to the desires, or affections of the mind. "Glowing, flushed; applied to colour. Red; inflamed, or appearing red. "The beadies loth, still *flagrant* on their back." *Prior.* Notorious, applied to crimes.

FLA'IL, S. [Fr. *legel*, Teut. *vieghel*, Belg.] an instrument to beat corn out of the ear.

FLA'KE, S. [*facio*, Ital. *facus*, Lat.] any thing which appears loosely held together. Any thing which breaks in thin pieces; a layer or stratum.

To **FLA'KE**, V. A. to form in flakes, or thin pieces.

FLA'KY, Adj. breaking in small pieces like scales; formed of small pieces easily separated or loosely joined together. Lying in layers or stratas.

FLAM', S. [*flama*, Boh.] a lie; an untruth, or false report. A mere deceit or pretext. A sham; a pretext.

To **FLAM'**, V. A. [from the noun] to deceive with a fabulous or feigned story; to put off with an idle tale, or mere idle pretext. "God is not to be *flam'd* with lies." *South.*

FLA'ME, S. [*flamme*, Fr. Lat.] a fume or vapour, heated so as to emit light, or shine. Figuratively, fire; brightness of imagination or fancy. Ardour of warmth of temper. The passion of love. The object of affection.

To **FLAME**, V. N. to burn so as to emit a shining light. Figuratively, to shine like flame.

FLAMMABILITY, S. the quality of being able to be set on flame.

FLAM'MEOUS, Adj. [*flammeus*, Lat.] consisting of, or resembling flame.

FLA'MY, Adj. burning so as to emit flames. Inflamed.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Duch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, which is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, besides those that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The men are heavy, but labourious and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handsome. They are Papists in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace and taptry.

FLA'NK, S. [*flanc*, Fr.] that part of an animal where the ribs are wanting, and below the loins. The side of an army or fleet. In Fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face.

To **FLA'NK**, V. A. to attack the side of a battalion or fleet. To be on the side.

FLA'NEL, S. [*gwlanen*, Brit. *lanelle*, Lat.]

FLA

Lat. from *lana*, *Lat.* wool] a kind of loose woollen stuff, very warm, composed of a wool and warp, woven on a loom, after the manner of bays &c.

FLAP, *S.* [*leppa*, *Sax.* *flalle*, low *Sax.*] any thing which hang down broad and loose. The moting of any thing broad and loose. A blow given with the palm of the hand, &c.

To **FLAP**, *V. A.* to strike with the palm of the hand, or something broad which hangs loose. Neuterly, to ply the wings up and down with a noise. To fall or hang down with a broad surface.

To **FLA'RE**, *V. A.* [*flodren*, *flackren*, *Tout.* Johnson imagines it is a corruption of *glare*] to glitter with ostentatious show. To glitter with a transient, or short-lived lustre. To glitter. "When the sun begins to fling his *flaring* beams." *Milton*. To be overpowered with light. "Flaring in sunshine." *Prior*. To *flare* in one's face, is to stare at a person with boldness and impudence. Neuterly, to waste away lavishly, applied to the consuming of a candle.

FLA'H, *S.* [*flaef*, *Gr.*] a sudden, quick, blaze, or burst of light. Figuratively, a sudden blaze, or burst of wit, whose pleasure is of a short duration. A short transient state. Water driven by force or violence.

To **FLASH**, *V. N.* to glitter with a quick and transient light. To burst out into any irregularity, or violence. "He *flashes* into one gross crime or other." *Shak.* To break out into a burst of wit, merriment, or a bright thought. "They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought." *Felton*. Actively, to dash out large quantities from the surface, applied to water.

FLASHILY, *Adv.* in an ostentatious or showy manner. With the show or appearance rather than the real power of wit or solidity of thought.

FLASHY, *Adj.* empty; vain; ostentatious; showy without reality or substance. Insipid; unsavoury; watery; without force or spirit; from *flaccidus*, *Lat.* "Distilled books are like distilled waters, *flashy* things." *Bacon*.

FLASK, *S.* [*flaxa*, *Sax.* *flask* *Dan.* *flasco*, *Ital.*] a thin bottle with a long neck, generally covered with wicker. A small horn to carry gunpowder in. The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance. A narrow and deep wicker basket, used by gardeners to put their sieves in. In Heraldry, an ordinary formed by an arched line, beginning at the corners of the chief and ending at the base of the escutcheon, but usually drawn double.

FLASKET, *S.* a wicker basket, wherein cloaths are generally put. A vessel in which victuals are served up.

FLAT, *Adj.* [*flatur*, *Isl.* *flat*, *Fr.*] horizontal, even, or level. "The houses are *flat* roofed." *Adolf.* Smooth. Level with the ground. "Lays cities *flat*," *Par.*

FLA

Reg. Prostrate, or lying along on the ground after *lay*. "Lying *flat*." *Spens.* Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. "A *flat* fish." Insipid, or unsavoury, applied to taste. Dull, without spirit, applied to writings. Tasteless. "All earthly satisfactions must grow *flat* and unsavoury." *Atterb.* Downright; plain. "A *flat* contradiction." Not shrill, acute, or sharp, applied to sound.

FLAT, *S.* a level, smooth and extended plane. A shallow, strand, or place where the water is not deep enough for ships. The broad part of a weapon. A surface without relief, or projections. In Architecture, a small ornament over the door of a house, to cover and shield a person from the rain. In Music, a particular mark implying that the note which it stands against, is to be played or sung half a note or tone lower.

To **FLAT**, *V. A.* to make smooth and level. To make tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquor. To deprive of its vigour, spirit, or pleasure. Neuterly, to grow smooth or flat. To obstruct or deprive of ardour, spirit, or zeal.

FLAT'LY, *Adv.* horizontally. Smoothly, applied to surface. Without spirit; dully; applied to thoughts or language. Plainly; in a blunt, downright manner or without equivocation or disguise; from *flatte*, preter of *flat*. *Ill.* to explain.

FLAT'NESS, *S.* evenness, levelness, applied to situation. Smoothness, applied to surface. Deadness, applied to liquors or foods. Dejection, or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour or spirit. Dulness, applied to sentiments or writings. Not shrill, or acute, applied to sound.

To **FLATTEN**, *V. A.* to make smooth or flat. To beat level with the ground. To make tasteless, or spiritless. Neuterly, to grow even or level, applied to surface. To grow dull, tasteless, and void of charms. "Satisfactions that *flatten* in the very tasting." *L'Estran*.

FLAT'TER, *Adj.* the comparative degree of *flat*.

FLAT'TER, *S.* the person, or thing by which any unequal surface is made plain and level.

To **FLAT'TER**, *V. A.* [*flater*, *Fr.*] to compliment with false or undue praises. To please or soothe. To excite false hopes and expectations. "Flattering gales." *Milt.*

FLAT'TERER, *S.* one who endeavours to gain the favour of another by commending all he does and says, by praising him for virtues he has not, and by servile compliances with his humours.

FLAT'TERY, *S.* a servile and fawning behaviour, attended with servile compliments, and compliances.

FLAT'TISH, *Adj.* somewhat level, smooth, or broad.

FLAT'U.

FLA

FLA'TULENCE, FLA'TULENCY, S. [from *flatulent*] fulness of wind. A swelling occasioned by wind lodged in the intestines. Emptiness. Vanity, airiness; want of solidity, applied to sentiments, or opinions. "The natural *flatulence* of that airy scheme." *Glanv.*

FLA'TULENT, Adj. [*flatulentus*, Lst.] swelling with air; windy. Empty; vain; tumid or swelling without substance. "These *flatulent* writers."

FLATUOSITY, S. [*flatuosité*, Fr. from *flatu*, Lat.] windiness. A swelling occasioned by an expansion of air included in any part of the body.

FLA'TUOUS, Adj. abounding with wind. Windy.

FLA'TUS, S [Lat.] in Medicine, wind gathered in any part of the body, generally caused by indigestion.

To FLAUNT, V. A. to make an ostentatious or vain show in dress. Figuratively, to behave with pride and arrogance. "One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade." *Pope.*

FLAUNT, S. any thing loose, showy or gaudy.

FLA'VOUR, S: a relish, or an agreeable sensation on the organs of taste. Figuratively, sweetness, or an agreeable odour, applied to the smell.

FLA'VOUROUS, Adj. agreeable to the taste. Fragrant, or pleasing to the smell.

FLAW, S. [*flab*, Sax. *flaw*, Belg. *flaw*, Brit. *flaw*, Gr.] a crack, breach, fault or defect. A blast of wind, from *fla*, Lat. to blow. "The winter's *flaw*." *Shak.*

To FLAW, V. A. to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate. "France hath *flaw'd* the league." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

FLAW'Y, Adj. full of cracks, flaws, breaches or defects.

FLAX, S. [*flax*, *flex*, Sax. *olas*, Belg. *flachs*, Teut.] in Botany, *linum*; Lat. and *lin*, Fr. Linnaeus ranges it in the fifth sect of his fifth class. There are fourteen species. As the improvement of the linen manufacture depends very much on the raising of flax, it is to be hoped that all the true patriots of this country will turn their thoughts that way, in order to bring it to its utmost perfection, and if we may judge from what has appeared for a few years backward, it is not doubted, but Ireland and Scotland will in the end abundantly vindicate and recommend any rewards or encouragement given them with this view. This word is used for the fibre of the plant of which thread is made, when fit for spinning.

FLAX-DRESSER, S. one who prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAX'EN, Adj. made of flax. Resembling flax in colour.

FLE

To FLAY, V. A. [*fla*, preter *fla*, infin. *ad flae*, Id.] to take off the pellicle, membrane or skin of any thing.

FLA'YER, S. one who strips off the skin.

FLE'A, S. [*flab*, *flab*, *fla*, Sax.] in Natural History, a small red insect remarkable for its nimbleness, which sucks the blood of large animals. They bring forth eggs or nits, which they deposit on animals proper to nourish their young when hatched; from the eggs proceed white worms of a shining pearl colour, which feed on the scurfy substance of the cuticle, or downy matter gathered in the piles of clothes. In a fortnight they come to a tolerable size, are sprightly and active, and, if at any time disturbed, roll themselves into the form of a ball. After this they creep after the manner of worms, but with a very swift motion; and in this stage they hide themselves as much as possible, spin a silken thread out of their mouths, with which they weave themselves a small round bag, or case, white within, and always dirty and fouled with dust without; in this tomb they retire for a fortnight, during which time they absolutely cease from motion, but at the expiration of that time burst forth a perfect flea, leaving the *exuvie* in the bag. While the animalcule remains in the bag, it is milk-white till the second day before its eruption, when it becomes coloured, grows hard, and is so strong, that upon its first delivery from its voluntary sepulchre, it springs nimbly away.

To FLE'A, V. A. to cleanse from fleas.

FLE'A-BITE, FLE'A-BITING, S. the red marks or wounds, caused by a flea in sucking the blood of human creatures. Figuratively, a small, insignificant or trifling hurt.

FLE'ABITTEN, Adj. stung or bitten by fleas. White, speckled with dark reddish spots, applied to the colour of a horse. Figuratively, mean, or worthless. "*Fleabitten* synod." *Cleavel.*

FLE'AM, S. [*valleme*, Belg. *flamme*, Fr.] a small instrument of steel, composed of two or three moveable lancets, used in bleeding cattle.

To FLECK, V. A. [*fleckur*, Isth *fleck*, Teut.] to spot; to mark. "*Flecked* in her face." *Dryd.*

To FLECKER, V. A. [see **FLECK**] to streak, or mark with different colours. "The grey ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night—And dark'ness *flecker'd*, &c. *Shak.*

FLED, the Preter and Participle of *fly*, to run away; not properly used for that of *fly*, to make use of wings. *Johnson.*

FLED'GED, Adj. [*fledderen*, Belg.] full-feathered; able to fly.

To FLED'GE, V. A. [*fluck*, *fluckwerden*, Teut.] to furnish with wings or feathers.

To

To FLEE', V. N. [Pret. and Part. *fled*. Johnson observes that this word is improperly written *fly*, because *fly* of *fligan*, Sax. is to move with wings, and *fly* of *flan*, Sax. to run away. Yet with due deference let it be observed, that when *fly* is used to imply running away, it is owing neither to any confusion or impropriety, but is derived from *fly*, *fl*, which signifies the same) to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight.

FLEE'CE, S. [*flæn, flize, fise*, Sax. *wellus*, Lat.] the woolly covering thorn off the bodies of sheep. As much wool as is thorn off one sheep. Figuratively, a ram carved, painted, and used for a sign.

To FLEE'CE, V. A. to shear the wool off a sheep. Figuratively, to strip or plunder. "To fleece the people." *Addis*.

FLEE'CED, Adj. having fleeces. "The rich fleeced flock." *Eairy Q.* Stripped or plundered.

To FLEE'R, V. N. [*flard*, *fl*,] to ridicule. To mock. To deride with insolence. To leer; to make use of a deceitful grin of civility; used with *area*.

FLEE'R, S. mockery, ridicule.

FLEET, S. [*flota*, Sax. *flotta*, Ital.] a number of ships or vessels going in company.

FLEET', Adj. [*flitur*, *fl*,] swift, nimble, applied to pace, or motion.

To FLEE', V. N. [*flit*, *fl*, *flatain*, Sax.] to fly swiftly; to vanish. To be transitory. "Fleeting joys." *Par. Lost*. Actively, to skim the water. To live merrily. "Fleet the time carelessly." *Shak.* To skim milk, or take off the cream.

FLEETLY, Adv. swiftly; nimbly; quickly.

FLEETNESS, S. swiftness, nimbleness.

FLESH, S. [*flæc, flæsc, fesc*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a fibrous part of an animal body, soft, bloody, and serving as a covering to the bones. The body. The muscles, or soft part of an animal body. Animal food, opposed to vegetable. The soft part of beasts or birds, opposed to that of fishes. Animal nature. Figuratively, carnality, or sensual appetites. A carnal state. A near relation. The outward or literal sense, or first appearance. "Ye judge after the flesh." *John xviii. 15.* A person given up to sensual enjoyments. "Flesh and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." *John iv.* That part of an animal or fruit which may be eaten.

FLESH-HOOK, S. a hook to take meat out of a pot.

FLESHLESS, Adj. without flesh.

FLESH'LESSNESS, S. [*flæsclicness, flæsclicness*, Sax.] carnal or sensual passions and appetites. Carnality.

FLESH'LY, Adj. [*fleslic*, Sax.] corpo-

real. Carnal, lascivious, opposed to *continent*. Animal, opposed to *vegetable*.

FLESH'MEAT, S. [*flæscmete*, Sax.] the flesh of animals used for food.

FLESHY, Adj. plump; full of flesh; fat.

FLET'CHER, S. [*flæche*, Fr.] one who makes bows and arrows.

FLEW', the Pret. of FLY.

FLEW', S. the large chaps of a deep mouthed hound. A chimney belonging to coppers, or Land heats.

FLEXIBILITY, S. the quality of admitting to be bent. Easiness of being persuaded.

FLEXIBLE, Adj. [*flexibilis*, Lat.] easy to be bent; pliant. Obsequious; easily complying with. Durable or manageable. "The tender and flexible years of his life." *Locke* To be suited to any purpose. "Flexible to their purpose." *Rogers*. Easy to be persuaded, or managed.

FLEXIBILITY, S. easiness to be bent. Compliance. Tractableness. Easiness to be moved by persuasion.

FLEX'ILE, Adj. [*flexilis*, Lat.] pliant, or easy to be bent.

FLEX'ION, S. [*flexio*, Lat.] the act of bending. A double; a bending; the state of a thing bent.

FLEX'UOUS, Adj. [*flexuosus*, Lat.] winding; full of meanders. Bending; crooked; variable; unsteady; irregular. "The flexuous burning of flames." *Bacon*.

FLEX'URE, S. [*flexura*, Lat.] the form in which any thing is bent. The act of bending. The part bent; a joint. Obsequious or servile fawning or cringing. "Will it give place to flexure?" *Shak.*

To FLICKER, V. N. [*fligberes*, Belg.] to flutter. To move the wings up and down with a quick motion. "Fllickering on her nest" *Dryd.*

FLI'ER, S. a person who runs away from danger. That part of a machine which equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the rest. "The flier of a jack."

FLI'GHT, S. [*flyght*, Sax. *flight*, old Fr.] the act of running away to avoid danger. The act of moving with wings. A flock of birds moving in the air together. The birds produced in the same season. The space past in flying. Figuratively, the soaring of imagination. A soaring excursion. The power of flying. Fancy.

FLI'GHTY, Adj. flitting. Swift in motion. Wild or fanciful, whimsical.

FLIM'SEY, Adj. weak; feeble; without strength, or stiffness, applied to manufactures. Mean; spiritless; without force, applied to literary productions. "A vast extent of flimsy lines." *Pope*

To FLIN'CH, V. N. to shrink from any suffering, pain, or danger. To fail.

FLIN'CHER,

FLIN'CHER, S. he who shrinks, flinches, or fails.

To **FLIN'G**, V. A. [Pret and Part. *flung*. Johnson gives us *flung* as the Participle Pastive besides, but it is now obsolete] to cast from the hand. To dart, or throw with violence. To drive with violence. To drive by force. To move forcibly. To eject, or cast away as useless or hurtful. "I charge thee *fling* away ambition." *Shak.* To cast, or charge with reproach. "*Flung* but the appearance of dis honour on it." *Addis.* To force into a worse condition. To *fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demolish, or destroy. To *fling off*, in Hunting; to baffle in a chase; to detect of a prey by superior swiftness. "*Fling off* by any false steps or doubles." *Addis.* To dismount; or tumble from a horse's back. Newly, to flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions through passion. To *fling out*; to grow noisy or outrageous, alluding to a horse's throwing out its legs. "When angry Duncan's horses—turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*" *Shak.*

FLING', S. the act of throwing; the distance to which any thing is thrown. A gibe; a sneer of contempt.

FLING'ER, S. one who throws. One who casts a contemptuous sneer.

FLINT, S. [*flint*, Sax. *flint*, Flem. *fin*, Fr.] a semi-pellucid stone, of a similar substance, of a blackish grey, free from veins, naturally invested with a whitish crust; sometimes smooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard; used for striking fire with steel, and in glass-making. Figuratively, any thing impenetrable, or obdurate. "The *flint* and hardness of my fault." *Shak.*

FLINT, the capital town of Flintshire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but has four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, August 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and is but a small place, though it sends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition; the offices are still held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Chester. 5 N. E. of Holywell, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 53. 20

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by the sea, on the N. E. by an arm of the sea, on the S. by Denbighshire, and on the S. W. by the same county. It contains about 5400 houses, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 parishes, and 1 market town, which is St. Asaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruit-

ful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Whiter, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It sends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIN'TY, Adj. made of or abounding in flints or stones. Hard, obdurate, not to be penetrated, or moved by prayers, or entreaties. "*Flinty* Tartar's bosom." *Shak.*

FLIP', S. [a cant word] a drink used among sailors, made of spirits, beer, and sugar.

FLIPPANT, Adj. [from *flap*] nimble; quick, applied to the tongue. "A woman's tongue—so wonderfully voluble and *flippant*," *Addis.* Pert; talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, Adv. in a pert, talkative, impetuous, or fluent manner. Always applied to speech.

To **FLIRT'**, V. A. to throw any thing with a jerk. "The scavenger—*flirts* from his cart the mud." *Swift.* To move with quickness. "*Flirt* your fan." *Dryden.* To be irregular, unsteady and flustering.

FLIRT, S. a quick, sudden, elastic motion; a jerk. A sudden trick. "To play, at the hedge, a *flirt*." *Johns.* A pert girl, a young gadding lass.

FLIRTATION, S. a quick sprightly motion; or the appearance of a flirt.

To **FLIT'**, V. N. [*flit*, *flit*, *flit*] to fly away. To remove or migrate. "*Flit* out of one body into some other." *Locke.* To flutter on the wing. "To *flit* in air." *Pope.* To be transient, unsteady, or unstable.

FLIT'CH, S. [*flice*, Sax. *flicke*, Fr. *flicx*, Tent.] the side of a hog, salted and cured.

FLIT'TING, [*flit*, Sax.] a reproachful accusation. An offence, or fault. "Thou tellest my *flittings*." *Psalms* lvi.

To **FLOAT**, V. N. [*fluter*, Fr.] to swim on the water. To move easily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. "*Float* in air." *Dryden.* To swim in, or appear unsought to, the mind, applied to ideas. Actively, to cover with waters.

FLOAT, S. the act of flowing, opposed to the ebb, or reflux of the tide. Any thing contrived so as to swim on the water. The cork, or quill by which the bite of a fish is discovered. A cant word for a level. "Banks are measured by the *float* or *flood*." *Martin.*

FLOCK, S. [*flock*, Sax.] a company of birds, sheep, or geese. Figuratively, a multitude of men. "The heathen that fled out by *flocks*." *Maccab.* xiv. 14. A lock of wool, from *flocus*, Lat.

To **FLOCK**, V. N. to gather together in crowds.

To **FLOG'**, V. A. [*flagrum*, Lat.] to whip with a rod.

FLOOD, S. [*flood*, *flod*, Sax.] a body of water; a sea or river. An inundation, or overflowing of water. A flow, or rise of tide.

To

To FLO'OD, V. A. [see the noun] to cover or overflow with waters.

FLO'UGATE, S. a gate by which any water-course is stopped.

FLO'OK, S. [*flug*, Teut.; *plugg*, Belg.] the bearded part of an anchor which fixes in the ground.

FLO'OR, S. [*flor*, *force*, Sax.] that part of a house or room on which a person treads. A story; flight, or order of rooms.

To FLO'OR, V. A. to cover the bottom of a room with planks.

FLO'ORING, S. the matter with which the bottom of a room is laid. The bottom.

To FLO'P, V. A. to elap the wings with a noise. To let down the flap of a hat.

FLO'RET, S. [*fleurète*, Fr.] in Botany, an imperfect flower, or one that has not petals, apices, stamina and style.

FLO'RID, Adj. [*floridus*, Lat.] productive of or covered with flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colour; flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to style.

FLO'RIDITY, S. freshness or redness of colour. "A floridity in the face" *Fly*.

FLO'RIDNESS, S. freshness, or redness of colour. A rhetorical embellishment, applied to style, or language.

FLO'RIFEROUS, Adj. [*florifer*, Lat.] producing flowers.

FLO'RIST, S. [*fleuriste*, Fr.] a person skilled in the nature and culture of flowers.

To FLOUNCE, V. N. [*plonsen*, Belg.] to move, struggle, or dash in the water or mire. To move with violence and outrage. "Six flourishing Flanders mares." *Prior*. To move with passion or anger. "You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*." *Scots*. Actively, to adorn or embellish with flources, applied to dress.

FLOUNCE, S. any thing fowed or fixed on a garment by way of ornament or embellishment, and hanging loose. "A muslin *flounce*." *Pope*.

FLOUNDER, S. [*flynder*, Dan.] a small flat fish, of the plain spinous kind, living either in fresh or salt water. The best pairs are red worms, wasps and gentles.

To FLOUNDER, V. N. to struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLO'UR, S. the fine white powder of wheat.

To FLO'URISH, V. N. [*fleurir*, Fr. *foros*, or *farsco*, Lat.] to bloom, or be in blossom. Figuratively, to be in vigour without fading. To be in a prosperous state. To make use of rhetorical figures. In Music, to play an overture. Actively, to adorn with blossoms. In needle work, to embellish with flowers. In fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn with rhetorical figures, or embellishments of style. In Penmanship, to make ornaments of loose or join-

ed strokes wantonly united, and forming something pleasing to the eye. To adorn; embellish; to grace or set off.

FLO'URISH, S. any embellishment. Figuratively, beauty. An ostentatious display of wit. In Penmanship, ornaments formed by lines curiously and wantonly interwoven.

FLO'URISHER, S. a sheer boaster. One who prospers.

To FLO'UT, V. A. [*flouten*, Belg. *flouter*, Fris.] to mock, deride, or insult. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to sneer.

FLO'UT, S. a mock; a jeer; a contemptuous insult.

FLO'UTER, S. one who derides, mocks, insults, or jeers another.

To FLO'W, V. N. [*flouwen*, Sax.] to run or spread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion. To rise, or swell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat, on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from, as an effect; to be owing to, used with *from*.

To abound or be crowded, followed by *with*. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking vessels. "Flowering cups." *Shak*. To hang loose, low, and waving. "A flowing mantle." *Mortim*. Actively, to cover with waters. "A stream at hand to flow the ground."

Spelt. No 425. To be free from harshness. "A flowing period." To write smoothly or speak eloquently. "A flow of words."

FLO'W, S. the rise or swell of water. A sudden plenty or abundance. "A flow of spirits." *Pope*.

FLOWER, S. [*fleur*, Fr. *fiore*, Ital.] that part of a plant which contains the parts necessary for the propagation of the species.

The male flowers are those which have no germen, style, or fruit. Female flowers are such as contain the germen, style, and are called fruitful flowers.

Hermaphrodite flowers are such as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embellishment. The prime, bloom, or flourishing part of life. The most valuable part of any thing.

To FLOW'ER, V. N. [*fleurir*, Fr.] to put forth flowers or blossoms. To bloom; or be in blossom. Figuratively, to be in the prime of age. To flourish, or be in a prosperous state. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor. To come from the surface, like cream, used with *off*. "These few observations, which have *flower'd off*." *Milt*.

To adorn with the resemblance of flowers.

FLOW'ERET, S. [a diminutive of *flower*, *fleurète*. See FLORET] a small imperfect flower.

FLOW'ER, Adj. abounding, adorned with, or full of flowers.

FLOW'ING, Adv. with readiness, quickness, or volubility. With abundance.

FLOW'N, Part. [of *fly* or *flce*] gone away; departed either by running away or flying.

flaying. Puffed up; swelled, or elated.

"*Flown with insolence.*" *Par. Lost.*

FLUCTUANT, Part. [*fluens*, Lat.] wavering; uncertain; doubting; unsteady.

To **FLUCTUATE**, V. N. [*fluere*, Lat.] to roll to and fro. To float backwards and forwards. Figuratively, to hesitate between two contrary opinions. To be irresolute, undetermined, or in doubt. To be in an uncertain state, or subject to changes and vicissitudes.

FLUCTUATION, S. [*fluens*, Lat.] the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards. Figuratively, a state of suspense, irresolution, uncertainty, or indetermination, applied to the mind.

FLUE, S. [*fye*, Isl.] a small pipe or chimney. Soft down, or fur, easily waisted by the wind.

FLUENCY, S. the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion. Smoothness of stile, or numbers. Copiousness, or volubility of speech. Affluence: an old and obsolete sense.

FLUENT, Adj. [*fluens*, Lat.] liquid; flowing; in motion. Ready; copious, applied to speech.

FLUENT, S. a stream; or running water. "To cut the outrageous fluent." *Philips.*

FLUID, Adj. [*fluidus*, Lat.] having the parts easily separable; flowing like water or any liquid.

FLUID, S. in Medicine, any animal juice. A liquor, whose parts yield to the smallest force impressed, and by yielding are easily moved among each other.

FLUIDITY, S. [*fluiditas*, Fr.] a quality of a body, whereby the parts are so disposed as to slide over each other, and give way to the least pressure.

FLUIDNESS, S. that quality in bodies opposite to firmness, by which they yield to the least pressure.

FLUMMERY, S. a kind of food made of oatmeal and water. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLUNG, [Particip. and Preter. of *fling*] thrown, or cast.

FLUOR, S. [Lat.] a fluid state. "Which keep liquors in a *fluor*." *Newt.*

FLURRY, S. a gust; an hasty, sudden blast, or storm of wind. "A *flurry* from the north." *Gulst. Trav.* Hurry; a violent emotion.

To **FLUSH**, V. N. [*flusen*, Belg.] to flow with violence. To come in haste. To produce a reddish colour in the face, by a sudden flux of blood. Actively, to colour or redden. To elate, or elevate. "*Flushed* with great victories." *Atter.* The last sense seems to be derived from the verb *fl-ss*.

FLUSH, Adj. fresh; full of vigour. "*Flush* as May." *Shak.* Affluent; abounding; *flush* of money.

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FLUSH, S. an afflux; a sudden impulse; a violent flow. In Gaming, a number of cards of the same sort.

To **FLUSTER**, V. A. to make hot with drinking. To make half drunk.

FLUTE, S. [*flute*, Fr. *flauta*, Span. *fluto*, Ital.] a wind instrument, divided into the common and German flute; the common flute is played by putting one end into the mouth and breathing into it; the notes and tones are formed and changed by stopping and opening the holes, six in number, placed along the front, and one behind the neck. The German flute, the most mellow of the two, and most resembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but sounded by a hole, a little distant from the upper end; the end itself being stopped with a stopper or plug; it has six holes besides that of the mouth, and the key-hole, or pinch note. In Architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the shaft of a column.

To **FLUTE**, V. A. to cut channels in columns or pilasters.

FLUTED, Adj. having channels or hollows.

To **FLUTTER**, V. N. [*flutere*, Sax. *flotter*, Fr.] to move the wings with a quick motion. To take short flights with great agitation, or motion of the wings. Figuratively, to move about with great show and bustle, but with no consequence. To be in agitation. To move irregularly. To be in a state of uncertainty. To beat quick and irregularly; to palpitate, applied to the heart. Actively, to drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. To hurry the mind, or put it into confusion, or violent commotion. To put into confusion, or to disorder the position of things. To move with a quick vibration, or a trembling motion, applied to the playing of a fan.

FLUTTER, S. vibration; or a quick and irregular motion. Confusion; disorder.

FLUX, S. [*fluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing. The state of passing away, and giving place to others. In Medicine, an extraordinary evacuation of some humour of matter. A disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a bloody flux. That which is evacuated by animals. In hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raised. Figuratively, a concourse, or confluence. "The *flux* of company." *Shak.* The state of being melted.

FLUX, Adj. [*fluxus*, Lat. of *fluere*, Lat.] inconstant; not durable; flowing; successive.

To **FLUX**, V. A. to melt. To dissolve; to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXIVITY, S. possibility of being melted. "Fluidity, or at least *fluxivity*." *Boyle.*

FLUXION, S. [Fr. *fluxion*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In Medicine, a sudden collection of morbid matter. The velocity by which a flowing quantity is increased by its generating motion. In arithmetic, the method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

To **FLY**, V. N. [Preter, *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*; *flogan*, Sax. "To fly, Johnson observes, is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee*, is to escape, or go away, from *flean* Sax. and makes *fled*. They are now confounded;" but, with submission, if the word *fly* be derived from *fly*, Ill. which signifies to escape, then the using the English word in that sense, is owing to no confusion of words; and the similitude between that word and *figg*, in the Ill. language, which signifies to use wings, may be the reason why *fly* is in English used both for the act of using wings, and that of escaping danger by running away; to move through the air by means of wings. To ascend in the air. "As the sparks fly upwards." *Jeb. v.* To perform a journey with great expedition. To burst. "Your bottle flies." *Swift.* To break, or shiver. To fly on, to dart upon; to attack, or spring with violence; to fall on suddenly. To fly in the face of a person, is to insult him. "Neglect him, or fly in his face." *Swift.* To fly ear, to burst suddenly into any heat or passion; to break out from any restraint; to start violently from any direction. To let fly, to discharge a gun or other fire-arms. To be light and unencumbered. To vanish or fade, applied to colour. To run away, or attempt to escape any danger. Actively, to avoid; to shun. To decline. To refuse association or acquaintance with. To attack by a hawk or bird of prey. "With her fly—other ravaping fowl." *Bacon.*

FLY, S. [*flie*, *fluge*, *flege*, Sax.] a small winged insect, of different species. That part of a machine, which, when put into motion, continues it with great swiftness.

To **FLY-BLOW**, V. A. to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY-BEAT, S. a kind of light vessel for sailing.

FLY-ER, S. a person who runs away from battle; or endeavours to escape danger by flight. One that cuts its passage through the air by means of wings. That part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally. In architecture, stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, as likewise their ends.

To **FLY-FISH**, V. N. to angle with a fly for a trout.

FOAL, S. [*fala*, Sax.] the offspring or young of a mare, or other beast of burthen. At present *colt* is used for a young bottle, and

colt for a young mare; but formerly the latter was used for the young of either sex.

To **FOAL**, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to a mare or ass.

FOAM, S. [*fam*, Sax.] the white spittle or saliva, which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horse. The white substance which gathers on the top of liquors. See **FROTH**.

To **FOAM**, V. N. to have the mouth covered with frothy spittle. To froth; to gather foam. To be in a rage; to be in violent emotions of passion, alluding to a high-mettled horse, who foams at the mouth when checked. "He *foameth*."

FOAMY, Adj. covered with froth; or foam.

FOB, S. [*fuppe*, *fupsack*, Teut.] a small breeches pocket, wherein the watch is usually carried.

To **FOB**, V. A. [*fuppen*, Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud. "Find myself *fobbed* in it." *Shak.* To *fob off*, to shift; or put off by some trick, or artifice. "The rascal *fobbed* me off with only wine." *Addis.*

FO'CAL, Adj. [from *focus*] belonging or relating to a focus.

FO'CIL, S. [*facile*, Fr. *scittle*, Lat.] in anatomy, the greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or between the elbow and wrist.

FO'CUS, S. [Lat.] in optics, the point where the rays meet and cross the axis after refraction by a glass. The points from which rays diverge, or to which they converge. Applied to an ellipse, a point towards each end of the longer axis, whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be, together, equal to the axis itself.

FOD'DER, S. [*foder*, *fether*, *fathur*, Sax.] dry food stored up for cattle in winter.

To **FOD'DER**, V. A. [*foder*, *Daa*] to supply with dry food.

FOD'DERER, S. one who supplies cattle with dry food.

FOE, S. [*fah*, Sax. *foe*, Scot.] an enemy. An adversary; an opponent, applied to opinions. "A *foe* to receive doctrines." *Watts.*

FOE'MAN, S. an enemy in war. "What valiant *foemen*." *Shak.*

FOE'TUS, S. [Lat. pronounced *fetus*] a child in the womb, when it is perfectly formed.

FOG, S. [Dan. a storm] a low cloud consisting of gross watery vapours near the surface of the earth.

FOG'GILY, Adv. like a fog. Cloudily; darkly.

FOG'GINESS, S. the state of being dark or misty by a low cloud, consisting of watery vapours.

FOG'GY, Adj. full of dark, cloudy and moist vapours. Figuratively, dull, or stupid.

FOH,

FO'H, Interject. [*fab*, Sax. *wer*, Lat.] an interjection used to express abhorrence, or offence. "*Fob!* one may smell in such a will most rank." *Shak.* Commonly made use of when offended by a very offensive smell.

FOFBLE, S. [Fr.] a weak or blind side. A natural infirmity or failing. A weakness.

To **FOPL**, V. A. [*affaler*, old Fr.] to get the better of an enemy.

FOI'L, S. a defeat, or miscarriage. An advantage gained over an enemy. Something of another colour, used by jewellers to augment the lustre, or heighten the colour of a stone, or a diamond. A blunt sword used in fencing. Something indifferent used to display the excellence of something else to advantage.

FOPLER, S. one who has gained an advantage.

To **FOIN**, V. A. [*paindre*, Fr.] to push or make a lunge with a weapon.

FOIN, S. a thrust or push with a weapon.

To **FOI'ST**, V. A. [*fausser*, Fr.] to insert something that was not in an original. To interpolate: Used with *in*.

FOLD, S. [*fold*, *faide*, Sax.] the ground where sheep are confined. The place, or stable where sheep are housed. "Time drives the flocks from field to field." *Raleigh*. Figuratively, a flock of sheep. A boundary or limit. "Nor leave their seats, and push the dreadful fold." *Creech*. A double; one part turned over upon another. The plait of a garment, from *fil'd*, or *feal'd*, Sax.

To **FOLD**, V. A. to pen sheep in a fold. To double; to plait. Figuratively, to include; to include; to shut; to embrace with the arms clasped round a person. Neuterly, to close over another of the same kind. To join with another of the same kind.

FOLIA'CEOUS, Adj. [*foliaceus*, Lat.] consisting of thin pieces, or leaves.

FOLAGE, S. [*feuillage*, Fr. from *folium*, Lat.] an assemblage of flowers, branches, or leaves.

To **FOLIATE**, V. A. [*foliatus*, Lat.] to beat gold into thin plates, or leaves. "Gold foliated." *Newst. Opic.*

FOLIATING, S. applied to looking-glasses, is the spreading a composition to the back of the glass, that will reflect images. The composition is called *foil*, and made of quicksilver, &c.

FOLIATION, S. [*foliatio*, of *folium*, Lat.] the act of beating into leaves. In botany, a collection of those transitory coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass or body of a flower; of great use in the generation and preservation of the young fruit or seed.

FOLIO, S. [Ital. of *in folio*, Lat.] a large book, whose pages are formed by a

sheet of paper only once doubled. In commerce, a page or leaf.

FOLK, S. [pronounced with the *e* long, like that in *prose*, *folia*, Sax.] people. Nations, multitudes, or mankind in general.

FOLKSTONE, S. a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flourishing town of large extent, containing five parish-churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting houses. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats. It contains about 350 houses, mostly built with brick, and disposed into three narrow paved streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Sangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, 17 S. E. of Canterbury, and 69 E. by S. of London, Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 2.

To **FOLLOW**, V. A. [*folgian*, Sax. *folgen*, Teut.] to go after a person. To pursue. To attend on as a servant. To succeed or happen after, in order of time. To proceed from as a consequence, or effect. To imitate, or copy. To obey; to observe, to assent, or give credit to. "All who do not *'follow* real tradition." *Tillett*. To attend to; to be busied with. "He follows the trade of a goldsmith." Neuterly, to come after another. To succeed or be after another in time. To proceed from as an effect or consequence. To continue or pursue any endeavour, used with *on*. "If we follow on to know the Lord." *Hebra*.

FOLLOWER, S. one who goes after another. Figuratively, a dependant; attendant; associate; companion; or imitator.

FOLLY, S. [*foledd*, Brit. *folie*, Fr. *folie*, Ital.] weakness or want of understanding: Not used in the plural of this sense. Figuratively, an act of negligence, or passion unbecoming the great dictates of cool and unbiassed reflection: in this sense it has a plural.

To **FO'MENT**, V. A. [*fomentor*, Lat.] to cherish with heat. To bathe with warm lotions. Figuratively, to encourage; to cherish.

FOMENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] in medicine, the applying hot flannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions. The liquor or decoction made from boiling medicinal ingredients.

FOMENTOR, S. an encourager or supporter, one who foments or bathes.

FOND, S. Adj. [*fandiari*, Sax. *furn*, Scot. foolish.] foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet. "Tis fond to wait inevitable strokes." *Shak.* Trifling. Foolishly or indiscreetly tender, and indulgent. Loving to an excess. Pleased in too great a degree. Taking too much delight in a thing.

To **FOND**, V. A. to treat with an indifference

erect excess of love, or tenderness. "I'll fond as is the frow and child of love." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to be fond of; to dote on; to love to excess. "I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him." *Shak.*

TO FONDLE, V. A. the same as *fond*, which see.

FOND'LING, S. a person doted with too much indulgence, or regarded with an excess of affection.

FOND'LY, Adv. foolishly; indiscreetly; imprudently; injudiciously. With an excess of tenderness or indulgence.

FOND'NESS, S. foolishness; folly; want of judgment. "*Fondness* it were for any, being free—to covet letters." *Spens.* An excess of love, or tenderness.

FOOT, S. [*foete*, Fr. *font*, Lut.] a vessel generally of marble in which the water used in baptism is contained.

FOOD, [*fidor*, Sax. *fedde*, Ill.] whatever is swallowed to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which encourages or cherishes. "The food of thy abused father's wrath." *Shak.*

FOOD'FUL, Adj. fruitful; fertile. "The foodful earth." *Dryd.*

FOOL, S. [*fol*, Brit. and Arm. *sol*, Fr.] one who has not the proper use of reason. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jester. "Call my fool hither." *Shak.* In scripture, an idolater, a very wicked person. "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." *Psal.* xiv. 1. In common conversation, used as a word of great contempt. To play the fool, is to trifle, or play pranks like an hired jester, merely to divert or make sport, or to act like a person void of common understanding. To make a fool of a person, is, to raise his expectations and disappoint them. "To break promise with him, and make a fool of him." *Shak.*

TO FOOL, V. N. to trifle; to toy; to idle. Neuterly, to impose on. To raise a person's expectations, and afterwards disappoint them. To deceive. To cheat, used with *out* of. "He's'd him *out* of his money."

FOOL'ERY, S. folly. An act of folly; a trifling practice. An act of indiscretion. "It is mere *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars." *Watts.* An object of folly; a thing which indicates folly.

FOOL'HARDINESS, S. daring and indiscreet courage.

FOOL'HARDY, Adj. bold, without discretion, or prudence.

FOOL'TRAP, S. a snare to catch the ignorant in. "Betts, at the first, were *fooltraps*." *Dryd.*

FOOL'ISH, Adj. entirely or naturally void of understanding. Figuratively, wanting prudence, indiscreet. Ridiculous, unreasonable. In scripture, foreign, idolatrous, or wicked.

FOOL'ISHLY, Adv. weakly; without

understanding; indiscreetly. In scripture, idolatrously; wickedly.

FOOT, S. [Plural *feet*, *factus*, 1st *fe*, *fee*, *fusus*, Goth.] that part of an animal whereon it stands or walks. In Anatomy, the extremity of the leg, consisting of the tarsus, or space of the ankle from the body of the foot, the metatarsus, or body of the foot, and the toes; the wisdom which shines forth in the construction in this part of the human machine, would require so copious a description, that our narrow bounds will not permit us the pleasure of indulging ourselves in it. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is supported, in the same manner as the foot supports the body of an animal. The lower part, or base. "Foot of the hill." On foot, walking, opposed to riding. Condition; state. "On the same *foot* with our fellow subjects." *Swift.* A plan; scheme, or settlement. "Upon the *foot* of our constitution." *Swift.* To set on foot; is to give rise to. "If such a tradition were, at any time, set on foot." *Tillotson.* In Poetry, a certain number of long and short syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. A measure of twelve inches.

TO FOOT, V. A. to spurn, or kick with the foot. In Dancing, to make a noise with the foot imitating the tone played by the music. To knit a foot to a stocking.

FOOTBALL, S. a ball made of leather, and filled with wind by means of a bladder included in the inside; also the game played with it.

FOOT'ED, having a foot, or something to contain the foot, applied to stockings; or boots.

FOOT'HOLD, S. space or room enough to tread on securely. "So little *foothold*." *L'Estrange*

FOOT'ING, S. ground or substance for the foot or any thing to rest on. "The unsteady *footing* of a spear." *Shak.* Foundation; basis; support; place. Tread; walk; or the sound of a person's feet. "I hear the *footing* of a man." *Shak.* In Dancing a particular manner of moving the feet, so as to echo the sound of the tune. Steps; track; road. Figuratively, entrance; beginning. "No useful arts have yet found *footing* here." *Dryd.* State; condition. "On what *footing* is Denmark with England?"

FOOT'MAN, S. a menial servant in liveries. One who walks or runs.

FOOT'PACE, S. in Building, part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place; where you may take two or three paces, before you ascend another step. A pace no faster than walking.

FOOT'PATH, S. a narrow way, which will admit only foot passengers.

FOOT'STEP, S. an impression made by the

the foot is treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, sign, or example.

FOOT-STOOL, *S.* a stool whereon a person puts his feet when sitting.

FOP, *S.* [a word, by Johnson, supposed to be formed by chance, and without etymology] a person of weak understanding, and affecting delicacy too much both in dress and behaviour.

FOPPERY, *S.* impertinence, ignorance, or folly. "Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter my house." *Shak.* Affectation in dress, and importance. Foolery.

FOPPISH, *Adj.* foolish; idle; vain. Equally. Attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FOPPISHLY, *Adv.* vainly ostentatiously, like a coxcomb.

FOPPINENESS, *S.* showy, gaudy, and affected vanity.

FOP'LING, *S.* an imitator of a fop. A petty fop.

FOR, *Prep.* [for, *Sax.* *faur*, or *faura*, Goth.] on account of. "That which we for our unworthiness, are unworthy to crave." *Hesker.* Instead of; in the character, or likeness of. "Embrace for truth." *Locke.* "Lay for dead." *Dryd.* "He refused not to die for those that killed him." *Boyle.* Conducive, promoting, or tending to. "It is for the general good." *Til'ise.* Towards a certain place. "We sailed directly for Jamaica." With approbation. "Shadow will serve for summer." *Shak.* In confirmation, applied to proofs. "There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue." *Tillot.* Noting possibility, power. "For a holy person to be humble is as hard as for a prince to submit, &c." *Taylor.* Left, by way of prevention, or for fear. "And, for the time shall not seem tedious." *Shak.* Against, or as a remedy for. "Good for the gout." *Garrett.* In exchange; instead, or in the place of. Through a certain space of time. In search, or quest of. In favour of; on the side of. "Aristotle is for poetical justice." *Dennis.* Fit; becoming. "Is it for you to ravage sea and land?" *Dryd.* Followed by *all*, it implies notwithstanding. Considering, or in proportion to.

FOR, *Conj.* because. "Yet for that the worst men are most ready." *Spenser.* For as much as, implies since, or because. "For as much as it is a fundamental law." *Bac.* For why; because for this reason that.

FORAGE, *S.* [*forage*, *Tent.* *foragium*, low Lat.] search of provisions. Provisions sought abroad. Provisions of any kind.

To FORAGE, *V. N.* to wander or rove at a distance. To wander in search of provisions, or litter. To ravage or feed on spoil. Actively, to plunder, strip, or spoil.

FORAMINOUS, *Adj.* [*foramin*, Lat.] full of holes or pores. **Porous.**

To FORBEAR, *V. A.* *preter.* *I forbore*; or *I bore forbore*; *forbare*, *Sax.* to cease. To pause, or delay. To decline, to omit, or abstain from. To endure with patience. "By long forbearance is a prince persuaded." *Prov.* xxv. 15. Actively, to decline; to shun, or avoid the presence of a person or thing. To abstain from any action. To spare; to endure provocation, without any sign of anger or resentment. "Forbearing one another in love." *Eph.* iv. 2.

FORBEARANCE, *S.* the act of abstaining from any crime or fault. The act of enduring offences without complaint, resentment or anger.

To FORBID, *V. A.* [*preter.* *forbade*, compound *preter.* *I have forbidden*, part. *forbidden*], to command a person not to perform a thing. To bid a person not to enter. "Have I not forbid her my house." *Shak.* To oppose or hinder. "A blaze of glory that forbid the fight." *Dryd.* To curie or devote to endless misery. "He shall live a man forbid." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete. Neuterly, to utter a prohibition; "Now the good gods forbid!" *Shak.*

FORBIDDANCE, *S.* a prohibition; or command to desist.

FORBID'DENLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as is prohibited; unlawfully. "You have touched his queen forbid'denly." *Shak.*

FORBID'DER, *S.* one who commands a person not to do a thing.

FORBIDDING, *Part.* raising abhorrence, aversion, awe, distaste.

FORCE, *S.* [*Fr.* *forza*, Ital.] power; vigour. Violence. Validity. An armament; warlike preparations; used generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy. In Law, an offence, by which violence is used either to persons or things. Destiny; necessity; irresistible power, or fatal compulsion; emphasis on a sentence.

To FORCE, *V. A.* [*forcer*, *Fr.*] to compel a person to do a thing contrary to his will. To overpower by strength. To drive by violence or strength, used with *from* or *out*. To draw or push by main strength. To get from by violence; used with *from*. In War, to take or enter a city by violence; to storm. To ravish; to lay with a woman by violence. To man; to strengthen with soldiers. "The passages be already forced." *Raleigh.* To force *out*, to extort a thing which should be concealed.

FORCED, *Part.* obliged or compelled to do a thing. Wrested; unnatural, applied to the use of words. "Forced conceits." *Addis.*

FORCEDLY, *Adv.* violently; compulsively; constrainedly; unsaturally.

FORCELESS, *Adj.* without strength, force or violence.

FORCEPS, *S.* [*Lat.*] in Surgery, an instrument used to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER,

FORCER, *S.* that which drives, compels, enforces or forces. In Mechanics, the embolus of a pump working by pulsion or force.

FORCIBLE, *Adj.* strong; powerful, opposed to weak; violent; active, or efficacious. Caused by strength, force, violence, or compulsion. "The abdication—the advocate on the other side looked upon it to have been forcible." *Swift*. Valid; binding in law; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of effecting any end by force.

FORCIBLY, *Adv.* strongly; powerfully; By irresistible power, strength or force.

FORCIPATED, *Adj.* [from *forcepts*, *Lat.*] formed like a pair of pincers. "Hold it with their forcipated mouth." *Derham*.

FORD, *S.* [Sax. from *foran*, to pass, *for*, *ist*] a shallow part of a river, which may be passed without swimming. Sometimes it signifies any stream, current or river. "Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford." *Dryd.*

To **FORD**, *V. A.* to pass a river without swimming.

FORDABLE, *Adj.* that which is passable on foot.

FORE, *Adj.* [Sax.] that part which comes first when a body moves. "Greater pressing on the fore than hind part." *Cheyne*.

FORE, *Adv.* that part which appears first to those that meet it. "A slight spar deck fore and aft." *Rubish*.

To **FOREARM**, *V. A.* to provide with weapons for an attack or resistance, before either happen.

To **FOREBODE**, *V. N.* [forebodian, *Sax.*] to predict or foretell. To preface; or have a secret sense impressed of something future, generally applied to some future calamity.

FOREBODER, *S.* a prognosticator; soothsayer; foreteller, a preager.

To **FORECAST**, *V. A.* to plan. To contrive. To foresee or provide against. "To forecast consequences." *L'Estrange*.

FORECAST, *S.* contrivance. A scheme; a plan. Provision against any accident or emergency. Foresight.

FORECASTER, *S.* one who foresees and provides against future events.

FORECASTLE, *S.* the part of a ship, where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk head.

FORECITED, *Part.* quoted or cited before.

To **FORECLOSE**, *V. A.* to shut up; to prevent; to put a stop to. In Law, to foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of the equity of redemption.

To **FOREDOOM**, *V. A.* to predestinate; to predict.

FOREEND, *S.* the foremost part; the first part, applied to time.

FOREFATHER, *S.* an ancestor.

To **FOREFEIND**, *V. A.* to forbid; to avert; to deprecate. "Heav'n forefeind!" *Shak.* To provide for; to secure beforehand.

FOREFOOT, *S.* [plural, *forefeet*] that foot of a beast which is nearest the head; in contempt, a hand. "Give me thy fist, thy forefeet to me give." *Shak.* In Sea language, applied to a vessel which sails, or lies across another's way.

To **FOREGO**, *V. A.* to quit, resign, or let go. To go before; to be past.

FOREGROUND, *S.* that part of the ground of a picture, which appears to be before the figures.

FOREHAND, *S.* that part of a horse which is before a rider.

FOREHANDED, *Adj.* early; timely. Formed in the foreparts. "A substantial, true bred heart, bravely forehanded." *Dryd.*

FOREHEAD, *S.* the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair of the head. Figuratively, impudence; confidence; undaunted assurance. "I fain would know to what branch—they can have the forehead to reply." *Swift*.

FOREIGN, *Adj.* [foreign, *Fr.* *forain*, *Span.*] of another country; Alien; remote; not allied. Opposite; irreconcilable with; used with *to*, but more properly from. "A language foreign to my heart." *Alford*. "Not foreign from some people's thoughts." *Swift*. Excluded, or not admitted to one's acquaintance or company. "Keep him a foreign man still." *Shak.* A foreign plea in Law, is that which is out of a proper course of justice, and not triable in the country wherein it is made; this is more properly called a foreign answer, or foreign matter.

FOREIGNER, one who is born in another country. The produce of another country; exotics.

FOREIGNNESS, *S.* remoteness; strangeness. Having no relation to something. "Let not the foreignness of the subject." *Lace*.

To **FOREJUDGE**, *V. A.* to judge beforehand. To be prepossessed or prejudiced for or against.

To **FOREKNOW**, *V. A.* to have knowledge of a thing before it happens; to predict, to preface, to foresee.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, *S.* knowledge of a thing before hand.

FORELAND, *S.* in Navigation, a point of land jutting into the sea. A promontory.

To **FORELAY**, *V. A.* to lay wait for. "An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller." *Dryd.*

FORELOCK, *S.* a lock of hair which grows on the forepart of the head. In a ship, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron used at the ends of bolts, to keep them from flaring.

FOREMAN, *S.* the chief or principal person

person in any assembly, or among any workmen.

FOREMAST, *S.* in a ship, a round large piece of timber, seated in the forepart, on which is borne the foresail.

FOREMENTIONED, *Part.* mentioned or quoted before.

FOREMOST, *Adj.* first. Chief, principal, or before others in dignity.

FORENAMED, *Par.* See **FOREMENTIONED**, named or mentioned before.

FORENOON, the first part of the day, measured from the dawn to 12 o'clock at noon.

TO FOREORDAIN, *V. A.* to determine or fix an event before it happens or exists.

FOREPART, *S.* the first part, applied to time. "The *forepart* of the day." *Raleigh*. That part which is first when a thing or person moves along.

FOREPAST, *Part.* that which has past before a certain period. "Of all *forepast* sins." *Hamlet*.

FORERANK, *S.* the first rank; front or beginning. "Within the *forerank* of our articles." *Scot*. Not in use.

TO FORERUN, *V. A.* to precede, or go before as an earnest or token of something which is to follow: To introduce as a messenger or harbinger. "Pity still *foreruns* approaching love." *Dryden*. To have the start of.

FORERUNNER, *S.* an harbinger, or messenger. A sign or omen foreshewing or prefiging the approach of some future event.

TO FORESEE, *V. A.* to see or have knowledge of something which is to happen.

TO FORESHORTEN, *V. A.* to shorten figures, in order to shew those behind them.

TO FORESHOW, *V. A.* [*Preter*, *I have foreshown*, *Part.* *foreshown*] to discover or give notice of a thing before it happens. To represent a thing before it exists. "What is the law but the gospel *foreshown*." *Hooker*. The participle in the quotation is out of use.

FORESIGHT, *S.* the act of perceiving a thing before it happens. The act of providing against any future event or calamity.

FORESKIN, *S.* the prepuce.

TO FORESLOW, *V. A.* to delay; impede, or obstruct. "The Nereids though they rais'd no storm—*foreslow'd* her passage." *Dryden*. To neglect or omit. "No coldness *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing." *Bacon*.

TO FORESPEAK, *V. A.* [from *fore* and *speak*] to tell, or show before it happens. "No ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names." *Camden*. To forebid, from *for*, *Sax.* negative, and *speak* i. e. to speak against, or unsay. "Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars." *Shakspeare*.

FOREST, *S.* [*forest*, *Brit.* *forest*; *Fr.*] a large uncultivated tract of ground over-

grown with trees. In Law, a certain territory of woods, grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, fowls of the *forest*, chase, and warren to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure; bounded with irremovable marks, and replenished with beasts of venery or chase, and with great covers of vert for their succour and abode; for the preservation of which place, vert and venison, there are certain particular laws.

FOREST, *Adj.* of or belonging to a forest. *Forest* cloth, a peculiar kind of broad cloth made in Yorkshire, not so wide as that made in the western counties, nor of so good a fabric.

FORESTAFF, *S.* an instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies; so called because the observer, in using it, turns his face towards the object.

TO FORESTALL, *V. A.* [*forestallan*, *Sax.*] to anticipate; to take up before-hand. "What need a man *forestall* his date of grief." *Milton*. To hinder a person from doing a thing by doing it before him. "I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest." To buy commodities before another in order to enhance their price.

FORESTALLER, *S.* one who intercepts customers as they go to market. One who buys up great quantities of provisions or commodities, only to raise their price.

FORESTER, *S.* [*forestier*, *Fr.*] one who inhabits a forest.

TO FORETASTE, *V. A.* to have an antetaste of; to have a strong idea and earnest of a thing before it exists. To anticipate. To taste before another, or before a determinate time. "*Foretasted* fruit." *Milton*.

TO FORETELL, *V. A.* [*Preter* and Participle, *foretold*] to prophecy; to give notice of a thing before it happens. To foretoken, or predict.

FORETELLER, *S.* one who predicts, or gives notice of things before they happen.

TO FORETHINK, *V. A.* [*Preter* and Part. *forethought*] to have an idea of a thing in the mind before it happens. To plan, or contrive before-hand.

FORETHOUGHT, *S.* anticipation, or foresight. A provident care against some future event. A sedate consideration of the consequences which will follow some future event, with proper preparations either to obviate, or render them tolerable.

TO FOREWARN, *V. A.* to give proper notice, and caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FORFEIT, *S.* [*forfeit*, *Br.* *forfait*, *Fr.*] something by way of punishment for a crime, or a breach of contract. A person liable to punishment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime. "Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law." *Shakspeare*.

TO FORFEIT, *V. A.* to lose a privilege or

or advantage enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money as a punishment for some crime, or breach of condition or contract.

FORFEIT, Participle. liable to be seized, or lost, either on account of the commission of a crime; or the breach of a contract.

FORFEITABLE, Adj. liable to be lost for crimes; non-performance of certain conditions.

FORFEITURE, S. [*forfeiture*, Fr.] the act of losing or paying on account of some omission or crime. The thing paid forfeited or lost as a punishment. A fine.

FORGAVE, Preter. of *forgive*.

FORGE, S. [Fr. *forger*, Ital.] the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or beaten into any particular form. In common discourse, *forge* is used for large work, and *smithy* for small; but this distinction is not preserved in books. Figuratively, any place where a thing is formed, made, or conceived.

To **FORGE**, V. A. [*forger*, Fr.] to form or beat by the hammer. To make by any means. To counterfeit, or falsify.

FORGER, S. one who makes or forms by beating. One who counterfeits.

FORGERY, S. the crime of counterfeiting with intent to defraud or impose upon. The act of fabrication. Smith's work made by forging.

To **FORGET**, V. A. [Preter. *forgot*, Part. *forgot*, or *forgotten*, *vergeten*, Belg.] to lose the remembrance of. Figuratively, to neglect, or take no more thought of, than of a thing entirely forgotten. "Can a woman forget her sucking child." *Isai*. xlix. 5.

FORGETFUL, Adj. not retaining a thing in the memory. Causing forgetfulness. Negligent; neglectful; careless.

FORGETFULNESS, S. the habit of losing the remembrance of a thing. Negligence, or neglect.

FORGETTER, S. one who ceases to remember a thing. Figuratively, one who is careless or negligent.

To **FORGIVE**, V. A. [*forgifan*, Sax.] to pardon a crime, or a criminal. To forego, or not to insist upon a right. "Forgave him the debt." *Matth*. xviii. 27.

FORGIVENESS, S. [*forgifennesse*, Sax.] the act of passing by the offences or a person without anger or punishment. Willingness to pardon. Remission of a fine, or the giving a person a debt which he owes.

FORGIVER, S. one who forgives his right to a debt, mitigates or lessens a fine, or passes by an offence without punishment or anger.

FORK, S. [*forch*, Brit. *fourche*, Fr. *furca*, Lat.] an instrument made with iron prongs, sharp at the point, and used to stick into and take up meat and other things with; when it has a very long handle and three prongs, it is called a trident. The point or

forked part of an arrow. The prong, or point of a *fork*.

To **FORK**, V. N. to shoot into blades, prongs, or divisions like those of corn.

FORKED, Adj. formed with parts resembling the prongs of a fork.

FORKEDLY, Adv. in the form of a fork; awkwardly.

FORKY, Adj. pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow. "Their forked tongues and pointless sting." *Pope*.

FORLORN, Adj. [*forlorn*, Sax.] destitute; deprived of; forsaken; wretched. Lost; desperate. Small; in a ludicrous sense. "So *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible." *Shak*. *Forlorn* hope, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprise, or make the first onset in a battle; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all helps*, and in some measure doomed to perish.

FORLORN, S. a lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person. "To live in Scotland a *forlorn*." *Shak*.

FORM, S. [*forme*, Fr. *forma*, Lat.] the external appearance, shape, or model. Figuratively, beauty. "He hath no form." *Isai*. liii. 2. Regularity; method; order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a discourse. External appearance, or mere show. Any stated method or established practice. A long seat or bench. In schools, a class, or division of scholars. In Hunting, the seat or bed of a hare. That which gives essence to a thing. In Physic, that which denotes the manner of being peculiar to each body, or constitutes it such a particular body and distinguishes it from every other. In Printing, a certain number of pages contained in an iron square or chase. In the mechanic arts, a kind of mould whereon a thing is fashioned or modelled.

FORMA pauperis, [Lat. after the manner of a poor man] in Law, is applied when a person has cause of suit, but is not able to pay the charges. In which case, he makes oath that he is not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some lawyer, that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, i. e. without paying fees to the counsellor, attorney, clerk, or the stamp-duty. This custom has its beginning from *stat*. 11. Hen. vii. c. 12. The professors of the law, at present, discourage as much as possible, this mode of proceeding at law, which is not the least to be wondered at; for how can it be imagined that a council, who will endeavour to mislead a jury, and pervert justice, because he has received a small sum for that purpose from his client, will ever condescend to plead a poor man's cause, merely because he is poor, and has only justice and equity on his side!

FORMAL,

FORMAL, Adj. [*formel*, Fr. *formelle*, Lat.] applied to dress or behaviour, ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. Done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical. Merely external; having the appearance only, not the power, essence or substance. Having the power of making a thing to be what it is; constituent; essential. Retaining its original and proper or former shape. "Will I have used the approved means I have to make of him a *formal* man again." *Shak.*

FORMALIST, S. [*formaliste*, Fr.] one who practises external ceremonies. One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, S. ceremonious exactness to excess; essence, or quality, by which any thing is what it is. In Law, the rules prescribed, or customs observed in carrying on any cause. Solemn order, habit, or dress.

To **FORMALIZE**, [*formaliser*, Fr.] to form, make, or model. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FORMALLY, Adv. according to established rules. In a precise manner; with too great affectation of ceremony. In outward appearance. Adequately; essentially; really.

FORMATION, S. [*Fr. formatio*, Lat.] the act of forming, or producing a thing. The manner in which a thing is made.

FORMATIVE, Adj. [*formativus*, Lat. of *forma*,] having the power to make or form. "By any *formative* power residing in the soil." *Bentley.*

FORMER, S. [from *form*] one who forms a thing. A maker. "The *former* of our bodies." *Ray.*

FORMER, Adj. [*formo*, Sax. *framij*, Goth. *first*. Hence *former* and *formest*, commonly written *foremost*, as if derived of *fore*, Sax. before and *most*, a superlative adjective. *Formest*, according to Johnson, "is only applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* to time; for when we say the last rank of a procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw before, rather than that which had precedence in place." Yet with deference to so celebrated a writer, I am of opinion, that in the first instance alledged, we mean rather that which is passed by, or has a place beyond us, rather than the time in which it passed before in time. Mentioned before another; past. "This was the custom in *former* times."

FORMERLY, Adv. in times past.

FORMIDABLE, Adj. [*Fr. formidabilis*, Lat.] terrible; dreadful. Occasioning great fear. To be feared.

FORMIDABLENESS, S. the quality of exciting terror or fear.

FORMIDABLY, Adv. so as to excite fear.

FORMLESS, Adj. *dispeckled*, or without any regular form.

FORMULARY, S. [*formulaire*, Fr.] a book containing the prescribed rules of performing any thing.

FORMULE, S. [*Fr. formula*, Lat.] a set rule, form, or model.

To **FORNIFICATE**, V. A. [*fornicare*, Lat.] to commit lewd actions.

FORNICATION, S. [*Fr. fornicatio*, Lat.] the act of incontinency between unmarried persons. *Simple fornication*, is that which is committed with a common prostitute, and supposed by some casuists to be the lowest degree of this crime. In Scripture, *fornication* is used for idolatry, the compact between God and the Jews, with respect to the theocracy, being considered in the light of a marriage contract.

FORNICATOR, S. a single man who is guilty of incontinency with an unmarried woman.

FORNICATRESS, S. a single woman guilty of incontinence with an unmarried man.

To **FORSAKE**, V. A. [*Præter forfok*, Part. Pass. *forfok* or *forfaken*, *forfocan*; Part.] to leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike. To break off friendship or commerce with. To leave or go away from. To desert; or withdraw any kind offices or assistance from a person.

FORSAKER, S. one who quits or deserts.

FORSOOTH, Adv. [*forsooth*, Sax.] in truth: Surely, certainly. Used at present only in a ludicrous and contemptuous sense. Formerly it was used as a word of honour, it being probable that an inferior being called, used to answer, yes, *forsooth*, which in time losing its meaning, was used as a compellation, and, as the *Guardian* says, instead of the French word *Madam* to a lady, and from *Shakespeare* it appears likewise to have been used instead of *Sir*, when speaking to a man.

To **FORSWEAR**, [*Præter forswore*, Part. *forfware*,] to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to swear falsely.

FORSWEARER, S. one who swears falsely.

FORT, S. [*Fr. fortis*, Lat.] a small castle or fortress; or a work encompassed with a moat, rampart, and parapet, to secure some high ground, or passage.

FORTED, Adj. strengthened, or guarded by turts. "A *forted* residence." *Shak.*

FORTH, Adv. [*forth*, Sax.] forward; onward, or in advances, applied to time. Before another, or in advance, applied to place. Abroad or out of doors, joined with the verbs *came* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. Wished his father's fortunes *forth* of France." *Shak.*

FOR'THCOMING, Adj. ready to appear or come forth. "See that he be *forthcoming*." *Shak.*

FOR'THWITH, Adv. immediately; without delay; now.

FOR'TIETH, Adv. [*gefertigste*, Sax.] that which is next after the thirty-ninth.

FOR'TIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] a place strengthened with ramparts, &c. in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORT[IF]ER, S. one who erects works to defend a place. Figuratively, one who supports, countenances, or upholds.

To **FOR'TIFY**, V. A. [*fortifier*, Fr.] to strengthen a place against attacks by fortifications. Figuratively, to confirm, encourage, or invigorate. To fix from altering; to confirm in a resolution.

FORTILA'GE, S. a little fort or blockhouse. "In all narrow passages—there should be some little *fortilage*." *Spenser.*

FORTITUDE, S. [Fr. *fortitudo*, Lat.] the act of undertaking hazardous or dangerous enterprizes with calmness and serenity, and pursuing virtuous designs unshaken by menaces or temptations. Bodily strength, or force. "His own arm's *fortitude*." *Shak.*

FORT'NIGHT, S. [contracted form *fourteen nights*.] Thus the northern nations counted their time by nights; we have not only the assertions of Cæsar and Tacitus to confirm; but it seems to have been derived to them from the Jews, and is a traditionary confirmation of the Mosaic account of the creation, wherein the nights are placed first in the order of time, thus: "The evening and morning were the first day.") The space of two weeks.

FORT'RESS, S. [*fortereste*, Fr.] a strong hold; a general name for all fortified places.

FORTUITOUS, Adj. [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] happening without any rational cause. Accidental; Casual.

FORTUITOUSLY, Adv. by chance; without the design, or operation of any intelligent cause.

FORTUITOUSNESS, S. the quality of having no apparent cause, or being produced without design.

FORT'UNATE, Adj. [*fortunatus*, Lat.] lucky; happy; successful, applied both to persons and things.

FORTUNATELY, Adv. successfully; so as to attain one's end, or the object of one's wishes.

FORT'UNE, S. [*fortuna*, Lat.] chance; a power or deity supposed to distribute the lots of mankind only according to caprice or humour. The good or ill which befalls a person. The chance of obtaining a support or livelihood. Estate; or possessions. The money which a man or woman brings with them on marriages. The fu-

ture events, whether good or bad, which may happen to a person.

To **FOR'TUNE**, V. N. to happen; to fall out; to come to pass by chance, or without the interposition of any rational or natural cause. To predict a future event, accented on the second syllable. "Fortun'd the dying notes of Rome." *Dryd. Jew.*

FOR'TUNED, Adj. happening successfully; successful. Foretold.

FOR'TUNE-HUNTER, S. a man who seeks after persons of great positions to enrich himself by marrying one.

FOR'TUNETELLER, S. one who pretends to foretell future events.

FORTY, Adj. [*feortig*, Sax.] a number consisting of four times ten.

FORUM, S. [Lat.] a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches in matters of property, or in criminal causes. Any public place. Among casuists, a jurisdiction; thus, in *foro legis*, is in the eye of the law; in *foro conscientie*, in the eye of God, or our own conscience.

FOR'WARD, Adv. [*forward*, Sax.] towards a place; straight before a person.

FOR'WARD, Adj. warm; anxious willing or ready to do a thing. Premature; or ripe too soon. Presumptuous; confident; not having the reserve or modesty suitable to a person's years. "A *forward* girl." In the fore part, opposed to behind. "Take the instant by the *forward* top." *Shak.* Quick; halfy. Almost finished; far advanced.

To **FOR'WARD**, V. A. to promote a design; to accelerate, hasten, or advance in growth, improvement, &c. To encourage, or patronize an undertaking.

FOR'WARDLY, Adv. eagerly; hastily; rashly. In a hurry, rudely.

FOR'WARDNESS, S. eagerness or readiness to do a thing; readiness to learn; early ripeness. Confidence, rudeness.

FOR'WARDS, Adv. straight before. In a straight line or motion from a person's face.

FOSSE, S. [*foss*, Brit. *fesse*, Fr. *fossa*, Lat.] in Fortification, a ditch or moat. In Anatomy, a kind of cavity in a bone, which has no passage or perforation through it; when the passage is narrow, it is called a *sinus*.

FOSSET, S. See FAUCET.

FOSSEWAY, S. one of the great Roman highways in England; so called, according to Camden, because ditched on both sides, from *fossa*, Lat. a ditch.

FOS'SIL, Adj. [*fossile*, Fr. *fossilis*, Lat.] dug out of the earth.

FOS'SIL, S. a body formed under the surface of the earth.

To **FOS'FER**, V. A. [*fossian*, Sax.] to nourish, to cherish with food; to nurse or bring up a young child. Figuratively, to pamper, encourage, or train up. To cherish,

rith, or forward. "Ye *fogfaring* breezes." *Thomson*.

FOSTERAGE, *S.* the employ of nursing of bringing up a young child. "The charge and *fosterage* of this child." *Raleigh*.

FOSTER-BROTHER, *S.* [*foster* brother, *Sax.*] one bred up by the same woman.

FOSTER-DAME, *S.* a woman who brings up another person's child.

FOSTERER, *S.* one who brings up a child instead of its parents. One who nourishes or cherishes.

FOSTER-MOTHER, *S.* [*foster-moder*, *Sax.*] a woman who brings up the child of another.

FOSTER-NURSE, *S.* [an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* convey the same idea] a nurse, or one who feeds or brings up a child for another. "Our *foster-nurse* of nature is *repoe'e*." *Shak.*

FOSTER-SON, *S.* a boy nursed from his infancy, by a person not his parent.

FOUL, *Adj.* [*ful*, *Sax.* *faul*, *Teut.*] dirty, filthy, not fair, or clean. Impure; polluted. Using indelicate, or obscene expressions. "With *faul* mouth." *Shak.* Not lawful, or honest. Hateful, ugly, loathsome. "The *faul* witch." *Shak.* Disgraceful, shameful. "Overthrow and *faul* defeat." *Par. Lost.* Full of grofs and bad humours, applied to the habit of the body. Cloudy, or tempestuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors. "To fall *faul*." Rough force, or unfeeling violence. Among seamen, entangled; as "a rope is *faul* of an anchor." Overgrown with moss or other impurities, which hinder a ship's way; applied to a ship bottom. To make *faul* water, applied to a ship whose keel approaches so near to the bottom of a river, as to raise mud from thence, and disturb or thicken the water thereby.

To **FOUL**, *V. A.* to daub; to blemish, or soil.

FOULFACED, *Adj.* having a dirty or ill-looking countenance.

FOULLY, *Adv.* filthily, nastily; dirty or soiled in such a manner, as to raise loathing. In an unfair or dishonest manner.

FOULNESS, *S.* the quality which excites an idea of dirtiness. Pollution. Hatredness. Ugliness. Deformity. Dishonesty.

FOUND, preter and participle passive of *find*.

To **FOUND**, *V. A.* [*fonder*, *Fr.* *fundo*, *Lat.*] to lay the foundation of any building. To establish or erect. To give birth to. "He *founded* an art." To fix firm. "Founded as the rock." *Shak.* To set apart a sum of money as a fund for maintaining an hospital, &c.

To **FOUND**, *V. A.* [*fondre*, *Fr.* *fundo*, *Lat.*] to form by melting and pouring into moulds. To cast metals into any particular form or shape.

FOUNDATION, *S.* [*fondation*, *Fr.*] the lower parts which support the rest of a house or building. The act of laying the basis of any thing. The original, or rise. A revenue settled and established for any purpose. An establishment or settlement.

FOUNDER, *S.* a builder; one who erects an edifice. One who endows, or establishes a revenue for the support of any hospital, college, &c. One who gives rise or origin to any art or manufacture. One who forms figures of melted metal by pouring it into moulds.

To **FOUNDER**, *V. A.* [*fondre*, *Fr.*] to cause such a soreness in a horse's feet that he is not able to set them on the ground without pain.

To **FOUNDER**, *V. N.* [*fond*, *Fr.*] among mariners, to sink to the bottom. Figuratively, to fail. "All his tricks *founded*." *Shak.*

FOUNDERY, *S.* [*fonderi*, *Fr.*] a place where melted metal is cast into various forms or shapes.

FOUNDLING, *S.* a dropt child; a child exposed by its parents. The hospital for orphans of this class, projected by Thomas Coram, supported by voluntary contributions of nobility, and several large gifts of parliament is an institution, that might be rendered both a support and an ornament to this kingdom. Its utility was very visible from this consideration, that whilst open, there scarce was one person tried for the murder of a bastard child; but when shut up, the very first scissions afterwards was opened with a trial of a woman who was hanged for this crime; and the very next day the public papers was soiled with an advertisement of another infant found murdered. "Strange that so useful a charity should be so much neglected!"

FOUNDRESS, *S.* a woman who builds, or endows any thing.

FOUNT, **FOUNTAIN**, *S.* [*fons*, *Lat.*] a place where the waters of a river first break out of the earth. A small basin of springing water. A jet which has an artificial spout of water. Figuratively, an original, first cause, or first principle.

FOUR, *Adj.* twice two.

FOURBE, *S.* [*Fr.* pronounced *fourbe*] a cheat; a bite. "Thou art an impostor and a *fourbe*." *Darb.*

FOURFOLD, *Adj.* [*fourerfeld*, *Sax.*] a thing repeated four times.

FOURSCORE, *Adj.* four times twenty.

FOURSQUARE, *Adj.* having four sides equal; perfectly square.

FOURTEEN, *Adj.* [*fourteyne*, *Sax.*] twice seven.

FOURTEENTH, *Adj.* [*fourteentha*, *Sax.*] the fourth in order after the tenth.

FOURTH, *Adj.* [*fourta*, *Sax.*] the first after the third.

F R A

FOURTHLY, Adv. in the fourth place.

FOWL, S. [*foule*, Scot. *fugel*, Sax.] a bird. In conversation, applied to the larger sort of edible birds, to distinguish them from the smaller, which are called *birds*; but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race. Among poultry a cock or hen.

To **FOWL**, V. A. [*fugelan*, Sax.] to shoot birds or game.

FOWLER, S. [*fugelere*, Sax.] a person who shoots birds.

FOWLING-PIECE, S. a light, small gun, with a pretty long barrel, used for shooting birds, wild fowl, and other game.

FOX, S. [Sax. and Ill.] a fourtoothed animal, with a large bushy tail, sharp ears, of a rask smell, remarkable for its artifices. runs very swiftly, and preying upon fowls and small animals. Figuratively, a sly, cunning, crafty or subtle person.

To **FOX**, V. A. to cheat, deceive, or trick.

FOX-HIP, S. the character and qualities of a fox. Cunning or mischievous craftiness. Intrigue. "Hast thou fox-soup to banish him?" *Shak.*

FRACTION, S. [*Fr. fractio*, Lat.] the act of violating any obligation, or treaty. A rent in a piece of cloth, &c. In arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. A proper or simple fraction is that which expresses less than an integer or whole number as $\frac{1}{2}$ has its numerator less than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$. An improper fraction, is that which expresses more than an unit, or whole thing, and has its numerator greater than its denominator as $\frac{3}{2}$. A compound fraction may be more or less than an integer, or whole thing, and is always expressed by two or more quantities with the word of between them; as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$.

FRACTIONAL, Adj. belonging or relating to a fraction.

FRACTIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] peevish; quarrelsome; pettish.

FRACTIOUSNESS, S. peevishness, the being uneasy at trifles.

FRACTURE, S. [*fractura*, Lat.] a dissolution, or breaking of the parts of a solid body from each other. In Surgery, the breaking or separation of a bone by some accidental violence. When the bone is broken across, it is called a transverse fracture; when in one part only a simple fracture; when in two or more places, a compound fracture; and when broken lengthwise, a fissure.

To **FRACTURE**, V. A. to break a bone.

FRAGILE, Adj. [*Fr. fragilis*, Lat.] brittle. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; easily destroyed. "Fragile arms" *Par. Reg.*

FRAGILITY, S. easiness of being broken. Weakness; or the quality of being

easily destroyed. Frailty; or liability to a fault. "In this lower age of fragility." *Wotton.*

FRAGMENT, S. [*fragmentum*, Lat.] a broken piece, or part.

FRA'GRANCE, **FRA'GRANCY**, S. [*fragrantia*, Lat.] sweetness of smell. A pleasant and agreeable scent; odour.

FRA'GRANT, Adj. [*fragrans*, Lat.] odorous; smelling sweet.

FRA'GRANTLY, Adv. with a sweet smell.

FRA'IL, Adj. [*fragilis*, Lat.] weak; subject to faults or habits; easily destroyed. Liable to error. Weak of resolution.

FRA'ILNESS, S. weakness, or liability to decay. Liability to error or fault.

FRA'ILITY, S. [*fragilitas*, plural] weakness of resolution; infirmity; liability to decay, applied to the body. Liability to do amiss, applied to the mind. A fault proceeding from the weakness and infirmity of our reason.

FRAICHEUR, S. [*Fr.*] freshness; refreshing coolness. "To taste the *fraicheur* of the purer air." *Dryden* Jolieton very politely says that this word was *foolishly* innovated by *Dryden*.

FRA'ISE, S. [*Fr.*] a pancake with bacon in it.

To **FRA'ME**, V. A. [*framman*, Sax.] to form things so, that they may reach each other. To regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule. To plan. To invent; in a bad sense. "To *frame* a story."

FRAME, S. the supports of a chair. Any thing made so, as to inclose, admit, or hold together something else. Order; regularity; methodical disposition of parts. "Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*." *Shak.* Shape. Contrivance. Projection. Scheme.

FRAM'ER, S. a maker; a contriver; a planner.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea, and the Pyrenees, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 360 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is so happily seated in the middle of the temperate zone, that some make it equal to Italy, with regard to the salubrity of the land-scap, and the fertility of the soil; however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeness of the inhabitants is well known, but most think them too ceremonious. The soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linen, woolen, silk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the E. and W. Indies, which is prodigiously increased, though the

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late war has given a great check to it. They themselves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This kingdom contains 21 universities, 18 archbishops, 12 parliaments, 12 boards of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 supreme councils, besides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of most christian, and is an absolute prince, to whom his subjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never so severely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have so high an opinion of themselves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however they are of a very restless disposition, and are engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reason they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are such ill observers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never fail beginning a war, when they think it is for their advantage. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his person. The principal provinces are, Alsace, Argonne, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolais, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Breffe, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambes, Champagne, Dauphny, Flanders, Fiez, Gasconny, Guienne, Hainault, the Isle of France, Languedoc, Limousin, Lorraine, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorraine; all these provinces are divided into districts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Grande. The parliaments have little or no share in the government, and their business now is to pass the arrests or laws which the king is pleased to send them; however, they don't always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have instances of their making a noble stand, and that but a few years since. In civil causes these parliaments are still the last resort, providing the court does not interpose. That of Paris is the most considerable, where the king often comes in person to see his royal acts recorded. It consists of the dukes and peers of France, besides the ordinary members, who purchase their places; and they only take cognizance of causes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown arise from the taille or land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the customs and

duties on all merchandize, except salt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; besides these there are other taxes, as the capitation or poll-tax, the tenths of all estates, offices, and employments; besides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility or clergy are exempted. Add to these the tenths, and free gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themselves; and lastly, the crown-rents, fines, and forfeitures, which bring in a considerable sum. All these are said to amount to 15,000,000 sterling a year. But the king has other resources and ways of raising money, whenever necessity obliges him. The army, in time of peace, is said to consist of 200,000 men, and in time of war 400,000; among which are many Swiss, Germans, Scotch, Irish, Swedes and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholic ever since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, though they are not so devoted to the pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquisition among them.

FRANCHIS, S. [Fr.] exemption from any burthensome duty. A privilege, or immunity. A district, or the extent of jurisdiction.

To FRANCHISE, V. A. to make free. FRANGIBLE, Adj. brittle; easily broken.

FRANK, Adj. [franc, Fr.] liberal; generous, free. Open, unreserved. Without restraint or conditions.

FRANK, S. a case of a letter signed by a member of parliament, and thereby intitled to go free or without paying postage.

To FRANK, V. N. to shut up in a sty. Figuratively, to confine or imprison. "My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold." *Stat. In Commerce*, to exempt letters from paying postage, a privilege given every peer or member of parliament, who writes the superscription and signs it with his own name.

FRANKINCENSE, S. a dry, resinous, inflammable substance, of a pale yellowish or white colour, a strong but not offensive smell, a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste; used in disorders of the breast, and in diarrheas, or dysenteries.

FRANKLY, Adv. generously; freely. Openly, ingenuously.

FRANKNESS, S. plainness; openness of speech. Liberality; or bounteousness.

FRANKPLEDGE, S. a pledge for a freeman.

FRANTIC, Adj. [corrupted from *phrenetic*, of *phrenes*, Gr.] mad; deprived of understanding. Figuratively, transported by an outrageous passion.

FRANTICLY, or FRANTICKLY, Adv. madly; like one who is mad.

FRANTICKNESS, or FRANTICKNESS, S. madness. outrageousness of passion.

FRETERNAL, Adj. [*fraternal*, Fr. of *fraternus*, Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to brothers.

FRA'TERNALLY, Adv. brotherly; like brothers.

FRA'TERNITY, S. [*fraternitas*, Lat.] the state, relation, or quality of a brother. A body of men united, or incorporated. Men of the same class or character. "With what respect knaves and fops will speak of their fraternity." *South*.

FRA'TRICIDE, S. [*fratricidium*, Lat.] the murder of a brother.

FRAUD, S. (*fraude*, Fr. *fraus*, *frandis*, Lat.) the practice of deceit, in order to deprive another of his property. The act of imposing on a person by artful appearances. A stratagem, artifice, or trick.

FRAUDFUL, Adj. treacherous; deceitful; trickish; subtle. "He full of *frand-fal arts*." *Dryd*.

FRAUDFULLY, Adv. in an indirect, and dishonest manner.

FRAUDULENCE, **FRAUDULENCY**, S. [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] deceitfulness; proneness to artifice and villainy.

FRAUDULENT, Adj. [*fraudulentus*, Lat.] full of artifice. Dishonest. Indirect. Treacherous.

FRAUDULENTLY, Adv. in a deceitful and dishonest manner.

FRAUGHT, Part. of *fraight*, now written *freight*. "A vessel richly *fraught*." *Shak*.

To **FRAUGHT**, V. A. to freight, load, or crowd.

FRAY, S. [formerly written *affray*, of *affray*, Fr.] a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel; a quarrel.

To **FRAY**, V. A. [*affray*, Fr.] to fright or terrify. To wear out by rubbing.

FREAK, S. [*frac*, Sax.] a whimsical change; a whim or a capricious prank.

To **FREAK**, V. A. [*fleckur*, Ill. a spot, corrupted into *freak*] to spot, or mark with various colours. "Freaked with many a mingled hue." *Thomps*. Perhaps freaked may be owing to an error of the press instead of streaked, it being no uncommon thing for a seaman to use the straight f instead of an s, and as an s may chance to be in the cell of the loo f, the mistake is easily accounted for.

FREAKISHLY, Adv. wantonly, humorously, capriciously, whimsically.

FREAKISHNESS, S. capriciousness, or a boyish wantonness of behaviour.

FRECKEL, S. [*fregne*, Dan. *fleckur*, Ill.] a spot raised in the skin by the heat of the sun's rays. Any small spot.

FRECKLED, Adj. having spots on the skin; spotted.

FRECKLY, Adj. having spots on the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun.

FREE, Adj. [*frak*, *free*, Sax.] at liberty,

under no constraint or necessity. Open; ingenuous; expressing one's sentiments without reserve, applied to speech. Generous, or liberal, applied to the giving money. Not gained by importunity; voluntary. "His *free* offers." *Bac*. Guiltless; innocent. "Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*." *Shak*. Exempt; invested with privileges; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of a corporation. A *freeman*. Without charge. Hence a free-school, i. e., a school where children are taught without expence or charge to their parents. The utility of these wise institutions is now universally acknowledged.

To **FREE**, V. A. to set at liberty, or deliver from slavery, captivity, imprisonment, danger, or the tyranny of passion. To exempt. "Freed from sin." *Rom*. vi. 7. Used with *from*.

FREEBO'TER, S. a robber, a pillager, a plunderer.

FREEBO'TING, S. robbery; plundering.

FRE'BORN, Adj. born under a free government.

FRE'ECOST, S. freedom from expence. Exemption from charges.

FREEDOM, S. an exemption from slavery, imprisonment, or restraint. Independence; a state wherein a person has a power of acting as he pleases. The privilege of a corporation; franchises. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience. Ease or facility, applied to motion, or speaking.

FREEHEARTED, Adj. liberal; generous. Unconstrained; voluntary. "Love must *freehearted* be and voluntary." *Davies*.

FREE'HOLD, S. a free estate which a man holdeth in fee, or fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, S. one who has or enjoys a freehold.

FREELY, Adv. at liberty; without restraint, dependance, reserve or necessity. Liberally, opposed to niggardly.

FREEMAN, S. one who is a member of a community or corporation, and entitled to its privileges.

FREENESS, S. the quality of being void of constraint, or impediment. Openness of behaviour, opposed to reservedness. Generosity, or liberality, applied to giving.

FREE'SCHOOL, S. a school wherein children are taught without expence to their relations.

FREE'SPOKEN, Adj. accustomed to speak without hesitation or reserve.

FREETHINKER, S. one who is not biased by any prejudice; a term improperly assumed by persons who deny Revelation, and are no friends to religion.

FREEWILL, S. the power of directing our own actions, without bias, constraint, or any

any necessitating force. Voluntariness.

FREEMAN, S. a woman born under a free government.

TO FREEZE, V. A. [*Preter freeze, frays, Id.*] to be of that degree of cold by which waters grow hard. Actively, to harden by cold. To kill with excess of cold. To chill by loss of power or motion.

TO FREIGHT, V. A. [*Preter freighted, freighten, Teut. fretter, Fr.*] to put a cargo on board a ship. To load as the burthen within a vessel.

FREIGHT, S. [*fracht, Teut, fret, Fr.*] any thing with which a ship is loaded: The money paid for the carriage of goods in a vessel.

FRENCH, Adj. [*franc, Fr. franca, Ital.*] belonging to France. Used elliptically for the language spoken by the inhabitants of France. "He speaks french." i. e. the french language. *French chalk*, in Natural History, is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth, glossy surface, and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green, and somewhat approaching to the consistence of a stone.

TO FRENCHIFY, V. A. to infect with the airs of a Frenchman; generally used in a contemptuous sense, and including the idea of affected ceremoniousness.

FRENZY, S. [*φρενις, Gr.*] madness; the loss of reason attended with raving. Figuratively, any outrageous passion resembling madness.

FREQUENCE, S. [*Fr. frequentia, Lat.*] a concourse, crowd, or assembly.

FREQUENCY, S. [*frequentia, Lat.*] the condition of a thing often done or seen. Repetition.

FREQUENT, Adj. [*Fr. frequens, Lat.*] often done, seen, occurring, or common.

TO FREQUENT, V. A. [*frequentia, Lat.*] to visit frequently, often. To be often in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, Adj. convertible, or fit for company. "Made him more frequentable, and less dangerous." *Sidney*.

FREQUENTER, S. one who resorts often or frequently to a place.

FREQUENTLY, Adv. often; commonly; several times; more than once or twice.

FRES'CO, S. [*Ital.*] coolness; shade; duskiness; resembling the morning or evening. In Painting, a picture painted with water colours, on a wall laid with mortar not dry.

FRESH, Adj. [*fraiche, Fr.*] cool, not sour, or vapid, applied to liquors. Lately made; not salt. Florid; not faded; vigorous; roddy of countenance; brisk, strong, violent, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, not stinking.

TO FRESHEN, V. A. to recover a thing

grown stale. To cherish or revive. Neuterly, to blow strongly, applied to the wind. "A freshening breeze." *Pope*. To free from its faults.

FRESHET, S. a pool of fresh water. "Sea or shore—freshet, or purling brook." *Par. Lost*.

FRESHLY, Adv. coolly; newly; appearing a second time in its former state. With a healthy or ruddy countenance.

FRESHNESS, S. newness; unabated vigour; spirit or briskness, applied to liquors. Freedom from decay or injury by time, opposed to staleness. Freedom from fatigue. Coolness, applied to the weather. Ruddiness, applied to the colour of the countenance. Freedom from saltiness.

FRESHWATER, Adj. raw; unskilled. A low term borrowed from mariners, who call those that first come to sea, fresh-water sailors, i. e. such as are unacquainted with the toils and dangers, which they are to encounter at sea.

FRET', S. [*of fretan, Sax. fretum, Lat.*] a strait of the sea, where the water is generally rough. Any fermentation, or agitation of liquors from some internal principle. In Music, a stop, or string tied round the finger board of some instruments, to regulate the vibrations of the strings and shew the proper distance that each note should be struck at. Anxiety of mind; peevishness or commotion of the temper caused by some offence or dislike. In Architecture, work rising in relief, used for ornamenting ceilings and imitating knots, flowers, &c. the timber-work of a roof, laid across.

TO FRET', V. A. to wear by rubbing against. To move violently. To corrode or eat away. To form into raised work or relieve. To vex or make angry. Neuterly, to be grieved or uneasy on account of some offence. To be worn away by rubbing; to be corroded or eaten away. To ferment, or be upon the turn, applied to liquors, growing sour by the excessive heat of the weather.

FRET'FUL, Adj. easily made uneasy, peevish.

FRET'FULLY, Adv. in a peevish manner; like one offended with trifles.

FRET'FULNESS, S. the being grieved at slight offences. Peevishness.

FRIABILITY, S. a capacity of being reduced to a powder.

FRIABLE, Adj. [*Fr. friabilis, Lat.*] easily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, S. (a corruption of *frere*, Fr. brother) a brother of some regular order, a religious in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRIAR-LIKE, Adj. monastic; resembling a friar; unskilled in the world.

FRIARY, S. a monastery, or convent of friars.

FRIARY, Adj. like a friar; worn by a friar.

FRIBBLE, or **FRIBBLER**, *S.* one who professes extatic raptures for a woman, but dreads her consent. One who affects effeminacy.

FRICASSE, *S.* a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces and fried.

FRICATION, *S.* [*fricatio*, *Lat.*] the act of rubbing one thing against another.

FRICITION, *S.* [*Fr. friccion*, *Lat.*] the act of rubbing things together. The resistance caused in machines, by the rubbing of one part against another. In Medicine, the rubbing any part by the flesh-brush, cloaths, or hand.

FRIDAY, *S.* [*frigedag*, *Sax.*] the sixth day of the week.

FRIEND, *S.* [of *friend*, *freand*, *frynd*, *Sax.*] one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. An attendant, or companion. A favourer, or encourager, used with *to*. Sometimes used only as a familiar compellation. "*Friend* how camest thou hither." *Matth.* xxii. 12.

To **FRIEND**, *V. A.* to show favour. To countenance, encourage, assist, or support.

FRIENDLESS, *Adj.* [*friendless*, *Sax.*] having no friends. Without hopes, assistance, or countenance. *Friendless* man, among the Saxons, signified an outlaw, because a person in such a condition was generally denied all help from his friends.

FRIENDLINESS, *S.* the exertion of generosity or benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRIENDLY, *Adj.* kind; disposed to do acts of kindness. Figuratively, disposed to union, or easily uniting. "*Like friendly colours.*" *P. p.* Salutary, or contributing to health. "*To life so friendly.*" *Milton.*

FRIENDLY, *Adv.* in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner; with the appearance of friends; with good nature; like friends.

FRIENDSHIP, *S.* the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence. A state of mind wherein a person looks on another as a second self, does him all possible good offices without expecting a return, and endeavours to promote his welfare and interest as much as his own. Figuratively, the highest degree of intimacy. Favour, or personal kindness. Partiality. Conformity, correspondence, or aptness to unite. "*Those colours that have a friendship with each other.*" *Dryd.*

FRIEZE, *S.* [*drap de frieze*, *Fr.*] a coarse warm cloth. In Architecture, a large flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice; from *fraise*, *Fr.*

FRIGATE, *S.* [*frigate*, *Fr. frigate*, *Ital.*] a small ship which carries less than 50 guns. Figuratively, any small vessel.

To **FRIGHT**, *V. A.* [*fribtan*, *Sax.*] to disturb, or daunt with fear. To raise apprehension of danger. Fear.

To **FRIGHTEN**, *V. A.* to shock with an apprehension of danger.

FRIGHTFUL, *Adj.* causing fear; exciting terror; disturbing, or making uneasy with an apprehension of danger. Used by some as a cant word for something extremely disagreeable.

FRIGHTFULLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to disturb with an apprehension of danger. Disagreeably, opposed to beautifully; a cant word used chiefly by the ladies.

FRIGHTFULNESS, *S.* the quality or power of daunting with an apprehension of danger.

FRIGID, *Adj.* [*frigidus*, *Lat.*] cold or without warmth; used in the sciences. Figuratively wanting zeal, or warmth of affection. Dull, or wanting both force, warmth of imagination, figures of speech, and other embellishments, applied to style. Impotent; or without vigour or warmth of body.

FRIGIDITY, *S.* [*frigiditas*, *Lat.*] coldness; dullness, or want of imagination which renders a style agreeable, applied to writings. Want of vigour. Coldness of affection or constitution.

FRIGIDLY, *Adv.* in a cold, indifferent, or unaffectionate manner.

FRILL, *S.* a narrow border of lace, &c. sewed on the neck of a woman's shift, or on a man's shirt.

FRINGE, *S.* [*frange*, *Fr. freggio*, *Ital.*] an ornament of threads of gold, silver, worsted, &c. fastened at one end by weaving, but hanging down loose at the other.

To **FRINGE**, *V. A.* to adorn with fringes.

FRIPPERY, *S.* [*friperie*, *Fr. fripperie*, *Ital.*] the place where second hand cloaths or goods are sold. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags, or other lumber, gaudy apparel of little value.

FRISK, *V. N.* [*frisque*, *Fr.*] to leap, or skip about. To dance in a wanton, brisk, frolicsome, gay manner.

FRISK, *S.* a frolic. A fit of wanton gaiety, or liveliness.

FRISKER, *S.* a wanton, frolicsome person.

FRISKINESS, *S.* gaiety; liveliness wantonness.

FRITH, *S.* [*frowth*, *Brit.*] a strait of the sea. A net.

FRITILLARY, *S.* [*frutillair*, *Fr.*] in botany, the name of a plant. In natural history, the name of a moth, which feeds on the plant of the same name.

FRITTER, *S.* [*frisure*, *Fr.*] a small kind of pancake, a fragment, remnant, or small piece.

To **FRITTER**, *V. A.* to cut meat into small pieces. To break into small pieces.

FRIVOLOUS, *Adj.* [*frivulus*, *Lat.*] trifling; of no importance or consequence.

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FRIVOLOUSNESS, *S.* want of weight or consequence.

FRIVOLOUSLY, *Adv.* without weight or importance; triflingly.

To **FRIZZLE**, *V. A.* [*friser*, *Fr.*] to turn hair in short and small rings. "With frizzled hair." *Par. Lost.*

FRO, *Adv.* [*fra*, *Sax.*] used only with *and* in opposition to the word *to*, and implying backward. *To and fro*, is forwards and backwards.

FROCK, *S.* [*frac*, *Fr.*] a coat. An untrimmed coat for men. A close sort of gown worn by children.

FROG, *S.* [*franca*, *Sax.*] a small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, breeding in marshes; placed by naturalists among the mixed animals as partaking of the nature of a beast and fish; the young is called a tadpole, and at first resembles a fish with a large head. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FROISE, *S.* [*fröiser*, *Fr.*] a kind of pancake with bacon fried in it.

FROLIC, *Adj.* [*vrolich*, *Belg.*] gay; full of levity.

FROLIC, *S.* a fall of gaiety and levity, purely to cause diversion.

To **FROLIC**, *V. N.* to divert one's self with follies of gaiety. To play merry and diverting pranks.

FROLICKSOME, *Adj.* full of wild and wanton gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, *S.* wanton gaiety. Pranks. Sallies of humour.

FROM, *Prep.* [*fram*, *Goth. Sax.*] away, used with a word signifying depriving. Out of, moving place. Motion, or transmission. Succession, used with *to*. Out of, applied to abstraction, or vacation. Whence, noting place. Noting a principle or foundation, applied to argument. Because of, applied to the reason or motive of an act or effect. Separation, applied to absence, distance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary or foreign, applied to relation. "From the purpose." *Shak.* Removal or motion. "Thrice from the ground she leaped." *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e. from the part above; *from below*, &c.

FRONT, *S.* [*front*, *Fr.*] the forehead. Figuratively, the face. Countenance or look, generally joined with an adjective implying dislike. The part or place opposite to the face; the fore part. The van of an army. The most conspicuous part.

To **FRONT**, *V. A.* to be opposite or face to face. To cover the fore part of a building with any materials. "The house was fronted with stone." Neuterly, to stand foremost, or in front.

FRONTIER, *S.* [*franciere*, *Fr.*] the utmost limits or boundaries of a country, by which it is separated from another.

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FRU

FRONTIER, *Adj.* bordering; adjacent. "The frontier grounds." *Addis.*

FRONTISPIECE, *S.* [*fontispiece*, *Fr.*] that part of a building, &c. which directly meets the eye. A picture fronting the title page of a book.

FRONTLESS, *Adj.* without blushes, shame, or diffidence; confident.

FROST, *S.* [*frost*, *Sax.*] an excessive cold state of the weather, or that state of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice. The last effect of, or conglavation of water by cold. The appearance of plants and trees, when the dew is become ice by the excess of cold.

FROSTBITTEN, *Adj.* nipped, withered, or destroyed by frost.

FROSTILY, *Adv.* after the manner of frost. With excessive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldness.

FROSTINESS, *S.* the quality of appearing like frost. Cold or freezing cold.

FROSTWORK, *S.* work in which the matter is laid on lightly, and in inequalities like the dew which is frozen on vegetables.

FROSTY, *Adj.* having the power of freezing. Excessive cold. Figuratively, indifferent. "A frosty spirited rogue." *Shak.* Hoary; grey headed. "The frosty head." *Shak.*

FROTH, *adj.* [*free*, *Dan.*] the white bubbles on the top of fermenting liquor. Figuratively, an empty display of wit.

To **FROTH**, *V. N.* to make liquors appear with a whitish head or surface.

FROTHILY, *Adv.* having a white head; applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, trifling, and insignificant manner.

FROTHY, *Adj.* full of foam. Soft. "Their bodies are so solid--you need not fear bathing should make them frothy." *Bacon.* Vain, ostentatious.

FROUSY, *Adj.* dim; musty; of a nasty, stinking, or disagreeable scent.

FROWARD, *Adj.* [*fromward*, *Sax.*] peevish; fretful; ungovernable; perverse.

FROWARD, *Adv.* peevish; perverse.

To **FROWN**, *V. A.* [*fragner*, or *frower*, *Fr.*] to express displeasure, or uneasiness by contracting the forehead into wrinkles. To look stern.

FROWN, *S.* a look wherein a person contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of displeasure or disgust.

FROWNINGLY, *Adv.* in a stern manner.

FRUCTIFEROUS, *Adj.* [*fructifer*, *Lat.*] bearing fruit.

To **FRUCTIFY**, *V. A.* [*fructifier*, *Fr.*] to make fruitful. Neuterly, to bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, *S.* the act of taking away barrenness: the power of producing fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, *Adj.* [*fructuosus*, *Fr.*] making

making fruitful or fertile; enabling to produce.

FRUGAL, Adj. [*Fr. frugalit*, Lat.] thrifty; not spending prodigally. Not lavish.

FRUGALLY, Adv. in a sparing, frugal, or parsimonious manner.

FRUGALITY, S. [*frugalitas*, Lat.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expenses, and steering between avarice or prodigality. Good husbandry. Parsimony.

FRUIT, S. [pronounced *frute* of fruit, Fr.] the produce of a tree or plant. A consequence or an effect. "The fruit of the spirit." *Ez.* v. 9. The offspring or young of an animal. An advantage or disadvantage from any undertaking. "The fruit of my restraints."

FRUITAGE, S. [Fr.] fruit or products of different vegetables.

FRUITBEARING, Adj. having the quality of bearing fruit, opposed to barren.

FRUITERER, S. [*fruitier*, Fr.] one who buys and sells fruit.

FRUITERY, S. [*fruiterie*] fruit taken collectively. A place where fruit is kept.

FRUITFUL, Adj. producing large quantities of fruit. Fertile. Loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women; bearing young, applied to animals. Abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce or bear fruit. Plentifully; abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, S. fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance. The quality of bearing offspring, applied to animals. Luxuriance, applied to writings. "The remedy of fruitfulness is easy." *Ben Jonson*.

FRUITGROVE, S. a shade, or close plantation of fruit-trees. "To tend the fruit-groves." *Pope*.

FRUITION, S. [*fruitus* of *fruar*, Lat.] the act of enjoying, or possessing.

FRUITLESS, Adj. barren, or not bearing fruit, or children. Figuratively, vain; unprofitable; idle.

FRUITLESSLY, Adv. without acquiring any advantage: in an unprofitable manner.

FRUIT-TREE, S. a tree which bears fruit.

FRUMENTY, [pronounced, corruptly, *fermy*, of *frumentum*, Lat. *cero*] a food or pottage made of wheat and raisins boiled in milk.

To **FRUSH**, V. A. [*fruffer*, Fr.] to crush, or break in pieces by violent blows. "I like thy armour. - I'll *frush* it." *Shak.* Not in use.

To **FRUSTRATE**, V. A. [*frustratus*, Lat.] to defeat; to render a design of no effect. To make null or void. To annul. "To frustrate the enemy's art." *Shak.*

FRUSTRATE, Part. [*frustratus*, Lat.] vain; ineffectual. Null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRATION, S. disappointment. Deceit. "Smites their most refined policies with *frustrations*." *South.*

FRUSTRUM, S. [Lat.] in mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure.

FRY, S. [*fray*, Fr.] young fish just produced from the spawn. Figuratively, a swarm of young animals; a multitude of young people; a word of contempt.

To **FRY**, V. A. [*frir*, Brit. *fire*, Fr. *frige*, Lat.] to dress meat in a pan over a fire. Neuterly, to be dressed in a pan over the fire. To contain meat which is dressing over a fire. Figuratively, to be troubled with excess of heat. To be agitated like the fat in a frying pan when over the fire.

FRY, S. a dish of meat fried.

To **FUDDLE**, V. A. to intoxicate with liquors. To deprive a person of the right use of his faculties by drink. Neuterly, to drink to excess.

FUEL, S. [*feu*, Fr.] combustibles fit for kindling and supporting a fire.

To **FUEL**, V. A. to supply with combustibles, or such substances as are fit for supporting a fire. To store with fireing.

FUGACITY, S. [*fugas*, Lat.] volatility. The quality of evaporating. Uncertainty. Instability.

FUGITIVE, Adj. [*fugitivus*, Lat.] one who deserts his station or duty. One who shelters himself in a foreign country.

FUGITIVENESS, S. volatility; the quality of evaporating. Instability; uncertainty.

To **FULFIL**, V. A. to accomplish, answer or confirm any prophecy. To answer any purpose. To perform exactly, or to accomplish what is prescribed by any law. To answer or gratify any desire.

FULFRAUGH, Adj. plentifully stored; opulent; no ways defective.

FULGENCY, S. [*fulgens*, Lat.] splendour, glitter.

FULGENT, Adj. [*fulgens*, Lat.] shining; dazzling; glittering; excessively bright.

FULGID, Adj. [*fulgidus*, Lat.] shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY, S. a dazzling glitter.

FULGINOUS, Adj. [*fuliginosus*, Fr.] sooty; smoky.

FULL, Adj. [Sax. and Tent.] not capable of containing more. Abounding in any quality. Advanced in years, applied to age. Plump or fat, applied to size. "A gentleman of a full body." *Wiser*. Satisfied, sated or glutted. "I am full of the burnt-offerings." *Isai* l. 11. Continually talking of, and much affected with. "Every one is full of the miracle done by cold baths." *Locke*. That which fills the stomach; large and plentiful. "a full meal."

Complete, or wanting nothing to complete it. The whole matter; very expressive, applied to the sense of words. Strong. Having every part of its surface illuminated, applied to the moon, "a full moon." Noting concision, or the perfection of a sentence. "A full stop." Placed so as to be seen in front. "A full face." *Addit.*

FULL, S. freedom from defect. The highest state or degree. "At full of tide." *Shak.* The state of being sated, or able to contain no more, applied both to eating and drinking. Applied to the moon, the time when every part of her surface is illuminated.

FULL, Adv. entirely; without any abatement or difference. "They are full as scrupulous." *Dryd.* With all a person's force; or with the whole effect. "The disposition closing full in man." *Dryd.* Directly. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives to increase their signification, and generally carries the signification of entirely. When used in composition it denotes that a thing is come to its highest state or perfection.

FULL-BOTTOMED, Adj. having a large, or broad bottom.

FULLFED, Part. sated; not able to eat any longer. Applied by naturalists to express that state of an insect when it is arrived at its full growth, and is going into its aurelian state, wherein it eats no food.

To FULL, V. A. [*fullo*, Lat.] to cleanse cloth from.

FULLER, S. one who cleanses and dresses cloth. Fuller's-earth, is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, when dry, of a greyish brown colour, with somewhat of a greenish cast in it. That of England exceeds any yet discovered in goodness, and is prohibited to be exported by act of parliament.

FULLY, Adv. without any empty space. Completely; to satisfaction. Without more to be desired.

FULMINANT, Part. [Fr. of *fulminans*, Lat.] thundering; making a noise resembling that of thunder.

To FULMINE, V. N. [*fulminatus*, Lat. of *fulmine*, Lat. *fulminer*, Fr.] to thunder. To make a loud noise like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINATION, S. [Fr. *fulminatio*, Lat.] the act of thundering. The act of denouncing threats. "The fulminations from the vatican." *Ashe.*

FULMINATORY, Adj. [from *fulminatus*, Lat.] thundering; denouncing threats and censures. Affecting with horror.

FULNESS, S. the state of leaving no part empty. The state of abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Completeness. Perfection. Freedom from defect. Repletion. Plenty; or a state of affluence.

largeness, or extent. Force; vigour; complete effect.

FULSOME, Adj. [from *full*, Sax.] nauseous, offensive either to the sight, taste, or smell. Tending to obsequy; odious.

FULSOMELY, Adv. nauseously; rankly; obsequely so as to excite loathing and detestation.

FULSOMNESS, S. nauseousness, applied to the objects of sight, or smell. Figuratively, obsequy.

To FUMBLE, V. N. [*fummelen*, Belg.] to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner. Figuratively, to hesitate, or strain the wit for an excuse, to get rid of a perplexity. To play childishly. Actively, to handle, or perform with awkwardness.

FUMBLER, S. one who does a thing awkwardly or clumsily.

FUMBLINGLY, Adv. in an awkward clumsy manner.

FUME, S. [*fumē*, Fr. *fumus*, Lat.] smoke. Vapour, or any volatile substance. An exhalation. An idle conceit; a chimera.

To FUME, V. N. [*fumo*, Lat.] to smoke. "The golden altar fum'd." *Par. Lost.* To pass over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to smoke or dry in smoke. To perfume or scent. "She fum'd the temples with od'rous flame." *Dryd.* To disperse in smoke or vapours.

To FUMIGATE, V. A. [from *fumus*, Lat. smoke] to smoke, scent, or perfume by vapours. To cleanse from contagion by smoking.

FUMIGATION, S. [Fr. *fumigatio*, Lat.] scent raised by fire. The act of smoking any part in medicated fumes.

FUMINGLY, Adv. angrily; in a rage; in a fret.

FUMOUS, FUMY, Adj. [*fumeux*, Fr.] producing or causing fumes, smoke, or vapours.

FUN, S. sport, mirth, merriment, or joy.

FUNCTION, S. [*functio*, Lat.] discharge or performance. An employment, office, or trade. Power; faculty; the office of any particular part or member of the body.

FUND, S. [*fond*, Fr. *funda*, Lat. a bag] stock, or capital. That by which any expence is supported. The public security given to those who lend money to supply the exigencies of the state.

FUNDAMENT, S. [*fundamentum*, Lat.] that part of the body whereon a person sits.

FUNDAMENTAL, Adj. [*fundamentalis*, Lat.] that on which the rest is built; essential; that which cannot be given without the destruction of a whole system; important.

FUNDAMENTAL, S. a leading, essen-

tial or necessary preposition, which is the groundwork, foundation, and support of all the others in a system.

FUNDAMENTALLY, Adv. essentially; originally; necessarily.

FUNERAL, [*funeralis*, Fr.] the procession made in carrying a corpse or dead body to the grave. The ceremony used at interring or putting a person into the grave.

FUNERAL, Adj. [*funereus*, Lat.] suit- ing a burial. Dark, or dismal, applied to colour.

FUNGOSITY, S. [of *fungus*, Lat.] sponginess. Porosity.

FUNGOUS, Adj. [*fungus*, Lat.] ex- crecent; spongy; porous; wanting diame- ters, or texture.

FUNGUS, S. [Lat.] a mushroom; or any excrescence growing on trees. In Sur- gery, an excrescence of flesh on the lips or wounds.

TO FURK, V. A. to stuff into or smother with smoke. A low word.

FUNNEL, S. [in *funiculus*, Lat.] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe, through which liquors are poured into bottles, &c. Any pipe or passage. "Two large funnels—to let in the light and air." *Albion*.

FUR, S. [*fourre*, Fr.] skin with soft hair, generally used for lining garments. The soft hair of beasts, any mixture exhaled to such a degree, that the remainder grows thick and sticks on the part. The sediments or liquors adhering to the vessel.

TO FUR, V. A. to line or cover with fur. To cover with sediments.

FUR-LICITY, S. [*furax*, *furax*, Lat.] an inclination or disposition to theft.

FUR-BELOW, S. [*fulleuse*, Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited silk, &c. down on women's gowns and other garments.

TO FUR-BELOW, V. A. to adorn with borders of silk, linen, &c. down on in- plaits.

TO FUR-BISH, V. A. [*fourbir*, Fr. *four- bir*, Ital.] to burnish, polish, or make bright.

FUR-NISHER, S. [*fourbyeur*, Fr.] one who polishes, or burnishes.

FURIOUS, Adj. [*furieux*, Fr.] mad. Raging; violently transported by passion.

FURIOUSLY, Adv. madly; violently; ragingly.

FURIOUSNESS, S. fierceness; violence. Raging.

TO FURL, V. A. [*filer*, Fr.] to con- tract; or to close to the yard, applied to sails.

FUR-LONG, S. [*fur long*, Sax.] a mea- sure containing 120 yards or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

FUR-LOUGH, S. [*verloof*, Belg.] a per- mission given by a superior officer to an in- ferior, or a common soldier to be absent for a limited time.

FURNACE, S. [*fumus*, Lat.] a place built like an oven, sometimes applied to a vessel of iron or copper to melt ores, metals, &c. in.

TO FURNACE, V. A. to throw out like heat, or sparks from a furnace. "He furnace—the thick sighs from him." *Shak.*

TO FURNISH, V. A. [*fournir*, Fr.] to supply with what is wanting. To give for use. To fit up with things that are wanted. To equip or fit out for any undertaking. To adorn; to embellish; as a piece of ornamental furniture.

FURNISHER, S. one who supplies, furnishes, or fits out.

FURNITURE, S. [*furniture*, Fr.] any goods, necessities, or materials, proper to render a house, place, or thing convenient, and fit for the purpose it is designed. An appendage; or equipage; or embellishment.

FURRIER, S. one who deals in furs.

FURROW, S. [*furh*, Sax.] a small trench made by the plough. A narrow chan- nel made in a field for conveying water. The marks or furrows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.

TO FURROW, V. A. to plough or cut into narrow channels or hollows.

FURRY, Adj. covered with fur; consist- ing of fur. Covered with the sediments of any liquor.

FURTHER, Adj. at a greater distance. Be- yond, or greater than this. "What further need have we of witnesses." *Matt. xxvi. 65.* See **FARTHER**.

FURTHER, Adv. [See **FARTHER**] to a greater distance.

TO FURTHER, V. A. [*forthrian*, Sax.] to promote, advance, or countenance.

FURTHERANCE, S. the act of promo- ting or countenancing any design.

FURTHERMORE, Adv. moreover. More than what has been said; besides.

FURY, S. [*furor*, Fr. *furor*, Lat.] raging, owing to a loss of reason. Figura- tively, a violent emotion of passion. En- thusiasm; or the effect of sudden inspiration. One of the internal deities. Hence applied to a turbulent woman.

FURZE, S. [*fers*, Sax.] a plant which grows wild on heaths and commons.

FURZY, Adj. overgrown with furze.

TO FUSE, V. A. [*fusum*, Lat.] to melt or liquefy by heat. Neuterly, to be melted, or to be capable of being liquefied by heat.

FUSEE, S. [*fuséau*, Fr.] the spindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a bomb, a wooden pipe filled with wildfire, by which the whole powder or composition in the shell takes fire. A fire- lock, or small neat musket.

FUSIBLE, Adj. capable of being melted or liquefied.

FUSIBILITY, *S.* a capacity of being melted by fire.

FUSIL, *Adj.* [*fusile*, *Fr.* *fusilis*, *Lat.*] capable of being melted by fire. Running, or liquefied by heat. "Turn into a *fusil* sea." *Philos.*

FUSIL, *S.* [*Fr.* pronounced *fusée*] a fire-lock or small neat musquet. In Heraldry, a bearing, resembling a spindle.

FU-ILVER, *S.* a soldier armed with a small musquet.

FUSION, *S.* [*fusio*, *Lat.*] the act of melting; the state of being melted.

FUSS, *S.* [*fuss*; *Sax.* ready] a bustle through too much officiousness. A tumult. A low word.

FUST, *S.* a strong offensive smell, like that of a mouldy barrel, from *fusis*, *Fr.*

To **FUST**, *V. N.* to grow mouldy; to smell like a mouldy vessel.

FUSTIAN, *S.* [*futaie*, *Fr.*] a kind of cotton stuff. In Criticism, a high swelling and turgid style, made up of big and pompous expressions, but conveying only mean, low, and contemptible ideas. Bombast.

FUSTIAN, *Adj.* made of fustian. Swelling; ridiculously pompous, applied to style.

FUSTIC, *S.* a wood imported from the Antilles, used for dying, and is one of the ingredients made use of in blacks.

FUSTINESS, *S.* stink; the scent of a mouldy cask.

FUSTY, *Adj.* stinking; mouldy.

FUTILE, *Adj.* [*fr.* of *futiles*, *Lat.*] talking much. Trifling; insignificant; worthless; of no weight or importance.

FUTILITY, *S.* [*futilité*, *Fr.*] the fault of talking too much. Triflingness. Want of weight. Want of solidity. Want of importance.

FUTURE, *Adj.* [*futur*, *Fr.* *futurus*, *Lat.*] that which shall or will be; that which has never yet existed but is approaching.

FUTURE, *S.* time to come; that which will happen hereafter. In Grammar, a tense by which we express a thing neither present or past, but one which is to come.

FUTURITION, *S.* the state of a thing which is to exist after a certain period is past. "In respect of its *futurition*." *South.*

FUTURITY, *S.* that which may come after a certain period of time. The state of being to happen after a certain future time.

FUZZBALL, *S.* a kind of fungus, which, when touched or pressed, burst to pieces, and scatters dust.

FY! Interject. [*Fr.* See **FAH**] a word used to express blame, censure, and disapprobation; or that a person has done, or intends to do something amiss, and unworthy a man of honour and honesty.

G, the seventh letter of the English alphabet, and the fifth consonant. Its form is borrowed from that of the Romans, who likewise formed it from the gamma of the Greeks, as may be easily perceived from consulting the manuscripts in that language, and by considering the form of the Gothic and Saxon capitals; the Greeks likewise are supposed to have borrowed the form of the gamma, *Γ*, from the *ג*, ghimel, of the Hebrews, which being turned the contrary way will easily show that this conjecture has some little degree of probability. The letter *G* is of the mute kind, and cannot be sounded with a vowel; it has two sounds, one of which is called hard, this sound it retains before *a*, *e*, *u*, *i*. The other sound, which is termed soft, resembles the sound of the *j*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gill*. Before *n* at the end of a word it is not sounded, but serves only to lengthen the vowel, which comes before it, according to the French, from whence these words are derived, as *condign*, *sign*, which are pronounced *condine*, *fine*. It is often silent before *b* in the middle of words, as in *light*.

GABARDINE, *S.* [*garbardin*, *Ital.*] a coarse frock, or mean dress. "To creep under his *garbardin*." *Shak.*

To **GABBLE**, *V. N.* [*gabbare*, *Ital.* *gabbaren*, *Belg.*] to make a loud and inarticulate noise. To prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLE, *S.* an inarticulate noise. Loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, *S.* a prater, or talkative person.

GABEL, *S.* [*gabelle*, *Fr.*] among the French, a duty or tax upon salt. Any tax, or excise.

GABION, *S.* [*Fr.*] a wicker basket filled with earth; used in batteries to screen the engineers; and for a parapet on lines where the ground is too hard to be digged.

GABLE, *S.* [*gaval*, *Brit.* *gable*, *Fr.*] the sloping roof of a building. The *gable end*, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GAD, *S.* [*gad*, *Sax.*] a wedge or ingot of steel. "Flemish steel is brought—some in bars and some in *gads*." *Maxon.* Used by Shakespeare for a style, goad, or pointed piece of steel to write with, from *gad*, *Sax.* a goad. "With a *gad* of steel will write these words."

To **GAD**, *V. N.* [*gadow*, *Brit.*] to ramble about without any necessary call, or business.

GADDER, *S.* one who rambles about without any business.

GAD-

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GADDING, Part. rambling about without any necessity.

GARDINGLY, Adv. in a roving manner.

GADFLY, S. a large stinging fly.

GAFFER, S. [*gafide*, Sax.] a term of familiarity to an old country fellow. "Gaffer Treadwell told us by the bye." *Gay*.

GAFFELS, S. [*gafelus*, Sax.] ornamental spurs of steel, put on a cock's legs, in room of his natural ones. A contrivance made of steel to bend cross bows with.

To **GAG**, V. N. [*gagel*, Belg.] to force something in the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and prevent a person's speaking.

GAG, S. something put into the mouth to hinder a person from speaking.

GA'GE, S. [Fr.] something given or deposited as a security; a pledge.

To **GA'GE**, V. A. [*gager*, Fr.] to wager. To give as a pledge or security. To measure the contents of any vessel. In this sense it is more properly written *gauge*.

To **GAO'GLE**, V. N. [*gag n*, Belg.] to make a noise resembling that of a gowt, or like one who is gagged.

GA'VETY, S. See **GAYETY**.

GAPLY, Adj. with cheerful sprightliness. Splendidly; pompously; with great show, applied to dress.

GAIN, S. [Fr.] profit or advantage. Interest, lucre, or mere lucrative and mercenary views. After *make*, a selfish, designing, or unlawful advantage. Overplus in the balance of an account, or more than a thing cost, opposed to loss.

To **GAIN**, V. A. [*gagner*, Fr.] to obtain as a profit. To receive above what it cost. To have the overplus on a comparison. To attain, obtain, or acquire. To obtain as an increase or addition to any thing allotted. To win. To draw over to any interest or party. To reach or attain in walking or travelling. To *gain over*, to draw from an opposite interest or party. Neutrally, to encroach. Figuratively, to *gain upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get round; to prevail against; to obtain an influence over a person. To grow rich. To have an advantage; to be advanced with respect to riches and influence.

GAIN'ER, S. one who receives a profit or advantage from a thing.

GAINFUL, Adj. profitable; advantageous. Lucrative; productive of money or profit.

GAINFULLY, Adv. in a profitable manner.

GAINGIVING, S. the act of giving amidst or giving against; a compound of the same nature as *gainfaying*. "Such a kind of *gaingiving*, as would trouble a woman." *Shak. Hamlet*.

GAINLESS, Adj. unprofitable; producing no profit.

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To **GAIN'SAY**, V. A. [*gearfagen*, Sax.] to contradict, to deny. "Ioppudence to *gainfay* what he did." *Shak*.

GAINSAY'ER, S. an opponent, adversary, or one who opposes the opinions of another.

GAIRISH, Adj. [*georfian*, Sax. to dress fine, according to Johnson.] but I must confess I cannot find that word in any Saxon author; perhaps it may be derived from *ge-fuma*, Sax. expence; gaudy; showy; fine. "Hide me from day's *gaifish* eye." *Milt*. Excessively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind. "Makes the mind *loote* and *gaifish*" *South*.

GAIRISHNESS, S. finery, gaudiness, applied to dress. Extravagant joy or gaiety. "Let your hope be without vanity, or *gaifishness* of spirit." *Taylor*.

GAIT, S. [Scot. *gair*, Belg.] the manner or air of walking. A way. "Address thy *gait* unto her." *Shak*.

GA'LAXY, S. [*galaxie*, Fr. *γαλαξίας*, Gr.] the milky way; or that part of the sky which appears with a stream of light, supposed to be occasioned by a protusion of stars.

GA'LBANUM, S. [Lat. and Sax.] a substance of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable like the latter, and soluble in water like the former. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant, frequent in Persia. Its virtues are considerable in asthma, coughs, and hysteric complaints.

GA'LE, S. [*galling*, Teut.] a current of air, or a gentle blast of wind.

GA'LEATED, Adj. [*galeatus*, Lat.] covered with an helmet. "A *galeated* echinus." *Woodw*. In Botany, applied to such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet.

GAL'IOT, S. [*galiothe*, Fr.] a small galley, or a brigantine.

GALL, S. [*geala*, Sax.] a yellow juice, secreted from the blood, in the glands of the liver, and lodged in the *gall bladder*. The vulgar opinion of its bitterness is an error, Dr. Harvey, asserting that nothing can taste sweeter. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour, or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A sore or hurt occasioned by fretting or rubbing off the skin. In natural history, excrescences produced on various trees, by being wounded by an insect of the fly kind; after which the lacerated vessels form a tumour or woody case, about the hole, which is called a *gal-nut*; and is used in making ink, in dyeing and dressing leather, and in medicine.

To **GALL**, V. A. [*galer*, Fr.] to make sore by rubbing off the skin. Figuratively, to impair; or wear away. "My fate being *galled* with my expence." *Shak*. To vex; to fret; to tease. "Nothing but it pleareth the latter, if it *galleth* them." *Hesker*. To harass;

harass; to disturb, to mischief. "We used to *gall* them with our bows." *Adaji*. Neuterly, to fret; to be uneasy. "*Galling* at this gentleman." *Shak*.

GALLANT, *Adj.* [*galante*, Ital.] gay; showy, or magnificent. Brave, high spirited; courageous, inclined to courtship.

GALLANT, *S.* a gay, sprightly, and courageous person. One who courts a woman. A person who keeps company with a prostitute; or one who strives to debauch a person. In all senses but the first it is accented on the last syllable.

GALLANTLY, *Adv.* in a gay, sprightly, showy, or splendid manner. Bravely, courageously.

GALLANTRY, *S.* [*gallanterie*, Fr.] splendour, grandeur, or ostentatious finery, applied to dress. Bravery; nobleness; generosity, applied to the mind. Courtship; elegant and refined address to women. Vicious love.

GALLLEON, *S.* [pronounced *galloon*] a large ship with four or five decks. Now applied to those ships which the Spaniards employ between Mexico and Peru.

GALLERY, *S.* [*galleria*, Ital.] a little walk in a house above stairs, serving as a common passage to several rooms placed in a row. Likewise a covered place in a house, usually placed in the wings of a building, sometimes embellished with pictures, and serving to walk in. The seats in a play-house above the boxes. In fortification, a covered walk or passage made across the ditch of a town besieged, with timbers fastened on the ground and planked over. The *gallery* of a mine, is the branch, or that narrow passage under ground, which leads to a mine carrying on under any work designed to be blown up.

GALLEY, *S.* [plural, *galley*, *galea*, Ital.] a low built vessel going both with oars and sails, having two masts and two latin or square sail. It is usually from twenty to twenty-two fathoms long, three broad, and one deep. Figuratively used to imply a state of extreme misery, alluding to the condition of the slaves by whom these vessels are navigated.

GALLEY-SLAVE, a person condemned to row in the galleys.

GALLIARDISE, *S.* [Fr.] merriment; excessive gaiety. "The mirth and *galliardise* of company." *Brown*.

GALLICISM, *S.* [*gallicisme*, Fr. of *gallicus*, Lat. French] a manner of expression peculiar to the French language. Johnson gives us, "He *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that others had *held* before, from the pages of Bolinbroke." But there is scarce a single translation from that language, scarce an account of a battle in a gazette, or a common newspaper, which do not afford us me-

lancholy proofs of an universal confederacy to corrupt our language, by adopting phrases, which, instead of being an ornament to the stile of those that use them, is a flagrant proof of their ignorance and want of true taste.

GALLIGASKINS, *S.* a large, open, or trunk hose. A pair of breeches. "My *galligaskins*, &c." *Philips*.

GALLIMATHIA, *S.* [*gallimathias*, Fr.] a dark perplexed discourse, wherein words and things are so huddled together, as to make a confused and unintelligible jargon. Nonsense.

GALLIMAUFRY, *S.* [*gallimaufree*, Fr.] in its primary sense, a hoch poch, hash, or ragout of several sorts of broken meat. Figuratively, any inconsistent and ridiculous medley. A woman, who has few personal charms. "He loves the *gallimaufry* friend." *Shak*. The last sense is peculiar to the author.

GALLIPOT, *S.* a pot made of clay glazed, commonly used to put medicines in.

GALLON, *S.* [*galo*, or *gallo*, low Lat.] a liquid measure, containing four quarts; that for wine contains two hundred thirty-one cubic inches, that for ale or beer two hundred thirty-two, and that for grain two hundred seventy-two.

To **GALLOP**, *V. N.* [*galoper*, Fr.] to move forwards very quick, the two forefeet being raised almost at the same time, and when they are just going to touch the ground again, the two hind feet are lifted up in the same manner. To move on horseback by reaches and leaps. Figuratively, to move very fast.

GALLOP, *S.* the swiftest natural pace of a horse.

GALLOPER, *S.* a horse that gallops. A person who rides fast, or makes a horse gallop.

GALLOWAY, *S.* a horse, not more than fourteen hands high.

To **GALLOW**, *V. A.* to terrify; to make afraid; to fright, generally applied to fear, occasioned by some horrible noise.

GALLOWS, *S.* a frame of wood, a beam laid over with a beam or supporters, on which criminals are hanged. A part of a printing-press. Figuratively, a person that deserves to be hanged. "Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy—ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too." *Shak*.

GAMBA DO, *S.* [*gamba*, Ital.] a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in and preserve them clean.

GAMBIA, *S.* a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the English factors affirm, that it is navigable for sloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if vessels were sent up it soon after the

the rainy season, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new discoveries. The English have a large factory on James Island, which lies 30 miles up the river, and almost in the middle of it, 3 miles from the nearest shore. This island is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a small garrison to defend it. Besides this, there are small factories at several places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and slaves. They had found out a way to purchase gum-senega; but since the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in possession of the English, and it is greatly hoped care will be taken to preserve it. There are several countries and people about this river. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the same time, and for the same reasons, namely, the heavy and constant rains, that fall at the same time of the year up the country.

GAMBLER, *s.* one who draws in the unwearied to game, in order to cheat them of their property.

GAMBOGE, *s.* [*gambogia*, the place whence it comes] a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, and partly of a resinous nature; heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell, brought from Cambaja, or Cambogia in the East Indies, whence it derives its name. It was not known in Europe till 1602, but being found, when introduced into medicine, to be a very rough purge, it was diluted in prescriptions designed for mankind, and prescribed only for horses, and from thence being used as a paint, it still retains its credit.

To **GAMBOL**, *v. n.* [*gambiller*, *Fr.*] to dance, skip, trisk, tumble or play sportive tricks with the legs through excess of joy. Figuratively, to leap or flit.

GAMBOL, *s.* a skip, hop, or leap. Figuratively, a frolic or merry prank.

GAME, *s.* [*gamen*, *Sax.* *gaman*, *Isl.*] sport. A jest, opposed to earnest. After make ridicule, or insulting mirth. A single match at play. Advantage in play. Field sports, applied to the chase. Animals pursued in the field. Solemn shows, diversions, or contests exhibited as spectacles to the people in Greece and Rome. "Entering the Olympic Game." *Dent.* Figuratively, a scheme or plan. "This seems to be the present game of that crown." *Temple.*

To **GAME**, *v. n.* [*gawman*, *Sax.*] to play at any diversion. To play extravagantly, or for large sums.

GAME-CKOCK, *s.* a peculiar species of cocks bred for fighting.

GAME-KEEPER, *s.* a person who looks after game, and prevents it from being destroyed.

GAME-NUT, *s.* a gingerbread-nut made

very hot with ginger, and used by frolicksome people to deceive others.

GAME'SOME, *s.* frolicksome; merry; full of sport and mirth; gay.

GAME'SOMENESS, *s.* sportiveness. Wantonness. A gay disposition of mind, exerting itself in merry and wanton pranks.

GAME'SOMELY, *Adv.* in a pleasant, merry, sportive gay manner.

GAME'STER, *s.* one who plays to excess, or one who plays with a design to cheat; used in a bad sense. One who is engaged in play, or undertakes a game; used in a good sense. A merry or frolicksome person. "You're a merry gamster—my lord Sands." *Shak.* A prostitute. "She's impudent—and was a common gamster to the camp." *Shak.* The two last senses are obsolete.

GAMING, *s.* [*gaming*, *Sax.*] the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play for large sums.

GAM'MON, *s.* [*gambone*, *Ital.*] the buttock or thigh of a hog; the lower end of a stick of bacon. A term made use of in the play of backgammon.

GAM'UT, *s.* [*gama*, *Ital.*] a scale by which we are taught music or to sound the musical notes.

GANDER, *s.* [*gandra*, *Sak.*] a large water fowl, the male of the goose.

To **GANG**, *v. n.* [*gangan*, *Sax.*] to go, to walk. "Your flaming beaus gang with their breasts open." *Arbut.* Seldom used in the south of England, unless in a ludicrous manner.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, in India. It has its source in the mountains, which border on little Tibet, in 95 degrees of longitude, and 35.45 of latitude. It crosses several kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Beng. l, by several mouths. The waters are lowest in April and May, and highest before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in these parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The English have several settlements on this river. The greatest happiness that many of the Indians wish for is to dye in this river.

GANG', *s.* a company getting together on some exploit; used of a ship's crew; or a company of robbers; generally implying contempt and abhorrence, unless in the first sense.

GANG'LION, *s.* [*γανγλιον*, *Gr.*] in Surgery, a hard movable tumour, formed, commonly, near the tendons or ligaments of the muscles, and proceeding from a call or stroke.

GANG'GRENE, *s.* [*gangræna*, *low Lat.*] in Surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the

the body tending to a mortification, the flesh it seizes turning black and spreading itself to the adjacent parts. It arises from a stoppage or interception of the circulatory motion of the blood, from such things as render the fluids so acrid as to destroy the vessels, from those things which produce a mortification of the extremities, as old age, &c. and from poisons of an extraordinary kind.

To **GANGRENE**, V. N. [*gangrene*, Fr.] to tend towards a mortification. Actively, to affect with a deadly corruption, tending towards a mortification.

GANGRENON, Adj. of the nature of a gangrene. Producing, or tending to a mortification.

GANGWAY, S. [See **GANG**] in a ship, the several passages from one part of it to another.

GANT'LOPE, **GANT'LET**, S. a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a line of soldiers, with green switches, who give him a blow as he passes.

GAOL, S. [pronounced *jail*, *gaol*, Brit.] a place of confinement or imprisonment for debtors or criminals.

GAOLER, S. [*gaoler*, Fr.] a keeper of a prison.

GAP, S. an opening in a broken fence, a breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval. An opening of the mouth during the pronunciation of two vowels immediately succeeding each other. To *stop a gap*, used figuratively, implies to escape by means of some mean shift or stratagem, alluding to the mending of hedges with dead bulbes, till the quicksets grow. "In finding ways and means and *stopping gaps*." *Swift*.

To **GAPE**, V. N. of *gape*, It.] to open the mouth wide. To yawn. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly, with *for ather*, or *at*. To open in holes or breaches; applied to wounds, whose lips are distant from each other, like those of the mouth when wide open. To behold with ignorant wonder and with the mouth open, used with *at*. To stare at with irreverence, ridicule, or malice, used with *upon*. "They *gaped upon* me with their mouths." *Job* xvi. 10.

GAPER, S. one who opens his mouth. One who stares with his mouth open through ignorant admiration. Figuratively, one who longs or craves.

GARB, S. [*garbe*, Fr. of *garbo*, Ital.] dress; a habit or dress. External appearance.

GARBAGE, S. [*garbage*, Span.] the bowels, which in beasts is thrown away. The entrails.

To **GARB**, V. A. [*garbilla*, Ital.] to sift; to separate the good from the bad. To cleanse from dross, filth, dirt or foreign mixtures.

GARTHER, S. one who separates one
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thing from another. One who picks out the dirt, &c. from any commodity. Applied to an officer in the city of London, who is empowered to enter into any shop or warehouse to view, search, and cleanse drugs from any impure mixture.

GARD, S. [*garde*, Fr.] wardship, care, custody: the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan left to the care of a person.

GARDEN, S. [*garden*, Brit. *gardi*, Goth.] a piece of ground cultivated with care, planted with herbs, flowers or fruits, or laid out so as to entertain the eye, and please with beautiful walks. When used in composition it has the signification of an adjective, and implies, belonging to a garden. "A garden wall."

GARDENER, S. [*jardinier*, Fr.] one who has the care of a garden.

GARDENING, S. the act of cultivating a garden.

GARGARISM, S. [*gargarisme*, Fr.] a liquid medicine to wash the mouth with.

To **GARGARIZE**, V. A. [*gargariser*, Fr.] to wash, or cleanse the mouth with a liquid medicine.

To **GARGLE**, V. A. [*gargouiller*, Fr. *gargolan*, Ital.] to wash the throat with some liquor without swallowing it. Figuratively, to warble; to trill, to modulate in the throat. "*Gargle* in their throat a song." *Waller*. "*Gargled* in a eunuch's throat." *Tuckey*.

GARGLE, S. a liquor with which the mouth or throat is washed, without swallowing it.

GARGOL, S. [*gargan*, Sax.] a distemper in hogs.

GARLAND, S. [*garland*, Fr. *giralanda*, Ital.] a wreath of flowers, worn on the head. Likewise a milk-maid's pail adorned with flowers, and plate, which is carried about the streets in London, at the beginning of May. In a ship, the collar of a rope round about the head of a main-mast, to keep the shrouds from galling.

GARLIC, or **GAR'ICK**, S. [*garlic*, or *garlec*, Sax.] in Botany, the *allium*; its flowers are included in one common spathe; and are composed of six oblong erect petals, and six awl shaped stamina. The species are nineteen.

GARLIC-EATER, S. a stinking or mean fellow. "The breath of *garlick-eaters*." *Shak*.

GARMENT, S. [*guarniment*, old Fr.] something to cover the body. Cloaths; dress.

To **GARNER**, V. A. to store; to keep as in a storehouse. "There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart." *Shak*.

GARNET, S. [*garnais*, It.] a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal; found in various sizes, having its surfaces either so smooth not polished as the ruby; the Bohemian is

red with a slight taint of flame colour; and the Syrian red with a slight taint of purple. In ships, the riddle by which goods are loaded or unloaded.

To GARNISH, V. A. [from *garnir*, Fr.] in Cookery, to embellish or set off a dish with flowers, or other ornaments.

GARNISH, S. ornament. Embellishment. Things placed to ornament the brim of a dish. A fee or treat paid by a prisoner on his entrance in a goal.

GARNISHMENT, S. an ornament, or something added to make a thing seem beautiful or agreeable to the eye.

GARNITURE, S. furniture; embellishment.

GARRET, S. [*garite*, Fr.] a room on the highest floor of a house. Rotten wood. "The part of rotten wood, in some pieces white; and in some red, they call the white and red *garret*." *Bac.*

GARRITEER, S. one who lives in a garret.

GARRICK, [DAVID, Esq.] It would hardly be needless here to mention, that the gentleman just named is at this time a living writer, were it not for the sake of future theatrical chronology, which may at some period hereafter have occasion for such information. He was born in the city of Hereford, in the year 1717, his father bearing a captain's commission in the army, which rank he maintained for several years; and at the time of his death was possessed of a majority, which that event however prevented him from ever enjoying. Our author received the first rudiments of his education at the free-school of Lichfield, which he afterwards completed at Rochester, under the celebrated Mr. Colson, since mathematical professor at Cambridge. On the 10th of March 1736, he was entered of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, being intended for the law. But whether he found the study of the law too heavy, saturnine, and barren of amusement for his more active and lively disposition, or that a genius like his could not continue circumscribed within the limits of any profession but that to which it was more peculiarly adapted, and like the magnetic needle pointed directly to its proper center, or perhaps both, it is certain that he did not long pursue the municipal laws; for in the year 1740-1, he quitted it entirely for the stage, and made his first appearance at the theatre in Goodman's Fields, then under the management of Mr. Henry Giffard. The character he first represented was that of King Richard III. in which, like the sun bursting from behind an obscure cloud, he displayed, in the very earliest dawn, a somewhat more than meridian brightness. In short, his excellence dazzled and astonished everyone, and the seducing young man, to no more than

his twenty-fourth year, and a novice to the stage, reaching at one single step to that height of perfection, which maturing of years and long practical experience had not been able to bestow on the then capital performers of the English stage, was a phenomenon which could not but become the object of universal speculation, and as universal admiration. The rumour of this bright star appearing in the east flew with the rapidity of lightning through the town, and drew all the theatrical wags thither to pay their devotions to this new-born son of genius; the theatres towards the court-end of the town were deserted, persons of all ranks flocking to Goodman's Fields, where Mr. Garrick continued to act till the close of the season, when having very advantageous terms offered him for the performing in Dublin during some part of the summer, he went over thither, where he found the same just homage paid to his merit, which he had received from his own countrymen. To the service of the latter, however, he esteemed himself more immediately bound; and therefore, in the ensuing winter, engaged himself to Mr. Fleetwood, then manager of Drury-lane play-house, in which theatre he continued till the year 1745, in the winter of which he again went over to Ireland, and continued there through the whole of that season, being joint manager with Mr. Sheridan in the direction and profits of the Theatre-royal in Smock-alley. From thence he returned to England, and was engaged for the season of 1746 with the late Mr. Rich, patentee of Covent-garden. This, however, was his last performance as an hired actor; for in the close of that season, Mr. Fleetwood's patent for the management of Drury-lane being expired, and that gentleman having no inclination farther to pursue a design by which, from his want of acquaintance with the proper conduct of it, or some other reasons, he had already considerably impaired his fortune, Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacy, purchased the property of that theatre, together with the reversion of the patent, and, in the winter of 1747, opened it with the best part of Mr. Fleetwood's former company, and the great additional strength of Mr. Barry, Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Collier from Covent-garden.

In this season Mr. Garrick has continued ever since, and both by his conduct as a manager, and his unequalled merit as an actor, has from year to year added to the entertainment of the public, which he has every where an insatiable avidity, consulting, nor his the public deem by any means ungrateful as it returns for that avidity, but has, on the contrary, by the warm and deserved reprobation which it has given him, raised him to that state of ease and affluence, to which it must surely be the wish of every honest man,

to see superior excellence of any kind exhibited.

Mr. Garrick in his person is low, yet well shaped and neatly proportioned, and, having added the qualifications of dancing and fencing to that natural gentility of manner which no art can bestow, but which one great another nature endows many with, even from infancy, his deportment is constantly easy, natural and engaging. His complexion is dark, and the features of his face, which are pleasingly regular, are animated by a full black eye, brilliant and penetrating; his voice is clear, melodious and commanding, and, although it may not possess the strong overbearing powers of Mr. Mathews, or the musical sweetness of Mr. Barry's, yet it appears to have a much greater compass of variety than either; and from Mr. Garrick's judicious manner of conducting it, enjoys that articulation and pleasing distinctness, which renders it equally intelligible, even to the most distant parts of an audience: in the gentle whispers of murmuring love, the half-smothered accents of insatiable passion, or the professed and sometimes awkward concealments of aside speech in comedy, as in the rants of rage, the dourings of despair, or all the open violence of tragical enthusiasm.

As to his particular *forte* or superior cast in acting, it would be perhaps as difficult to determine it, as it would be minutely to describe his several excellencies in the very different casts in which the at different times thinks proper to appear. Particular superiority is swallowed up in his universality, and should it even be contended, that there have been performers equal to him in their own respective *forms* of playing, yet even their partizans must acknowledge, there never existed any one performer that came near his excellence in so great a variety of parts.—Tragedy, comedy and farce, the lover and the hero, the jealous husband, who suspects his wife's virtue without cause, and the thoughtless lively rake, who attacks it without design, are all alike open to his imitation, and all alike do honour to his execution. Every passion of the human breast seems subjected to his powers of expression; nay, even time itself appears to stand still or advance as he would have it.—Rage and ridicule, doubt and despair, transport and tenderness, compassion and contempt, love, jealousy, fear, fury and simplicity, all take in turn possession of his features, while each of them in turn appears to be the sole possessor of those features. One night old age sits on his countenance, and the wrinkles he had stamp'd there were indelible; the next the gaiety and bloom of youth seems to overspread his face, and smooth even those marks which time and muscular conformation may have really made there. Of these truths no one can be ignorant, who has ever seen

him in the several characters of Lear or Hamlet, Richard, Douglas, Romeo, or Desdemona; in his Ranger, Rayer, Druggan, Kindly, Rapt, or Benedick. In short, Nature, the mistress from whom alone this great performer has borrowed all his lessons, being in herself inexhaustible, and her variation not to be numbered, it is by no means surprising, that this, not shining son, should find an unlimited scope for change and diversity in his manner of copying from her various productions; and, as if she had from his cradle marked him out for her true representative, she has bestowed on him such powers of expression in the muscles of his face, as no performer ever yet possessed; not only for the display of a single passion, but also for the combination of those various conflicts with which the human breast at times is fraught; so that in his countenance, even when his lips are silent, his meaning stands pourtrayed in characters too legible for any to mistake it.

His superiority to all others in one branch of excellence, however, must not make us overlook the rank he is entitled to stand in as to another; nor our remembrance of his being the first actor living, induce us to forget, that he is far from being the last writer. Notwithstanding the numberless and laborious avocations attending on his profession as an actor, and his station as a manager, yet still his active genius has been perpetually bursting forth in various little productions, both in the dramatic and poetical way, whose merit cannot but make us regret his want of time for the pursuit of more extensive and important works.

GARRISON, S. [*garrison*, Fr. *gar*, Sax. a spear] soldiers placed in a fortified town, or castle. A fortified place stored with soldiers. The state of persons placed in a town or castle to defend it.

To **GARRISON, V. A.** to store a place with soldiers for the defence of it.

GARRULOUS, Adj. [*garrulus*, Lat.] talkative; prattling; fond of talking. "Old age—*garrulous* recounts the feats of youth." Thomson.

GARTER, S. [*garter*, Fr.] a string or ribbon with which the stockings are tied up. The mark of an order of knights instituted by Edward III. in 1332, who wore a *garter* on the left leg, set with precious stones, and embroidered with this motto, *l'uni sein qui mal y passe*. It is the highest order of knighthood in England; and the knights wear a blue ribbon.

GARTER, S. sometimes called *garter* principal king at arms; an officer who attends the knights of the garter at their assemblies, marshals the solemnities at the funerals of the highest nobility, carries the garter to kings and princes beyond sea, is allowed a mantle, badge, a house in Windsor castle.

castle, pensions, and fees from the sovereign and knights. In heraldry, the moiety of a head.

To **GARTER**, *V. A.* to bind or tie up the stocking with a garter.

GASCONADE, *S.* a boast, or vaunt of something improbable, and almost impossible.

To **GASCONADE**, *V. N.* to brag, boast, or vaunt.

To **GAS**, *V. A.* [*gache*, Fr.] to cut deep, so as to cause a gaping wound.

GASH, *S.* a deep and wide wound.

To **GASP**, *V. N.* to open the mouth wide to catch or draw breath. To force our breath with difficulty. "With short sobs he gasps away his breath." *Dryd.* Figuratively, to long for. "*Gasp* after liberty." *Scot.* No. 193. This beautiful metaphor which so strongly marks out the dying struggles and wishes of a person in captivity. Johnson

conceives, "as improper, as nature never expresses desire by *gasp*ing." But let the gentleman ask the question of those who are *gasp*ing for breath, for his information.

GASP, *S.* the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath. The convulsive struggle for breath in the agonies of death.

GASTRIC, *Adj.* [*from* *Gaster*,] belonging to, or situated in the belly.

GASTROCNEMIUS, *S.* in Anatomy, a name given to the two muscles which compose the *su a* or calf of the leg.

GAT, the Pretor of **GAT**.

GATE, *S.* [*gate*, Sax.] a large door of a city, castle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges to open a passage. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction. "Opening a *gate* to a long war." *Knellex.*

GATE-VEIN, *S.* in Anatomy, the *vena porta*, a name given to one of the larger veins which communicate with the heart. "He could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction in the *gate-vein*, which disperseth that blood." *Buc.*

GATEWAY, *S.* a passage through the gates of inclosed grounds.

To **GATHER**, [*gatharian*, Sax.] to collect many things into one place. To pick up, to glean; sometimes used with *up*. To pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant. Used with *together*, to assemble. To heap up, or accumulate. To select or take, used with *from*. To collect charitable contributions. To bring into one body, or interest; used with *is*. To collect or reduce to a narrower compass. "*Gather* his flowing robe." *Pope.* "To *gather* upon her." *Dryd.* To run cloth in very small folds; in needlework. To deduce, to collect logically, or by inference. "*To gather* breath"; is to pause from any fatiguing employ, which puts a person out of breath; in order to recover both breath and strength; used proverbially, for having

a respite in any calamity; or to have a time for recovering strength, generally applied to an army defeated, or wounded. "Neatly, thickened, or grew black, by being condensed, applied to the clouds before a shower." *Id.* "To *gather* by the addition of them." *Id.* "To *gather*, applied to a wound." *Id.* "To *gather*, to generate, or breed." *Id.* "To *gather*, to collect, or breed." *Id.* "To *gather*, to collect, or breed." *Id.*

GATHERER, *S.* one who collects, or gathers.

GATHERING, *S.* the act of collecting, or gathering. "A gathering of the people." *Id.*

GATHER, *V. N.* [*from* *gath*, Fr.] to breed, to generate, or to collect.

GAUTTERY, *S.* finery; a showy dress. Offensively lively of dress.

GAUDY, *Adj.* In a showy manner, or with an ostentatious display of finery.

GAUTINESS, *S.* an appearance of splendor or finery without any real value.

GAUDY, *Adj.* striking the light with some splendid appearance, including *gaudy*.

GAVE, the Pretor of **GIVE**.

GAVEL-KIND, *S.* [*gafel*, or *gavel*, Sax.] in Law, a custom whereby the wife of a father, at his death, equally divided among his sons; to the exclusion of the

minors; or those of a brother are equally divided among the brothers, if he dies without issue. Davies calls it a *Welsh custom*; and, according to Cowell, it is still in force in Kent and divers places of England.

To **GAUGE**, *V. A.* [*pronounced gage*, from *jauger*, Fr.] to find how many gallons a vessel contains by means of a gauging rod. Figuratively, to proportion the size of one thing to another.

GAUGE, *S.* [*pronounced gage*] a standard by which any thing is measured.

GAUGER, *S.* one who measures how much is contained in a cask.

GAUGING, *S.* the art of measuring how much liquor is contained in a cask.

GAUNTLET, *S.* [*gauntlet*, Fr.] an iron glove used for defence, thrown on the ground in challenges.

GAUVOT, *S.* [*gavotte*, Ital.] in Music, a short, brisk, lively air, composed in common time.

GAUZE, *S.* a kind of very thin transparent silk or linen.

GAY, *Adv.* [*Fr.*] brisk, nimble, cheerful; or merrily, applied to the disposition of a person. "Fine, or showy, applied to dress."

GAY, [*Mr. John*]. "This gentleman was descended from an ancient family in Devonshire; was born at Exeter, and received his education at the free-school of Barnstaple; in that county, under the care of Mr. William Aymer. He was bred to mercantile business, but having a small fortune, independent of business,

business, and considering the attendance on a shop as a degradation of those talents which he found himself possessed of, he quitted that occupation, and applied himself to other views, and to the indulgence of his inclination for the muse. In what year Mr. Gay was born does not appear from the accounts of any of his biographers, but in 1712 we find him secretary, or rather domestic steward, to the dutehis of Monmouth, in which station he continued till the beginning of the year 1714, at which time he accompanied the earl of Clarendon to Hanover, whither that nobleman was dispatched by Q. Anne.

In the latter end of the same year, in consequence of the queen's death, he returned to England, where he lived in the highest estimation and intimacy of friendship with many persons of the first distinction both in rank and abilities. He was even particularly taken notice of by queen Caroline, then princess of Wales, to whom he had the honour of reading in manuscript his tragedy of the Captives; and in 1716 dedicated his fables, by permission, to the duke of Cumberland. From this countenance shewn to him, and numberless promises made him of preferment, it was reasonable to suppose, that he would have been genteelly provided for in some office suitable to his inclination and abilities. Instead of which, in 1717, he was offered the place of gentleman-usher to one of the youngest princesses; an office which, as he looked on it as rather an indignity to a man, whose talents might have been much better employed, he thought proper to refuse, and some pretty warm remonstrances were made on the occasion by his sincere friends and ardent patrons the duke and dutehis of Queensberry, which terminated in those two noble personages withdrawing from court in disgust.

Mr. Gay's dependencies on the promises of the great, and the disappointments he met with, he has figuratively described in his fable of the "Hare with many friends." However, the very extraordinary success he met with from public encouragement made an ample amends; both with respect to satisfaction and emolument, for those private disappointments. For, in the season of 1727-8, appeared his Beggar's Opera, the vast success of which was not only unprecedented, but almost incredible. It had an uninterrupted run in London of sixty-three nights in the first season, and was renewed in the ensuing one with equal approbation. It spread into all the great towns of England; was played in many places to the thirtieth and fortieth time, and at Bath and Bristol fifty; made its progress into Wales, Scotland and Ireland, in which last place, it was acted for twenty-four successive nights, and last of all it was performed at Milnerca. Nor was the same

thing alone, for the card-table and drawing-room shared with the theatre and closet in this respect; the ladies carried about the favourite songs of it engraven on their fan mounts, and screens and other pieces of furniture, were decorated with the same. Miss Fenton, who acted Polly, though till then perfectly obscure, became all at once the idol of the town; her pictures were engraven and sold in great numbers; her life written in books of letters and verses to her published; and pamphlets made of even her very sayings and jests; nay, she herself attained the highest rank a female subject can acquire. In short, the satire of this piece was so striking, so apparent and so perfectly adapted to the taste of all degrees of people, that it even for that season overthrew the Italian opera, that Dagon of the nobility and gentry, which had so long seduced them to idolatry, and which Dennis, by the labours and omerties of a whole life, and many other writers, by the force of reason and reflection, had in vain endeavoured to drive from the throne of public taste. Yet the Herculean exploit did this little piece at once bring to its completion, and for some time recalled the devotion of the town from an adoration of mere sound and shew, to the admiration of, and relish for, true satire and sound understanding.

The profits of this piece was so very great, both to the author and Mr. Rich, the manager, that it gave rise to a quibble, which became frequent in the mouths of many, viz. "That it had made Rich Gay, and Gay rich;" and I have heard it asserted, that the author's own advantages from it were not less than two thousand pounds. In consequence of this success, Mr. Gay was induced to write a second part to it, which he entitled Polly. But the disgust subsisting between him and the court, together with the misrepresentations made of him, as having been the author of some disaffected libels and seditious pamphlets, a charge which, however, he warmly disavows in his preface to this opera, a prohibition and suppression of it was sent from the lord chamberlain, at the very time when every thing was in readiness for the rehearsal of it. This disappointment, however, was far from being a loss to the author, for, as it was afterwards confessed, even by his very best friends, to be in every respect infinitely inferior to the first part, it is more than probable, that it might have failed of that great success in the representation which Mr. Gay might promise himself from it, whereas, the profits arising from the publication of it afterwards in quarto, in consequence of a very large subscription, which this appearance of persecution, added to the author's great personal interest procured for him, were not less adequate to what could have

accrued to him from a moderate run; had it been represented. This was the last dramatic piece of Mr. Gay's that made its appearance during his life; his opera of Achilles, and the comedy of the distressed wife, being both brought on the stage after his death.

As a man, he appears to have been morally amiable. His disposition was sweet and affable, his temper generous, and his conversation agreeable and entertaining. He had indeed one foible, too frequently incident to men of great literary abilities, and which subjected him at times to inconveniences, which otherwise he needed not to have experienced, viz. an excess of indolence, without any knowledge of economy; so that, though his amusements were, at some periods of his life, very considerable, he was at others greatly straitened in his circumstances; nor could he prevail on himself to follow the advice of his friend Dean Swift, whom we find in many of his letters endeavouring to persuade him to the purchasing of an annuity, as a reserve for the exigencies that might attend on old age. Mr. Gay chose rather to throw himself on patronage, than to lecture to himself an independent competency by the means pointed out to him; so that, after having undergone many vicissitudes of fortune, and being for some time chiefly supported by the liberality of the duke and dutchess of Queensberry, he died at their house in Burlington-garden, in December 1732. He was interred in Westminster-abbey, and a monument erected to his memory, at the expense of his aforementioned noble benefactors, with an inscription expressive of their regards, and his own defects, and an epitaph in verse by Mr. Pope, but as both of them are still in existence, and free of access to every one, it would be superfluous to repeat either of them in this place.

GAYETY, *s.* a cheerful, sprightly and joyous disposition of mind. Pleasures, which are proper to youth, used in the plural. Finery, or splendid dress which attracts the eye by the brightness of its colour and the richness of its ornaments.

GAYLY, *Adv.* merrily; cheerfully, applied to the mind. Fine, or showy, applied to apparel.

GAYNESS, *s.* finery, applied to dress. Cheerfulness and mirth; the mind.

TO GAZE, *V. A.* [*gazeo*, *Sax.*] to look at a thing with earnestness.

GAZE, *s.* a fixed and earnest look. The object of astonishment, admiration, or gazing. "Made of mine enemies the scorn and gaze." *Milton*.

GAZER, *s.* a person who looks at a thing with great earnestness.

GAZEFUL, *Adj.* looking intently and earnestly.

GAZEHOUND, *s.* a hound which pur-

sues by sight, not by scent. See it thou the gaze-hound!" *Tickler*.

GAZETTE, *s.* a paper of news, published by authority. His majesty appointed a gazette writer at a very considerable salary.

GAZETTEER, *s.* a writer or publisher of news. A paper which contains articles of news, both foreign and domestic. As this paper was formerly employed to support and defend the measures of a corrupt administration it is used by the contrary party as a term of reproach and contempt. "No Gazetteer more innocent than I." *Pope*.

GAZING-STOCK, *s.* an object of public notice and contempt.

GAZON, *s.* in Fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, used to line parapets, and the traverses of galleries.

GEAR, *s.* [the *g* is pronounced hard, *gearwe*, *Sax.*] household furniture; dress or cloaths. The traces by which oxen or horses draw. Stuff. "She's a good wench for this gear." In Scotland, applied to goods, estate, or riches. "He has gear enough."

GECK, *s.* a bubble, or person easily cheated or imposed on. "To become the geck, and scorn of the other's villany." *Shak.*

GEESSE, *s.* the plural of *gale*.

GEL'ABLE, *Adj.* [from *gala*, *Lat.*] what may be thickened into a jelly.

GELATINE, *s.* **GELATINOUS**, *Adj.* [*gelatus*, *Lat.*] formed into a jelly; stiff or viscid. "That pellucid gelatinous substance." *Woodes*.

To GELD, *V. A.* [*Preter* and *Part. pass.* *gelden* or *galt*, *galt*, *Teut.*] to castrate, cut, or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminish or deprive of any essential part. "Gelding the opposed continent." *Shak.* To cut out of a book any passage that is immodeest, or liable to objection. "Gold is so scarce in some places." *Dryd.* *Castrate* is the term now used in the last sense.

GELDER, *s.* one who castrates or gelds.

GELDING, *s.* an horse or any animal that is castrated.

GELID, *Adj.* [*gelidus*, *Lat.*] extremely cold. "The deep sole and gelid cavern." *Thomson*.

GELIDITY, *s.* extreme coldness.

GELIDNESS, *s.* extreme coldness.

GELLY, *s.* [*gelatus*, *Lat.*] any thick viscid, or gluey substance.

GELT, *Preter* and *Part. Pass.* of **GELD**.

GEM, *s.* [*gemma*, *Lat.*] a jewel, or precious stone. In Botany, the first bud.

To GEM, *V. A.* [from the noun] to put forth the first buds. Actively, to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEMMIPAROUS, *Adj.* [from *gemma*, *Lat.*] bearing twins.

To

TO GEMINATE, V. A. [*gemino*, Lat.] to double.

GEMINATION, S. [*geminatio*, Lat.] repetition of a word or sentence.

GEMINI, S. [Lat.] In Astronomy, the twins, the third constellation in the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine stars marked on the globes by the hieroglyphic of two kids, because at this time the sheep generally bring forth their young in pairs, in the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic; the Greeks have substituted the twin brothers Castor and Pollux, but without any propriety.

GEMMARY, Adj. [*of geminis*, Lat.] belonging to jewels, or precious stones. "The principal and gemmary affection—its transfluency." *Bacon*.

GEMMEOUS, Adj. [*gemmeus*, Lat.] having the nature of gems, resembling gems. "In the gemmeous matter itself." *Woodes*.

GENDER, S. [the *g* is pronounced soft, *gender*, Fr. *genus*, Lat.] a sort. "One gender of herbs." *Shakspeare*. A sex. In grammar, a name given to nouns according to the different sexes they signify.

TO GENDER, V. A. [*genderer*, Fr.] to beget. To produce. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, Adj. pertaining to the descents of families, or the history of the successors, in houses.

GENEALOGY, S. [*of genesis*, Gr. and *logos*,] an account of the several descendants in a family. A series of succession of progenitors; a pedigree.

GENERABLE, Adj. [*genera*, Lat.] that which may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, Adj. [*Fr. generalis*, Lat.] comprehending many species or individuals. Not restrained in its signification, applied to words. A general idea, is that which is considered as separate from time or place, and so capable of representing more individuals than one, or any particular being conformable to it. Public; comprising the whole; common; usual. Not directed to a single object. Extensive, or comprehending a great many, but not universal. Applied to the officers of an army, those whose office and authority extends over a body of several regiments of horse and foot. This word is likewise used in composition to imply chief, one in greater authority than any other of the same kind, or one who is a check upon, or a person to which others of the same class are accountable, thus the *senior-general* is one who receives all the collections of the inferior collectors.

GENERAL, S. the whole; the main. The public, or interest of the whole; an oblique sense. One who commands an army. A particular march or beat of the drum.

GENERALISSIMO, S. Ital. [*generalissimo*, Fr.] a supreme and absolute commander in the field.

GENERALITY, Adj. [*generalis*, Fr.] the quality of including several species; the main body, bulk, or greater part.

GENERALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to include all without exception. Commonly, or frequently. In the main, or without descending to particulars. "Generally speaking." *Addis*.

GENERALNESS, S. wide extent or comprehension. Frequency; commonness.

GENERANT, S. [*generans*, Lat.] the power producing, or begetting. "The generant, or active principle." *Roy*.

TO GENERATE, V. A. [*generatur*, Lat.] to beget, or propagate. Figuratively, to cause or produce.

GENERATION, S. [Fr.] the act of begetting. A family, race, or offspring. A single succession, or gradation in the scale of descent. "So generations in their course decay." *Pope*. Figuratively, an age.

GENERATIVE, Adj. [*generatif*, Fr.] having the power of propagation. Prolific.

GENERATOR, S. the power which begets, or produces.

GENERIC, GENERICAL, Adj. [*genericus*, Fr.] that which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes one genus from another.

GENEROUSITY, S. [*generositas*, Fr. *generositas*, Lat.] the quality of giving or bestowing money freely, of overlooking faults without censure, of pardoning crimes with good nature, and considering the disagreement of other persons opinions with charitable allowances. In common discourse this word is applied mostly to readiness in spending and bestowing money.

GENEROUS, Adj. [*generosus*, Fr. *generosus*, Lat.] of good birth and extraction. Open of heart; liberal. In Physic, strong, or vigorous. "This generous wine." *Boyle*.

GENEROUSNESS, S. the quality of spending and bestowing freely, and of making allowance for the diversity of opinions in others, with good nature.

GENESIS, S. [*genesis*, Gr.] the first book of the Old Testament, so called by the Greeks, because it contains the history of the generation of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the history of the first patriarchs, takes in the space of a 365 years, and was written by Moses. The Jews are forbid to read the beginning of this book and that of Ezekiel, till they are 30 years of age. The noble and majestic simplicity in which the grandest occurrences are reported, the manner in which the creation of the world is described, so much superior to all the accounts we have in heathen authors, refer us to some higher origin for its superiority, than any those fables could boast of, and if confi-

dered in its due extent, will naturally lead us to conclude that none but the CREATOR of the world could so minutely, so wisely have described the manner in which it was called into being.

GENETHLIACAL, Adj. [*γενεθλιακός*, Gr.] in Astrology, belonging to a person's birth or nativity.

GENETHLIACS, S. the science of calculating nativities, or foretelling future events from the configuration or predominancy of stars at a person's birth.

GENEVA, S. [*genvève*, Fr. a juniper berry] a spirituous liquor, distilled from juniper berries. According to Dr. Hill, the common sort is drawn from the turpentine, mixed with the coarsest spirits.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. Julius Cæsar made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and strongly fortified. Here are always a great number of strangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine houses, and here is an ancient structure, called the tower of Cæsar. The largest part is built on a hill, which defends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the island by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vast structure, built in the Gothic taste, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with tin plates. The arsenal is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth observation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are, watches, clocks, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republic arise from the duty on merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republic is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from among whom there are 25 councillors chosen, of which 4 are syndics, who are heads of the republic, and chosen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, and are in alliance with the cætons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bishop's see, but the bishop was expelled

when they embraced Calvinism, in 1553. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at public houses, but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and use other exercises on a Sunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Besançon, 40 N. E. of Chambery, and 135 N. by W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 46. 13.

GENIAL, Adj. [*genialis*, Lat.] that which contributes or conduces to propagation. "The genial bed." *Par. Lost*. That which cherishes, supports life, or causes cheerfulness. "So much I find my genial spirits droop." *Mist*. Natural, or native.

GENIALLY, Adv. by genius; naturally. "Some men are genially disposed to some opinion." *Glasville*. Gayly; cheerfully. The first sense is seldom used.

GENIO, S. [*ital. of genius*, Lat.] a person of a particular turn of mind. The disposition of the mind. "Some genius are not capable of pure affection." *Tatler*, No. 55.

GENITALS, S. [*genitalia*, Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GENITING, S, an early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, Adj. [*genitif*, Fr. *genitivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a case, which signifies the possessor, author, or relation of one thing to another. In the English language it is the only case we have; and is formed by adding an s to the termination of the nominative, in which we imitate the Saxon in their first, third, and fourth declensions, who form it by adding *es* to the termination of the nominative. Hence it appears that the promiscuous use of an apostrophe before the s of the genitive is improper, and should never obtain place but when some letter is left out, thus it is used in man's, because derived from *mannes*, Sax. wherein the *n* is left out, but it is omitted in wife's; because the original genitive is the same, and nothing left out. If a word end in i, another s is added to express the genitive singular, as St. James's; but to apostrophize the genitive plural seems for the reason assigned to be highly improper. When three substantives come together, the genitive is formed by adding s to the second, because the first substantive is considered as an adjective, or making a compound word with the second; thus we write, the King of England's fleet, not him, we may find two or three of these genitives following each other, as Peter's wife's portion; the reason of this difference seems to be the omission of the particle of, and Peter's and wife's being considered as separate words, for was of added, the sentence would run like the former; as the portion of Peter's wife. In English, like the Hebrew and Saxon, the genitive is always put before the word which it is joined to, or that which governs it. Thus we say man's nature, and the

the Saxons *Gottes Sonne*, the Son of God, or God's Son. The particle *es*, sometimes used to express the genitive transition from another language, is only a preposition, and the word joined with it not properly in English called the genitive case, because case is an alteration of the end of the noun, and where *es* is used, the noun suffers no alteration, as, "the son of Mary."

GENIUS, *S.* [*Lat. genius*, *Fr.*] a supposed protecting, or ruling power. A person endowed with faculties superior to others. A perfection of understanding. Nature or disposition.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the doge and of Doria, whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is very populous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They reckon there is 70,000 inhabitants; of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, silks, and the like. It is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in such places where they are most likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houses are well-built, and are 5 or 6 stories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents and a large hospital. The government is aristocratic, because none but the nobility can have any share in it; these are, of two sorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Besides these, there is a senate, composed of the doge and 12 senators, who have the common administration of affairs. The doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, and 23 in breadth; they have raised it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better shelter the ships, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 360 steps to go up to the top, where in the night time they place a great number of lanterns. The harbour may be shut up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the vessels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1746, but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred part of the soldiers, and drove away the rest. It was besieged afterwards by the Austrians; but the French coming to the assistance of the town, they were obliged to raise the siege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republick is

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200,000 l. a year, and there is a bank, which is partly supported by publick duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 12. Lat. 44. 25.

GENTLE, *Adj.* [*gentil*, *Fr.*] polite, or elegant in behaviour or address. Graceful in mien.

GENTELY, *Adv.* politely; elegantly, gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, *S.* elegance; gracefulness or politeness. Qualities becoming a person of rank.

GENTIAN, *S.* [*gentiane*, *Fr.*] In Botany, fellwort, or bad money. It is ranged by Linnaeus in the second sect. of his fifth class, and by Tournefort in the third sect. of his first. The species are twelve. The root, used in medicine, is brought from Germany.

GENTILESSE, *S.* [*Fr.*] complaisance; the ceremony and address of polite behaviour; civility. "Her complaisance and gentillesse." *Hud.*

GENTILISM, *S.* [*gentilisme*, *Fr.*] heathenism; the worship of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTILE, *S.* [*gentilis*, *Lat.*] one who worships idols. Used adjectively, for belonging to idolatry.

GENTILITIOUS, *Adj.* [*gentilitius*, *Lat.*] belonging to a particular nation. "An unfavourable odour is *gentilitias* unto the Jews." *Brown.* Hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, *S.* [*gentilité*, *Fr.*] good extraction; dignity of birth. The class of those who are well born. Paganism, heathenism, or the practice of idolatry.

GENTLE, *Adj.* [*gentilis*, *Lat.*] of an ancient and good family. Mild; tame; not easily provoked, soothing or pacifying. "This sense first *gentle* music found." *Dowd.*

GENTLE, *S.* a gentleman. "Gentles, methinks you frown." *Shak.* A kind of worm used for a bait in fishing.

GENTLEFOLK, *S.* persons distinguished by their birth from the lower class.

GENTLEMAN, *S.* [*gentil uomo*, *Fr.* *gentiluomo*, *Ital.*] a person of good family, one above the vulgar. Used as a term of deference and complaisance, when speaking of a person. The servant who waits upon a person out of livery. Used as a word to denote great extraction, or wealth, be the rank what it will. "The king is a noble gentleman." *Shak.* A person who to a good birth, and affluent fortune, has joined the qualifications of polite address, and virtuous conduct.

GENTLEMANLIKE, **GENTLEMANLY**, *Adv.* becoming a man of birth, breeding and fortune. Polite, affable and generous.

GENTLENESS, *S.* dignity of birth, or rank. Softness, mildness, sweetness, or freedom from violence, applied to disposition. Kindness, benevolence. "The gentleness of all the gods go with thee." *Shak.*

GENTLEWOMAN, *S.* a woman of birth, or one superior to the vulgar. A woman who waits upon a person of high rank. Used likewise as a term of compliment, or of irony.

GENTLY, *Adv.* softly, or without violence. Slowly, or without haste; kindly, or without severity.

GENTRY, *S.* birth. A rank of persons between the nobility and the vulgar. A term of civility, or irony.

GENUFLEXION, *S.* [*Fr.* of *genu*, *Lat.* and *flecto*, *Lat.*] the bending the knee. Worship, or adoration expressed by bending the knee. "All the rights of adoration, genuflexion." *Stillingsh.*

GENUINE, *Adj.* [*genuinus*, *Lat.*] pure, or without mixture; natural, true, or real.

GENUINELY, *Adv.* without adulteration, or any safe mixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, *S.* freedom from any adulteration. Purity, or the natural state of a thing.

GENUS, *S.* [*Lat.*] in Logic, a class of beings, or one common nature agreeing to and comprehending under it many species, or several other common natures; thus animal, is a genus, because it agrees to, and comprehends under it, the several species of men, horses, whales, lions, &c. Logicians distinguish it into *summum* and *subalternum*. The genus *summum*, is that which holds the uppermost place in the class of predicaments, and may be divided into several species, each of which may be considered as a genus with respect to those below it: this genus therefore can never be a species. But the genus *subalternum* may, because when considered with respect to the species below it, it is a genus; but when considered with respect to the *summum* genus, it is then a species: thus bird, when compared with the word animal is a species, but when with a crow, &c. it is a genus. In Botany, a system or assemblage of several plants agreeing in some one or more common characters, in respect to certain parts, whereby they are distinguished from all other plants. The system of Linnæus, wherein all plants are classed according to their generative parts, the number of stamens in their flowers, &c. is the best as well as the most universally followed.

GEOCENTRIC, *Adj.* [*from* *γῆ*, *Gr.* and *κέντρον*] in Astronomy, having the same center with the earth. The *geocentric* latitude of a planet, is its latitude seen from the earth. The *geocentric* plane of a planet, is its place in the ecliptic, as seen from the earth.

GEODESIA, *S.* [*geodesis*, *Fr.*] that part of practical geometry, which teaches to

measure surfaces.

GEODETTICAL, *Adj.* relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, *S.* [*of* *γῆ*, *Gr.* the earth, and *γραφω*, *Gr.* to describe] one who can describe the earth, and is skilled in making maps, the use of the globes, and the situations and extent of the several countries in the world.

GEOGRAPHICAL, *Adj.* [*geographique*, *Fr.*] belonging or relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, *Adv.* according to the rules of geography.

GEOGRAPHY, *S.* [*geographie*, *Fr.* of *γῆ*, *Gr.* the earth, and *γραφω*, *Gr.* to describe] the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various countries on its surface. In a more extensive sense, it takes in a knowledge of the seas also; and in its largest sense a knowledge of the various customs, habits, and governments of the different nations; the figures, magnitude, motion, and the different strata and product of its soil; the various animals of different countries; their climates, seasons, heat, weather, &c.

GEOLOGY, *S.* [*from* *γῆ*, *Gr.* and *λόγος*, *Gr.* knowledge of the nature and state of the earth.

GEO'MANCY, *S.* [*from* *γῆ*, *Gr.* the earth and *μαντία*, *Gr.* soothsaying or foretelling] the art of foretelling future events, by casting little pebbles on the ground; by means of clefts or clicks made in the earth, or by means of a number of dots made at random, and considering the various lines and figures they present.

GEO'MANCER, *one* who pretends to tell future events by means of *geomancy*.

GEO'MANTIC, *Adj.* belonging to *geomancy*.

GEO'METER, *S.* [*geometes*, *Fr.*] one skilled in geometry.

GEO'METRAL, *Adj.* [*Fr.*] pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRIC GEOMETRICAL, *Adj.* [*geometrique*, *Fr.* *γεωμετρικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to, prescribed, laid down by, or disposed according to, the principles or rules of geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, *Adv.* according to the principles or rules of geometry.

TO GEOMETRIZE, *V. N.* [*γεωμετροῦμαι*, *Gr.*] to perform according to the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRY, *S.* [*geometrie*, *Fr.* of *γῆ*, *Gr.* earth, and *μετρία*, *Gr.* measure] in its primary sense, the art of measuring the earth or any distances thereon: at present used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude considered in themselves, and without any regard to matter. It is divided into speculative and practical; speculative geometry is that which considers the properties of continued quantity abstractedly, and

and is again divided into elementary, which is employed in considering right lines, plane surfaces, and solids generated therefrom; and 'sublime or lighter geometry, which' is employed in the consideration of curve lines, conic sections, and bodies formed therefrom. Practical geometry is that which applies the theorems of speculative geometry to practice. This science, very probably, had its rise in Egypt, where the inundations of the Nile rendered it necessary to distinguish lands by considering their figures; to be able to measure their respective quantities; to know how to plot them, and lay them out again in their just dimensions and situations, &c.

GEORGE, S. [pronounced *Jorge*, *Georgius*, Lat.] the figure of S. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter as an ensign of their order. Used with *brown*, a small penny loaf of household bread; a word commonly used in the colleges at Oxford, &c. but obsolete in London.

GEORGE, St. a fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called *Madrass*, and by the natives *Chilipatam*. It fronts the sea, and has a salt-water river on its backside, which hinders the fresh water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy season it is incommoded by inundations, and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the white town, which is walled round, and has several bulwarks and bastions to defend it; it is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the protestants, and the other for the papists; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by the Gentows, Mahometans, Portuguese, and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This as well as the white town, is ruled by the English governor, and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones since that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentows. The chief things the English deal in besides diamonds are calicoes, chiqz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans; their rice

is brought by sea from Gangham and Orixá, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the Islands of Diu, 'inasmuch that an enemy with a superior force at sea, may easily distress them.' The houses of the white town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the black town consists chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains who officiate by turns, and have each 100*l.* a year, besides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make proselytes, but leave that to the popish missionaries. The salaries of the company's writers are very small, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It is 63 miles north of Pondicherry. Lon. 98. 8 lat. 13. 13.

GEOR'GIC, S. [*georgique*, Fr.] some part of the science of husbandry, set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry; the best Greek poem of this kind is that of Hesiod's, but Virgil has excelled him by far in Latin, and Philips, our countryman, seems in some measure to disfigure the palm with him in his *Cyder*.

GER'MAN, S. [*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Lat.] one approaching to a brother in nearness of blood; generally applied to the children of brothers and sisters, who are called cousins *german*.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France and Switzerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Switzerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, especially by the sea-side. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dextrous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will sooner choose the daughter of a nobleman, without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbey, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as these are almost so many independent sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastic, who are absolute in their

own dominions, and independent of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been so often chosen out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastical as secular, but by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is three ecclesiasticks, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg. But in 1648 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth electorate, in favour of the son of Frederic V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves or Trier, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls, and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Pavia is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then, he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always August, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies, or colleges; the first

of which is that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of those which have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations.

GERME, S. [*Fr. germe*, *Lat.*] a sprout, or shoot. That part which grows and spreads. "Made out of the *germe* or treacle of the egg." *Brown*. In Botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the seed.

GERMEN, S. [*germen*, *Lat.*] a young sprout, or shoot. A sprouting seed.

TO GERMINATE, V. N. [*germinatus*, *Lat.*] to sprout, bud, shoot, or grow.

GERMINATION, S. [*Fr.*] the act of sprouting. Growth.

GEREND, S. [*gerendum*, *Lat.*] in the Latin grammar, a verbal noun ending in *-dis*, *-do*, or *-dum*, and governing cases like a verb.

GESTATION, S. [*gestatio*, *Lat.*] the act of bearing the young in the womb.

TO GESICULATE, V. N. [*gesiculatus*, *Lat. gesicular*, *Fr.*] to make odd or antic gestures.

GESICULATION, S. [*Fr. gesiculatio*, *Lat.*] the forming odd and antic postures. An odd posture.

GESTURE, S. [*geste*, *Fr. geste*, *Lat.*] the postures or attitudes expressive or suitable to a person's sentiments. Any movement or motion of the body.

TO GESTURE, V. N. to accompany one's speech with proper action, attitude, or motion of the body.

TO GET, V. A. to procure, or acquire. To attain by success; to win. To possess. To begin. To acquire; to gain. To earn by labour and pains. Used with *heart*, to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and useful words." *Watts*. To procure or cause a thing to be. To prevail on or persuade. "The king could not get him to engage." *Sped.* To get out, to discover a person's secrets. To wheedle, or coax a person out of his property. "After having got out of you every thing you can spare." *Quint.* No. 167. To move from or to a place, when followed by *out* or *to*. To rise, or quit one's bed, to get up. To remove or separate by force, art, or pains, used with *off*. Neuterly, to depart from a place, or arrive at any

any state or posture by degrees, with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. To fall; to come by accident, used with *among*. "Two or three men are *got among them*," *Taylor*. To force or find a passage, to *get in*. To move, or remove to a certain place, used with *advertis* of place, or motion. To ascend, used with *up*, to *get up*. To have recourse to, used with *into*. "Lying is to cheap a cover for any miscarriage—a child can scarce be kept from *getting into it*," *Locke*. To become by any act what one was not before. "Bathes and *gets drunk*," *Dryd.* To *get off*, to escape from any danger. Used with *over*, to surmount, or conquer; to extricate one's self from any obstacle or impediment.

GETTER, S. one that procures, obtains, or begets.

GETTING, S. the act of acquiring or obtaining. In commerce gain or profit.

GEW'GAW, S. [*gewgabaw*, Brit.] a showy, empty trifle; a bauble, or plaything.

GEW'GAW, Adj. showy and gaudy, hot of no value. "See the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciano," *Law.*

GHOST'FUL, Adj. [of *ghost*, Sax. and *full*, Sax.] dreary; dismal, or melancholy, applied to the mind or to place. Appearing dismal, melancholy, or like a ghost, applied to the person.

GHOST'LINESS, S. horror, or melancholy appearing on the countenance. Dismal paleficis.

GHOST'LY, Adj. like a ghost, with horror and dread. Dreadful; horrible; shocking. "Mangled with *ghostly* wounds," *Milt.*

GHERKIN, S. [*gürke*, Teut.] a pickled cucumber. *Skinner*.

GHO'ST, S. [*ghost*, Sax. a soul, spectre or spirit] the soul. A spirit or spectre, seen after the death of a person. When joined with *Holy*, it implies the third person of the Holy Trinity, otherwise termed the *Spirit*. "And he gazeah *gider Ghost*," *Matt.* iii. 16. "Fullath on *halgum Gaste*," ver. 11. "The *kalgum Gastes*," *Matt.* xxviii. 18. Saxon transl. To this agrees the Gothic version. "*Alu min wilbama*." To give up the ghost, is to expire; to die; or to yield our soul into the hands of him that gave it.

GHO'STLINESS, S. spiritualness; the quality of relating to the spirit.

GHO'ST'LY, Adj. spiritual, relating to the soul; opposed to carnal or secular.

GIANT, S. [*giant*, Fr. *gigas*, Sax.] a person of uncommon stature.

GI'ANTESS, S. a woman taller than the rest of her sex naturally etc.

GIANTLIKE, GIANT'LY, Adj. resembling a giant. Figuratively, any thing of enormous bulk.

To GIBBER, V. N. [from *jabbar*, ac-

cording to Johnson *gallaren*, Belg. *gabb* Run. sport.] to speak in an unintelligible manner.

GIBBERISH, S. [derived by Skinner from *gaber*, Fr. to cheat, imagined by others to be corrupted from *jabber*. Johnson, as it was formerly written *gaberish*, supposes it to be derived from or allude to the chymical cant of *Gibber* and his followers. Those who do not approve of these conjectures, may remember, that *gabb*, Run. implies sport, and may have given rise to this word] cant; the private language of rogues, gypsies, &c. Words derived from no language, and having no meaning.

GIB'BET, S. [Fr. *gibbete*, Ital.] a gallows; or a cross post whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains.

To GIB'BET, V. A. to hang on a gibbet.

GIBBIER, S. [Fr.] game or wild fowl. "The fowl and *gibbier* are tax free." *Addis.*

GIBBOSITY, S. [*gibbosité*, Fr.] the quality of rising in a protuberance. A prominence. Convexity. "The *gibbosity* of the interjacent water," *Ray.*

GIBBOUS, S. [*gibbus*, Lat.] convex; rising in knobs. Crookbacked.

GIB'CAT, S. [See GIBBET] an old worn-out cat. "I am as melancholy as a *gi-cat*," *Shak.*

To GI'BE, V. N. [*gaber*, old Fr.] to sneer. Actively, to deride; to mock; to treat with scorn.

GI'BE, S. a taunt; sneer; or expression of contempt.

GI'BER, S. a sneerer; a derider.

GI'BINGLY, Adv. in a ridiculing, or sneering manner.

GIB'LET, S. [*giblet*, Sax.] the offal parts of a duck or goose, consisting of the head or neck, part of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, &c.

GIBRALTER, S. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, and supposed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to say, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having a communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the same year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which co-

vers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. Those that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the top, from whence they may have a prospect of the sea on each side the strait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, besides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait here is about 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a strong current run: through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, 45 S. E. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 20. lat 36 0.

GIDDY, Adv. with a swimming in the head. Figuratively, without steadiness. Rashly.

GIDDY, Adj. [*gidi*, Sax.] having a swimming in the head, whereby external things seem to turn round. Figuratively, a swift whirling motion, which may cause giddiness. Changeable, inconstant, unsteady; that which causes giddiness either by its circular motion, or its excessive height. Heedless, rash, or wanting caution. Tottling. Elated too much with success or praise.

GIDDY-BRAINED, Adj. careless; thoughtless; rash; imprudent.

GIDDY-HEADED, Adj. without thought, caution, or steadiness.

GIFT, S. [*Sax. gief*, *fl. gafa*, *Run.*] something bestowed on, or given to another. The act of giving. When applied to the deity, an offering, or oblation. In a bad sense, a bribe; or present made use of to corrupt a judge, &c. Any peculiar talent and faculty, so called because given, or implanted in our nature, not acquired by art. "He who has the gift of ridicule." *Spect.* No. 291.

GIFTED, Adj. given or bestowed. "With my heaven-gifted strength." *Milb. Samson*. Endowed with extraordinary powers. Possessed with a vain imagination of being inspired, used ironically. "Two of their gifted brotherhood." *Dryd.*

GIG, S. a small top made of horn, which is kept spinning by whipping. A small fiddle.

GIGANTIC, S. [*gigantis*, *Lat.*] resembling a giant: Of uncommon or an enormous size.

To **GIGGLE**, V. N. to laugh heartily at trifles.

GIGGLER, S. one who bursts into laughter at the smallest trifle.

To **GILD**, V. A. [*preter gilded*, or *gilt*, of *gildan*, Sax.] to wash over, or cover with leaf-gold. Figuratively, to cover with any thing of a yellow colour; to adorn with sunshine, or lustre. To brighten. To *gild over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by some additional ornament; alluding to the method of apothecaries who cover their pills with gold leaf, in order to render them more pleasing to the eye.

GILDER, S. one who covers the surface of a thing with gold. A coin valued from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

GILDING, S. gold laid on any surface, by way of ornament. The act of covering with gold.

GILL, S. [*gil*, *fl. gula*, *Lat.*] the apertures on each side of the head of fish, which they breathe through, instead of their mouths. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl. A liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint; from *gilla*, low Lat. A woman or female companion, from *Gillian*, the old English way of writing Julian, or Juliana. "Each Jack with his Gill." *Ben. Jonson*. In Botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewise also wherein ground-ivy has been steeped, is called *Gillale*. It may not be improper to remark, that the *g* in *Gills* of a fish is sounded hard, as *Gulls*; and in *Gill*, a measure, it is sounded soft as *Gill*.

GILLY-FLOWER, S. [corrupted from *July flower*, so called from the month it blows in] In Botany, the *Dianthus*; under which genus are included, pinks, carnations, and the sweet-william; but the term is vulgarly applied to that species called the *rose July-flower*.

GILT, S. [from *gild*] gold laid on any surface. Figuratively, show, or splendor. "When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume." *Shak.*

GILT, Part. of *gild*.

GIM, Adj. [*gin*, Sax.] neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIMCRACK, or **GIMCRANK**, S. a slight piece of mechanism, more curious than useful, or valuable.

GIMLET, S. [the *g* is pronounced hard, of *giblet*, Fr. signifying the same] a borer with a kind of screw at the end.

GIMMER, S. a movement; a part of a machine. Machinery.

GIMPS, S. a kind of silk-twist; or open lace.

GIN, S. [contracted from *engine*] a trap or snare. A pump. A distilled-liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c.

GINGER, S. [*gingera*, *menzies*, *gingifer*, Sax. *zingiber*, *Lat.*] an aromatic root, of a yellow

a yellow colour, a very hot and pungent taste, used in cookery, as a spice, by apothecaries as a medicine, and brought from Calicut in the East-Indies. In Botany, it is cited by Linnaeus, the *amomum*. Though placed by Linnaeus in his first class; yet it more properly belongs to his second, as the flowers have two stamens, one of which is joined to the upper segment of the flower; but soon losing its filament appears to be only a segment. The species are three.

GINGERBREAD, S. a kind of bread made of flower and treacle, and mixed with ginger, and aromatic seeds.

GINGERLY, Adv. [*gingre*, Sax. younger] in a soft, tender, cautious, and slow manner, for fear of breaking or hurting on account of the weakness of its form, or the neatness of its make. "What is't that you took up so gingerly." *Shak.*

GINGERNESS, S. caution, tenderness, niceness.

TO GINGLE, V. N. [formed from the sound] to have a sharp noise. Actively, to shake any pieces of metal together, so as to make them sound. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable sound by words ending the same syllables, applied to stile.

GINGLE, S. the sound made by several pieces of metal shook together. Figuratively, the sound made by several periods ending with the same syllables.

GINNET, S. [*gunc*, Gr.] a nag; a mule, or degenerated breed.

GINSENG, S. [Chin. the figure of a man, so called from the shape of its root] a root, lately brought from China, into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within, so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent; its taste is acrid, spicy, and somewhat bitter, its smell agreeable, aromatic, but not very strong. It is valued so highly by the Chinese, that they sell it for three times its weight in silver: Europeans esteem it a good medicine in vertigoes, convulsions, and nervous complaints, and recommend it as one of the best restoratives known. Its dose is from ten to twenty grains in powder, and from one drachm to two to a pint, in infusion.

GIPSY, S. [corrupted from Egyptian, for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, according to Johnson, they were driven from Egypt by the Turks, who adds, they are now mingled with all nations] a vagabond, of a dark complexion, who pretend to tell future events. Figuratively, used to imply a person of a dark complexion.

TO GIR'D, V. A. [preter, *girded*, or *girt*; part. pass. *girt*, of *gird*, or *gyrden*, Sax.] to fasten by binding round. Figuratively, to invest, or cloath. To reproach, an unusual sense. "He will not spare to *gird* the god," *Shak.* To inclose, incircle.

"The Nysian isle — *girt* with the river Triton," *Par. R.* Neuterly, used with *as*, to reproach, to cast a reproach, or break a scornful jest on a person. "Men of all sorts take a private *gird* at me," *Shak.*

GIRD, S. a twitch, or pang. "Many fearful *girds* and twinges, which the atheist feels," *Tillot.*

GIR'DER, S. in Architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.

GIR'DLE, S. [*girdl*, *gyrdl*, Sax.] any bandage drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. Figuratively, an inclosure or circumference. "Within the *girdle* of these walls," *Shak.* The equator, a great circle surrounding the world like a girdle. "Under the *girdle* of the world," *Bacon.*

TO GIR'DLE, V. A. to encompass and surround. "The gentle babes *girdling* one another — within their innocent alabaster arms," *Shak.* To inclose, shut in, or environ.

GIR'L, S. [as this word is pronounced by Londoners *gal*, it seems to point out its origin to be that of *gagl*, Ili. a worthless woman; the Saxon has *gæthwesse*, for wantonness, the characteristic folble of a girl, and *gyrlan*, or *gyrlan*, clothed or dressed; which alludes to another folble, not less remarkable in young women. Dr. Hickee derives it from *karlima*, Ili. a woman, but as most of the derivations of this word are only conjectures, we have offered the former ones as such, and doubt not but we shall be indulged the same liberty as our predecessors] a young female, or woman; applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtless, not arrived to years of discretion, or not acting with a proper degree of reserve.

GIR'LISH, Adj. like a girl. Wanton, playful, or giddy.

GIR'LISHLY, Adj. in a wanton, playful, thoughtless manner, applied to females.

GIRT, Part. Pass. of GIR'D.

TO GIRT, V. A. to gird; to surround. "The radiant line that *girts* the globe," *Tillot.*

GIRT, S. a band which goes round a horse's belly, and fastens the saddle, &c. In Surgery, a circular bandage.

GIRTH, S. [from *gead*] the band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse. The circumference of a person's waist.

TO GIRTH, V. A. to put on, or bind with a girth.

TO GIVE, V. A. [preter, *gave*, participle passive, *given*, from *gifan*, Sax.] to bestow, or confer on another. To transmit, or impart to another by hand, speech, or writing. To assign; to put into a person's possession; to consign. Used with *for*, to exchange one thing for another. Used with *ear*, to listen, hearken, or attend to what a person says. "Where he gave no ear," *Bac.* To expose without restraint. "Give to

to the wanton winds their flowing hair."

Dryd. To grant; to permit as a favour.

"'Tis given me once again to behold my friend." *Rome.* To give way, to yield with-

out resistance, or denial. To enable, used chiefly in Poetry. "Give the flowers to blow."

To show, alluding to the product of an arithmetical calculation, which is expressed by this word "This instance gives the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable" *Hale.* "Di-

vided by the number—gives 424 men."

Arbutn. To offer. "To give no offence."

Burnet. Used with *to*, to addit, apply, or

habituate. "Given to pleasure." *Bacon.*

Followed by *for*, to abandon, resign or yield

up. "Virtue given for lost." *Milt.* When

for is understood it implies to suppose, to

conclude, or give over. "A! gave you

lost." *Garth.* To give away, to make over,

or transfer to another. Sometimes used to

express a prodigal transferring of property,

without receiving an equivalent. To give

back, to restore, or return. Used with *over*,

to quit, leave, or cease from an action or

practice; but when followed by *to*, or *unto*,

to be strongly addicted, attached or habitu-

ated to. "Had given themselves over unto

all manner of vice." *Grew.* To give out,

to proclaim; publish; or utter. To spread

a false report or rumour. To give up, to

resign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver.

Neuterly, to rush forwards, to attack or

make an assault, used with *on* or *upon*, in

imitation of *donner*, Fr. to charge an enemy,

which Johnson says is not to be adopted.

"The enemy gives on with fury." *Dryden.*

To grow moist; to melt; to thaw; and

figuratively, to relent. To give into, to

comply with; to assent to; to yield to; to

adopt or embrace. Used with *off*, to cease,

or forbear an action. To give out, to cease

from a contest, to yield. Used with *way*, or

place, to yield, to make room.

GIVER, S. one who bestows a thing.

GIZZARD, S. [*gesser*, Fr. *gigeris*, Lat.

it is pronounced *gizzen* in Lincolnshire, and

written so by Dr. More] a strong muscular

stomach in birds, wherein their meat by

means of stones which they swallow, is ground

in pieces, as if on a mill. This contrivance

of the Divine architect in animals that have

no teeth to comminute their food before they

swallow, deserves our admiration and praise.

Figuratively used for the stomach in human

creatures, whence to *grumble in the gizzard*,

is applied to those who are dissatisfied, dis-

contented, or cannot digest something they

are required to comply with.

GLACIATION, S. [*glacies*, Lat. ice,

glacier, Fr.] the act of turning into ice, ice.

GLACIS, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a

sloping bank, usually applied to that which

releth from the parapet of the covered way

to the counterscarp or level on the side of the

field.

GLAD, Adj. [*glade*, *glad*, Sax.] cheer-

ful; gay; rejoicing at some good which has

happened either to ourselves or others.

Used generally with *of*, and sometimes with

at or *with*, before the cause of joy, express-

ing or occasioning gladness. "Hark! a

glad voice the lonely desert cheers." *Pope.*

Figuratively, used for any thing which ap-

pears fertile, or showy. "The solitary place

shall be glad for them." *Isa.* xxxv.

To GLAD, V. A. [*glad*, *ill*.] to make

a person joyful; to excite a sensation of

pleasure; to cheer.

To GLAD'DEN, V. A. to cheer; to af-

fect with a sensation of pleasure or delight.

GLADE, S. [*glad*, Dan.] a lawn or

opening in a wood.

GLADIATOR, S. [Lat. *gladiateur*, Fr.]

a person who used to fight in the publick

shows at Rome. Figuratively, a prize

fighter, or sword player.

GLADLY, Adv. in a joyful or cheerful

manner. In such a manner as would com-

municate pleasure or delight.

GLADNESS, S. a sensation of joy or

delight.

GLAD'SOME, Adj. delighted, pleased;

causing joy; having the appearance of

gaiety.

GLAD'SOMELY, Adv. with some sen-

sation of delight.

GLAD'SOMENESS, S. gaiety. A sen-

sation of joy.

GLAIRE, S. [*glare*, Sax.] the white of

an egg. Also a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, V. A. [*glaiser*, Fr.] to

varnish with the white of an egg.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S.

Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth,

and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire;

on the S. by the Severn sea; on the E. by

Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Car-

marthenshire. It contains about 9640 houses,

47840 inhabitants, 118 parishes, and 9

market towns. It has 25 castles, and 3

monasteries; but they are now mostly de-

molished. It sends two members to parlia-

ment, one for the county, and one for Car-

diffe. The air is very sharp on the mountains,

which are covered with snow; but very mild

and temperate near the sea. The part is

full of steep, high, barren mountains; but

the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and

feeds abundance of cattle and sheep; hence

they supply Bristol with many firkins of

good butter; and it has likewise several coal-

pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANCE, S. [*glantz*, Belg.] a sudden

shoot of light or splendor. A stroke or

dart of light. Figuratively, a snatch of

light; a quick view.

To GLANCE, V. A. [*glantzen*, Teut.]

to shoot a sudden ray of light. Figuratively, to hint at a person's faults by some oblique hints. Actively, to move quickly. To take a quick, or transient view. "*Glancing an eye of pity on his losses.*" *Shak.*

GLANCINGLY, Adv. in an oblique, transient manner.

GLAND, S. [*Fr. gland, glandin*; Lat.] in Anatomy, a soft spongy substance, which serves to separate a particular humour from the blood. A conglomerate, and a conglomerate gland, are the two species into which they are divided.

GLANDERS, S. in Ferriery, a running of corrupt matter from an horse's nose.

GLANDIFEROUS, Adj. [*of glands, Lat. and ferro, Lat.*] bearing scorns, or fruit like acorns.

GLANDULE, S. [*Fr. glandula, Lat.*] in Anatomy, a small gland.

GLANDULOSITY, S. a collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, Adj. [*glandulosus, Fr.*] pertaining to, or having the nature of, the glands.

To GLARE, V. N. [*glacere, Belg.*] to shine so bright as to dazzle the eyes. Figuratively, to look sharp, or with piercing eyes. Also to shine with ostentation, or with a lustre too much laboured; applied to writings. Actively, to shoot such a splendour as the eye cannot bear; to flash. "*Every eye—glar'd lightening.*" *Mil.*

GLARE'S, S. a dazzling lustre. A fierce piercing look. "*A lion now he stalks with fiery glare.*" *Per. Lest.*

GLARING, Part. [*of glare*] flagrant; enormous; applied to crimes.

GLASS, S. [*glas, Sax. glas, Belg.*] an artificial substance made by mixing fixed salts, flint, and sand together, with a vehement fire; transparent to the sight, ductile when hot, but not malleable. A glass vessel of any kind; particularly a cup, with a foot, to drink out of; hence figuratively, it is used for that quantity of liquor, which such a vessel contains. A glass to view ones face in. A perspective. A glass made use of for measuring time, by means of sand which runs through a small aperture, and called an hour-glass. Used adjectively, for any thing made of glass.

To GLASS, V. A. to see as in a glass. To glaze.

GLASS-GAZING, Adj. finical; or often contemplating himself in a looking-glass. "*A—glass-gazing, super-servicable, finical rogue.*" *Shak.*

GLASS-HOUSE, S. a house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSY, Adj. partaking of the nature of glass; resembling glass.

GLASTENBURY, S. [*glestunburig, Sax. from burig, Sax. a town, and glestin, glass, which latter name it derives from its situation.*]

tion in *Glaston-ey, Sax.* called *Inis Witem, Brit.* or *Glastly Island*] a town in Somersetshire, almost encompassed with rivers, famous for a monastery, deriving its origin from Joseph of Arimathea, supposed to have been here; the walnut-tree, which never budded before the feast of St. Barnabas; the hawthorn-tree blooming on Christmas day; the burial place of king Arthur, which was discovered by means of the songs of the ancient bards in the reign of Hen. II. the pyramids near the church, one of which is said to have been twenty-six feet high; and the mineral spring, said to have been discovered by means of a dream, which happened to a poor man, whose condition stood in need of its salutary streams. It is distant 109 computed, and 121 measured miles from London.

GLASTENBURY-THORN, S. in Botany, a variety of the common hawthorn, from which it differs in flowering twice a year; because, in mild seasons, it often flowers in November and December, and again at the usual time with the common sort.

To GLAZE, V. A. [accidently varied from *glaz*] to furnish windows with glass. To cover with a substance resembling glass. To cover with something shining. "*Sorrow's eye glaz'd with blinding tears.*" *Shak.*

GLAZIER, S. one whose trade it is to make glass windows.

GLEAM, S. [pronounced *gleem, leama, Sax.*] a transient shoot of splendour; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, V. N. to shine with sudden and transient flashes.

GLEAM'Y, Adj. flashing; darting sudden flashes of light.

To GLEAN, V. A. [pronounced *gleen*] to collect what is scattered and left by those who carry in a harvest. To gather any thing thinly scattered. To collect from different authors.

GLEAN, S. a collection made by slow degrees. "*The gleans of yellow thyme distend his thighs.*" *Dryd.*

GLEAN'ER, S. one who gathers or picks up after the reapers. Figuratively, one who collects from a variety of authors.

GLEAN'ING, S. the act of picking up corn scattered and left by the husbandmen; the act of gathering any thing slowly. The act of collecting from different authors.

GLEBE, S. [*gleba, Lat.*] a clod; turf; soil; land. In Law, church land, or land possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, Adj. abounding in clods.

GLEBY, Adj. abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile. "*Diffus'd o'er virtue's gleby land.*" *Prior.*

GLEE, S. [*glee, Sax.*] joy or mirth; cheerfulness.

GLEEFUL, Adj. full of joy; gay; cheerful; merry.

To GLEEN', V. N. [perhaps either derived from, or a corruption of *gleam*] to shine with heat, or polish. "Hard *gleening* armour." *Prior*.

GLEET', S. [written *gleit*, by Skinner, and derived from *gleiten*, Belg. or *gleidan*, Sax. to run slowly, or glide] the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound. Usually applied to a flux or dripping of thin humour from the urethra.

To GLEET', V. N. to drop slowly, or flow with a thin humour. Figuratively, to run slowly. "Gleet down the rocky caverns." *Cheyne*.

GLEETY, Adj. resembling a gleet. Thin and sinuous.

GLEW', S. [*gew*, Brit.] a viscid, tenacious matter, used as a cement to join things together.

GLIB', Adj. [*glit*, Ill] smooth; slippery; voluble, applied to speech. "Hear, on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran." *Swift*.

GLIBLY, Adv. [from *glib*, the adjective] smoothly; without any obstacle or impediment. "Slide *glibly* into detraction." *Gow*, of the *Tongue*.

GLIBNESS, S. smoothness; slipperiness. Such smoothness of surface that any thing will slip off, if there be the least inclination. Volubility, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE', V. N. [*glidan*, Sax.] to flow, or pass gently, smoothly, or without any tumult.

GLIDE', S. a sliding motion. The act of passing smoothly.

To GLIMMER, V. N. [*glimmer*, Dan.] to shine faintly, or feebly.

GLIMMER, S. a faint or dim light.

GLIMMERING, S. an imperfect view. "Got a *glimmering* who they were." *Watson*. A faint resemblance. A trace.

GLIMPSE', S. [*glimmer*, Dan.] a weak, faint, imperfect light. A sudden flashing light. "Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran." *Par. Lost*. A transient lustre. A short fleeting enjoyment. "That I should know *glimpse* of delight." *Prior*. A faint resemblance, or likeness.

To GLISTEN, V. N. [*glisigena*, Sax.] to shine with lustre, brightness, or splendor.

GLISTER, S. See CLYSTER, which is the most proper spelling.

To GLITTER, V. N. [*glitman*, Sax.] to shine with lustre. To gleam. To appear pompous.

GLITTER, S. lustre; splendour; brightness.

GLITTERINGLY, Adv. with a sparkling lustre.

To GLOAT', V. N. to look sideways at a person. To cast a stolen glance.

GLOBATED, Adj. in the shape of a globe.

GLOBE', S. [Fr. *globe*, Lat.] a round

body having every part of its surface equally distant from the center. The earth. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth, seas, &c. are depicted in their proper forms, magnitudes, size, and situations.

GLOBOSE, Adj. [*globosus*, Lat.] round or spherical.

GLOBOSITY, S. roundness.

GLOBOUS, Adj. [*globosus*, Lat.] round. "Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss." *Philips*.

GLOBULAR, Adj. [*globulus*, Lat. *globulus*, Brit.] round; in the form of a globe, spherical.

GLOBULE, S. [*globulus*, Lat.] a small particle of matter of a round or spherical form.

GLOBULOUS, Adj. spherical; round.

To GLOMERATE, V. A. [*glomeratus*, Lat.] to gather several parts or particles into a round body or sphere.

GLOMERATION, S. [*glomeratio*, Lat.] the act of forming several parts into a round ball or sphere. Something formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, Adj. [*glomerosus*, Lat.] gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM', S. [*glommung*, Sax.] an imperfect, faint light; dulness.

To GLOOM', V. N. to shine obscurely. To be cloudy. Figuratively, to be melancholy, or sullen.

GLOOMINESS, S. Dulness. Dark-ness, like that of twilight. Dismalness. Figuratively, want of cheerfulness. Sullenness. Cloudiness of aspect. Sadness.

GLOOMY, Adv. dimly; Figuratively, sullenly. "How *gloomily* he look'd." *Dryd*.

GLOOMY, Adj. obscure; imperfectly lightened. Dismal for want of light. Dark or blackish, applied to the complexion. Sullen; melancholy; sad, applied to the mind and look.

GLO'RIED, Adj. illustrious; honoured; dignified.

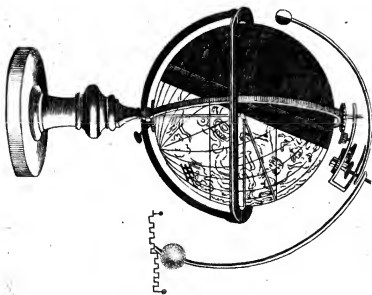
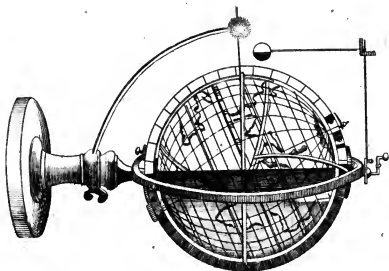
GLORIFICATION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving glory, attributing honour and praise. The act of exalting a person to the highest degree of dignity. A state of the highest dignity.

To GLO'RIFY, V. A. [*glorifier*, Fr.] To pay honour or praise in worship. To extol; honour, or praise. To exalt to a state of dignity, or glory.

GLO'RIOUS, Adj. [*gloriosus*, Lat.] haughty; proud; ostentatious. Figuratively, adorned with glory. Exalted to a state of dignity. Noble; illustrious.

GLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. illustriously; nobly; excellently.

GLO'RY, S. [*glorie*, Fr. *gloria*, Lat.] praise or honour. In Scripture, a state of felicity prepared for the righteous in heaven. Honour; praise; fame; renown. "Glory is



Facing Globe



is like a circle in the water." *Shak.* A state of splendour, dignity, and magnificence. "Solomon in all his *glory*" *Mat.* vi. 29. Lustre, or brightness. In Painting, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a person. Used with *vain*; pride; boasting, or arrogancy. "By the *vain glory* of men they entered into the world." *W. J. l.* xix. 14.

To GLO'RY, V. N. to boast in; to be proud of; to vaunt.

GLOSS, S. [*Fr. glosser*, Sax. *glæssa*, Gr.] an explanation of the sense of an author. Figuratively, a specious explanation of the words of an author to serve a particular purpose. A superficial lustre appearing on the surface; any smooth or polished body.

To GLOSS, V. N. [*glōsser*, Fr.] to comment, on the sense of an author. Actively, to explain by a comment or note. To palliate by some specious reason or interpretation. "You have the art to *glōss* the foullest cause." *Phaen.* To make a thing shine. To embellish with superficial show; used with *over*. "*Glōss'd over* only with a saint-like show." *Dryd.*

GLOSSARY, S. [*glōssaire*, Fr.] a dictionary explaining obsolete, provincial, and obsolete words.

GLOSSER, S. [*glossarius*, low Lat.] one who comments on and explains the writings of an author. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS, S. [*glōssung*, Sax.] the shining lustre on the surface of a thing.

GLOSSY, Adj. having a shining and polished surface.

GLOVE, S. a covering worn upon the hands.

To GLOVE, V. A. to cover with a glove. "Must *glove* this hand." *Shak.*

GLOVER, S. one who makes and sells gloves.

GLOUCESTER, the capital town, or city, of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for large quantities of cheese; on July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the E. side of the river Severn, where, by two several streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which 6 only are in use, besides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handsome structure. It is remarkable for its large cloister, and whispering gallery. It is a city and county of itself, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and a sword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houses amount to some thousands, and the streets are broad and paved. It contains 5 hospitals and 2 free schools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the restoration ordered to be demolished. It

sends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The eminent persons that were buried here were Lucius the first Christian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pits are made here. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. E.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; on the N. by Worcesterhire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 26760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants 280 parishes, and 27 market-towns. It sends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Evesham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have consumed the greatest part. The rivers of most note are, the Isis, the Churn, the Colne, the Lathie, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swilgate, the Canon, and the Stour.

To GLOUT, V. N. [of uncertain etymology] to pour; to look fullen. "*Glouting* with fullen sight." *Garth.* A low word; still in use in Scotland, though obsolete in the southern part of this island.

To GLOW, V. N. [*glōwan*, Sax.] to be heated without flame. To burn with vehement heat. To feel a heat in any part of the body. "Did not his temples *glow*." *Adis.* To feel a warmth of passion, arising from the ardour of the mind. "The inward *glowings* of a heart in love." *Adis.* Figuratively, to rage or burn, applied to the manner in which any passion operates. Actively, to make hot so as to shine, or appear heated. "To *glow* the delicate cheeks." *Shak.*

GLOW, S. a shining heat. Vehemence or ardour. Brightness, or ruddiness.

GLOW-WORM, S. [from *glōwan*, Sax.] a small creeping insect, which appears luminous in the dark.

GLOZE, S. flattery; soothing words. Insinuations. "Now to plain dealing; lay these *glazes* by." *Shak.*

GLUE, S. [*gho*, Brit.] a viscous substance to join bodies together. See GLEW.

To GLUE, V. A. [*gluē*, Fr.] to join together by a viscous cement. To hold together. Figuratively, to make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue. "Sink us down to sense, and *glue* us to those inferior things." *Tiltsf.* Used with *us*.

GLUM', Adj. sullen; affectedly grave.
 "Some when they hear a story look *glum*."
Guardian.

To **GLUT'**, V. A. [*glutb*, Brit. *engbur-*
stir, Fr.] to swallow or devour with little
 chewing. To cloy. To satiate or disgust.
 "Enough to *glut* the hearers." *Bac*. To
 feast or delight to satiety. "With death's
 carcass *glut* the grave." *Milt*. To bring in
 large quantities; to overfill. "*Glutting* the
 market." *Ascham*.

GLUT, S. that which is gorged in a
 ravenous manner. Plenty, or a quantity
 which occasions loathing and satiety. More
 than enough. Any thing which fills or stops
 up a passage by its excessive quantity.

GLUTINOUS, Adj. [*glutineux*, Fr.] re-
 sembling glue; viscous; Tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, S. the quality of
 being viscid, or of sticking to those bodies
 which it touches. The quality of joining
 or cementing bodies by viscosity.

GLUTTON, S. [*glouton*, Fr. *glutio*,
 Lat.] one who eats to excess. Figuratively,
 one eager of any thing to excess. In Na-
 tural History, the name of a bird in the
 West-Indies.

To **GLUTTONIZE**, V. N. to eat to
 excess.

GLUTTONOUS, Adj. given to excess
 in eating.

GLUTTONOUSLY, Adv. after the
 manner of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, S. [*gluttonie*, Fr.] excess
 in eating.

GLUY, Adj. sticking; viscous; tenaci-
 ous.

To **GNA'SH**, V. A. [*knaschan*, Belg.
knaschan, Teut.] to strike, or clash together,
 applied to the teeth. To grind or strike the
 teeth together with a repeated, quick, or
 convulsive motion, either on account of
 rage, or from a sensation of excessive cold or
 agony.

GNA'T, S. [*gnat*, Sax.] a small winged
 insect, or fly, of which there are at least
 forty distinct species. The first thing re-
 markable in the generation of this insect is
 its vast spawn, being above an inch and half
 a quarter diameter, made to float on the wa-
 ter, and tied to some stick or other fixed
 thing by means of a small stem or stalk.
 This spawn is the receptacle for their eggs;
 which when hatched by the sun or warmth
 of the season into small maggots, descend to
 the bottom, and by means of some of the
 gelatine matter of the spawn, stick to stones,
 &c. where they make themselves little cases
 or cells, which they creep into and out of,
 till arrived to a more mature *nymphe* state,
 and can swim about to seek for what food they
 have occasion; at this time they become red
 worms about half an inch long. Thus far
 this insect is an instance of the divine Provi-
 dence; but if we proceed we shall find more

illustrations of the divine economy.
 In its vermicular state it is a red maggot, as
 we have just mentioned, and hath a mouth
 and other parts accommodated to food; In its
 aurilia state it has no such parts, because it
 subsists without food; but in its mature, gnat
 state, its mouth is furnished with a curious
 well made spear to wound and suck out the
 blood of other animals. Any thing remark-
 ably, or proverbially small. "Ye blind
 guides, who strain at a gnat." *Matt*. xxiii.
 14.

To **GNA'W**, V. A. [*gnagan*, *gnafan*,
 Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the
 teeth. To eat or chew. To fret, waste, or
 corrode, applied to the action of corrosive
 liquors. Nautically, to bite, or tear in pieces
 with the teeth.

GNAWER, S. one who tears in pieces
 with the teeth.

GNOMON, S. [*Gr. γνομον*] the hand,
 or index of a dial.

GNOMONICS, S. [*γνομονικα*, Gr.] dial-
 ling. Or a science which teaches the doc-
 trine of shadows for the construction of all
 sorts of sun dials.

To **GO'**, V. N. [*Preter*, *I went*, *I have*
gone, Participle *gone*, from *gan*, or *gangan*,
 Sax.] to walk. To move slowly. "Run
 to him, thou hast said so long that *going*
 will not serve the turn." *Shak*. Used with
forth, in Scripture, to walk in solemn pro-
 ceSSION. To proceed from one to another.
 "The jest *goes* round." *Dryd*. To depart,
 or move to a place. To move or pass in any
 manner; to *go over*, to peruse, or read
 through; to proceed in any operation of
 the mind. To pursue, used with *after*. To
 quit or change an opinion; to act contrary
 to a promise, or break a contract, to *go from*.
 To have recourse to, or to prosecute;
 joined with *law*. To *go to law*. To in-
 tend, or be near, undertaking a thing. "*I*
was going to say." *Lock*. To let go, to give
 a person his liberty; to free from confine-
 ment or custody. To *go near*, to tend tu-
 wards an act. Used with *for*, to pass, to be
 received for. "She *goes for* a woman." *Sidney*.
 To toll, applied to a bell. "The
 bell *goes* for him." *Bac*. To move or to be in
 a state of motion, applied to machines, &c.
 "*Clocks will go*." *Orway*. To be regulated
 by any method; to proceed upon principles;
 to observe as a rule; used with *by*, *on*, or
upon. To *go beyond*, to exceed in any quality.
 To *go further*, to extend in meaning, applied
 to words. Used with *about*, to attempt, or
 endeavour. To *go against*, to be offensive,
 applied to taste. To *go aside*, to err, or quit
 a line of conduct. Used with *between*,
 to interpose, to mediate, or endeavour to recon-
 cile. To *go by*, to pass unnoticed; to *go*
down; to be swallowed; to be received with
 some difficulty, applied to opinions. Used
 with *in and out*, in Scripture, to be at liberty.

"He

"He shall go in and out." John x. 9. To die, used with *off*; to depart from a post, to run away or disappear, in order to escape some punishment. To go on, to proceed: Used with *over*, to revolt, or change one's party; to pass upon a river or bridge. To go out. To be extinguished, applied to flame, or fire. Used with *through*, to perform thoroughly. To go against the hair, or against the grain, is a proverbial expression to express something extremely repugnant, or disagreeable.

GOA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1503, and is the chief town of all the settlements which the Europeans have in India. It stands in an island about twelve miles in length, and six in breadth, and the city is built on the north side of it, having the convenience of a fine salt-water river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handsome structures, such as churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholesome, for which reason it is not so well inhabited now as it formerly was. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches, convents, and cloisters, with a stately large hospital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and, in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of less note. Every church has a set of bells, some of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman catholic; and they have a severe inquisition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain some of their old customs, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentiles in the city who are tolerated, because they are more industrious than the Christians, and better artists. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; and the churches are finely embellished, and have great numbers of images. Their houses are large, and make a fine show; but within they are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Capt. Hamilton, stood on a hill near the city, and counted above eighty churches, convents, and monasteries; and he was told, that there were a-

bout 30,000 priests and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and as they pretend performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glass-windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa itself has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from toddy, which is the sap of the cocoa nut tree. The river's mouth is defended by several forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon, on both sides; and there are several other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochia. Lon. 91. 35. lat. 17. 31.

GO'CART, S. a machine going upon casters, in which children are inclosed before they are able to walk.

GO'AD, S. [*guad*, Sax.] a stick armed with a sharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven.

To GO'AD, V. A. to prick with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, or stimulate.

GOAL, S. a starting post. Figuratively, the design, or final purpose of any undertaking.

GO'AR, S. [pronounced *gore* from *gorr*, Brit.] an edging sowed on cloth to strengthen it. The warm blood of any creature.

GO'AT, S. [*gat*, *gar*, Sax.] an horned animal, with coarse shag hair, which divides the hoof, is of a middle nature between a deer and sheep, remarkable for lasciviousness, and a rank smell when old. Figuratively, a rank, or lascivious person.

GO'AT-CHAFER, S. an insect resembling a beetle.

GOAT-HERD, S. [from *gar*, Sax. and *byrd*, Sax.] one who keeps goats.

GO'ATISH, Adj. resembling a goat, either in rankness or in lust.

GOB, S. [*gobe*, Fr.] a small quantity, generally applied to something glutinous, viscous or flabby.

GO'BLET, S. a mouthful.

To GO'BLE, V. A. [*guber*, old Fr.] to swallow hastily, or ravenously.

GO'BBLER, S. one that devours hastily and without chewing.

GO'BETWEEN, S. a mediator; or one who is sent backwards and forwards with messages between two parties.

GO'BLET, S. [*gublet*, Fr.] a bowl or cup, that contains a large draught.

GOBLIN, S. an evil spirit; a spectre; an elf, or fairy. "Go charge my goblins that they grind their joints." *Shak.*

GOD, S. [*God*, Sax. *Gud*, lit. and Dan. *Goth*, *gudi*, Goth. *Gard*, Belg. *Gott*, Teut. of *God*, Sax. the adj. implying good; the amiable and generous idea which our ancestors had of the divine being, may be seen from the denominating him from his attribute of

goodness; and the lesson this remark teaches us, is that which only can render our species amiable, and keep up its dignity] the self-existent infinitely perfect being, who created and preserves all things that have existence. The object of adoration and worship. Any person or thing which a person adores or idolizes.

To GOD, V. A. to deify, or worship. Figuratively, to confer the greatest honours. "Lov'd me above the measure of a father; nay, *godded me*." *Shak.*

GOD CHILD, S. an infant for whom one is a sponsor in baptism.

GOD-DAUGHTER, S. a female infant for whom a person is sponsor in baptism.

GOD'DESS, S. a female deity or divinity.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, Adj. beautiful resembling a goddess.

GODFATHER, S. [*godfader*, Sax.] a man that is sponsor for a child at baptism.

GOD HEAD, S. the condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity. "Nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown." *Dryd.*

GOD'LESS, Adj. without sense of deity. Atheistical; irreligious.

GOD'LIKE, Adj. divine; resembling God. Superlatively good.

GOD'LINESS, S. duty towards God. A general observation of all the duties flowing from our relations to, or prescribed by, God.

GOD'LY, Adj. having a proper sense of our duty to God. Pious, righteous.

GODLY, Adv. in a pious, religious and righteous manner.

GOD'MOTHER, S. a woman that is sponsor for a child in baptism.

GOD'SHIP, S. the office or character of a god. Figuratively, a deity. "O'er hills and dales their *godships* came." *Prior.*

GOD'SON, S. [*godfuna*, Sax.] a male child whom a person has been sponsor to in baptism.

GOD'WARD, Adj. with respect to God. "Such trust have we through Christ *godward*." *a Cor.*

GO'ER, S. one that moves or runs. One that has a good pace, applied to a horse. One that keeps time, or is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

To GOG'GLE, V. N. to look askint.

GOG'GLE-EYED, Adj. [*scel-eyes*, Sax.] not looking straight; or with the balls of the eye turned contrary ways.

GO'ING, S. the act of moving from one place to another. Pregnancy, applied to women. Departure, used with *from*, either expressed or understood.

GOLD, S. [Sax. and Tent. *gold*, Brit.] the heaviest, most dense, most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured by air or fire; its colour is of a shining and radiating yellow, which differs according to its purity. Figuratively, money, or any

thing very valuable, or very desirous.

GOLDBEATER, S. one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are used by gilders. It is amazing to consider the fineness to which gold may be beaten; an ounce may be thus hammered into 600 leaves, each three inches square, in which state it occupies more than 159,692 times its former space; twenty-five leaves of the smallest books weigh only five or six grains, and the same number of the largest only nine or ten grains. *Goldbeater's skin* is the intestine rectum of an ox or bullock, well scoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.

GOLDEN, Adj. consisting of gold. Gilt. Figuratively, shining; bright: Splendid. Or the colour of gold. Happy; resembling the first age or state of innocence. *Golden number*, in chronology, is that which shows what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in Arithmetic, called also the Rule of three, is that by which a fourth number is sought, which is proportional to any three numbers given; the excellence and extent of this rule in most arithmetical operations, is the reason of its obtaining this title.

GO'LDENLY, Adv. in a pompous commendable or splendid manner. "Report speaks *goldenly* of his profit." *Shak.*

GO'LDEN-ROD, S. in Botany, called the *verge d'or* in French, and *solidago* in Latin. Linnaeus places it in the second sect of his 19th class, and Tournefort in the first sect of his 14th. There are thirty three species.

GO'LDFINCH, S. [*goldfinc*, Sax.] a singing bird, having a reddish circle bordered with a yellow or golden colour on each side of its head. The Staffordshire people term it a *proud taylor*.

GO'LDFINDER, S. one who finds gold; a name ludicrously given to a person that empties privies or jakes.

GO'LDSMITH, S. [*goldsmid*, Dan] one who makes and sells golden wares; as they were formerly, till banking became a separate business, the persons with whom merchants and traders lodged their cash; we find the word used, not only in banker's houses, but likewise in books, to denote a banker. "The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune." *Swift.*

GO'NDOLA, S. [Ital. *gondole*, Fr.] a flat boat, very long, and very narrow, rowed by pushing forwards, and used upon the canals at Venice.

GO'NE, [Preter of *go*] advanced or proceeded in. Figuratively, lost or undone. "He must know 'tis none of your daughter—we are *gone* else." *Shak.* Used with *by*, past, applied to motion or change of place. Lost; departed; consumed; at an end.

"The

"The hope of their gains was gone." *Acts* xxi. 10. Dead. "A dog loses all signs of life; but carried into air, &c. recovers, if not quite gone." *Addis.*

GONORRHOEA, S. [from *gonos*, Gr. and *rho*, Gr.] in medicine, an involuntary dripping of seed or other humour, occasioned by some strain or venereal hurt.

GOOD, Adj. [comparative better, superlative best; from good the feminine, of goodur, Isl.] requisite, fit and proper for the end. Wholesome. "Good to eat." *Prior*. Pleasant or agreeable to the taste. "Eat thou honey because it is good." *Prov.* xxiv. 13. Complete; full; great. "A good third of its people." *Addis.* "I have got a good deal." Sound; consistent with reason, applied to arguments. Valid. After make, confirmed, valid, established, proved. "Make good your accusation." *Soub.* Used with as before and after it, no better than. "And him as good as dead." *Heb.* xi. No worse. "As good as his word." *L'Estran.* Good at, skilful, or ready; dexterous. "But you are good at a retreat." *Dryd.* Happy, or prosperous. "Good morrow, Portius."

Addis. Joined to name, character; reputation. "Good name in man or woman — is the immediate jewel of their souls." *Shak.* Cheerful; gay; inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness. *Good breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite, consistent with the character of gentlemen. "Patterns of wit and good breeding." *Swift.* In commerce, a good man, one who is rich, or able to discharge all his engagements and obligations. Virtuous, or endowed with all moral qualities or virtues. *Good to*, kind, or benevolent. "The men were very good to us." *1 Sam.* xxv. 15. Joined with *fellow*, sociable; free; fond of elegant feasts or drink. "Though he did not draw the good fellows to him by eating." *Clarend.* Time, good, early, joined to *make*, to perform what is promised or expected; to keep or maintain. "Make good their retreat." *Clarend.*

GOOD, S. It is divided into physical and moral: *Physical good*, tends naturally to promote our happiness, benefit, advantage or health. *Moral good*, is that which is chosen agreeable to the laws of reason or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happiness and that of others. Figuratively, prosperity. "The gods not ruin of the state." *Ben Jonson.* Used after *had*, with *as*, it seems a substantive, but has rather an adverbial sense, and is used improperly for *well*. "He had as good leave his vessel to the waves." *Soub.*

GOOD, Adv. equal, thus *as good* implies no worse. GOOD, Interject. well; right. GOOD-CONDITIONED, Adj. without any ill qualities; laudable, applied to matter, in Surgery. In commerce, without

any injury, or damage. Luffy, or plump, applied to persons.

GOODLINESS, S. beauty; grace; elegance.

GOODLY, Adj. beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Bulky; swelling. Happy; desirable. "We have many goodly days to see." *Shak.*

GOODMAN, S. a slight appellation of civility, sometimes used ironically, and sometimes applied in the country dialect in the same sense as gaffer. "Hete your goodman deliver." *Shak.*

GOODNESS, the fitness or propriety of a thing. Perfection. Kindness, or benevolence, applied to actions.

GOOD-NOW, Interj. prithee. "Good-nw sit down and tell me." *Shak.* Sometimes used to express wonder. "Good-nw, good-nw, how your devotions jump with mine!" *Dryd.*

GOODS, S. the furniture of a house. Wares bought and sold in trade; commodities in a shop.

GOODY, S. [*godig*, Sax.] a low term of civility used to persons of the female sex.

GOOSE, S. [plural, *geese* of *gos*, Sax.] a large water fowl, proverbially noted for foolishness. A taylor's pressing iron.

GOOSEBERRY, S. [supposed to be derived from *goose* and *berry*, because eaten with geese as sauce; in Botany, named *gossularia* in Lat. and *grossulier*, Fr. Linnaeus places it in the first sect. of his fifth class, and Tournefort in the fifth sect. of his twenty-first. The species are five.

GO'RBELLY, S. a large portuberant belly.

GO'RELLIED, Adj. lusty; fat; large; having a large and swelling belly. "Hang ye, go'rellied knaves." *Shak.*

GO'RE, S. [*Sax. ger*, Brit.] blood; congealed blood.

To GO'RE, V. A. to pierce with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound. Among semitresses, to wdden any thing, by sewing in a piece of cloth.

GORGE, S. in Falconry, the uppermost bag, stomach, or crop of a hawk. Figuratively, the throat, or swallow. That which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, V. N. [*gorger*, Fr.] to fill up to the throat. To glut or satiate, followed by *with*. To swallow. "The fish has gorged the hook."

GORGED, Adj. in Heraldry, used when a crown or coronet is borne round the neck of some fowl; or when the neck of a bird is of a different colour from the rest.

GORGEIOUS, S. [*gor-gias*, old Fr.] fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; pompous; generally applied to dress.

GORGEOUSLY, Adv. in a splendid, pompous, showy manner.

GO'RGEOUSNESS, S. [splendor; lustre; magnificence; pomposity.]

GO'RGET, S. the piece of armour which is worn round the throat.

GO'RMAND, S. [*gormant*, Brit.] a person who eats to excess.

To GO'RMANDIZE, V. N. to eat to excess.

GO'RMANDIZER, S. one who eats to excess.

GO'RY, Adj. covered with congealed blood. Bloody; murderous. "A gory emulation 'twixt us twain." *Shak.*

GO'SLING, S. [of *gos*, Sax.] a young goose.

GO'SPEL, S. [*gospel* implies rather good news, than the history of God, as some imagine, as may be evident from considering that *gospial*, *isl. effengel*, Brit. and *evange*, Scot. bear the same signification, not to mention that it is confirmed by all translations of the New Testament; whether in Syriac, Persian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Russian, Bohemian, Teutonic, Danish, &c. &c.] the title of books containing the history of the transactions of our blessed Lord and Saviour from his birth to his ascension. Figuratively, applied to signify the Christian dispensation, and an infallible standard of truth.

GO'SSIP, S. [from *godfibre*, Sax.] a person who is the sponsor for a child at baptism. Figuratively, one who runs about tattling and prating.

To GO'SSIP, V. N. to chat; to prate; to spend time in frivolous discourse.

GOT', Preter, and participle of GET.

GOTTEN, participle passive of GET.

To GO'VERN, V. A. [*gouverner*, Fr.] to rule over as a superior. Figuratively, to direct, influence, manage, or restrain. In Grammar, to require. "Amo governs an accusative case." In Navigation, to pilot, or to direct a ship's motions. Neuterly, to keep superiority or authority over others. Figuratively, to command over others. To behave with haughtiness and tyranny.

GO'VERNABLE, Adj. obedient to command, rule, and authority.

GO'VERNANCE, S. the act of exercising authority over others. Government. The authority of a guardian. "Under the surly Glosier's governance." *Shak.*

GO'VERNANTE, S. [Fr.] a woman who has the care of young ladies. See GO'VRESS.

GO'VRESS, S. [*gouverneste*, old Fr.] a female invested with authority to rule. "The moon, the governess of floods." *Shak.* A woman who has the care of instructing young ladies. The teacher or mistress of a lady's boarding school.

GO'VTRNMENT, S. [*gouvernement*, Fr.] an establishment, or administration of public affairs. The authority exercised by magistrates over their subjects, or by one person

over another. Regularity of behaviour; dominion over the passions; command, or use of one's limbs or faculties. "Each part deprived of supple government." *Shak.* In Grammar, the particular construction any word in a sentence requires.

GO'VERNOR, S. [*gouverneur*, Fr.] one who has the supreme direction of a thing or person. One invested with supreme authority in a state. One who presides over, or rules in, any place by warrant or commission from the supreme magistrate. One who has the care of young gentlemen.

GOU'GE, S. [Fr.] a chisel with a round edge.

GOU'GEE, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, a remedy used in venereal complaints to keep the passage open for the urine.

GO'URD, S. [*gourde*, Fr.] a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the size and colour of an orange.

GOUT, S. [*goutte*, Fr.] in Medicine, a painful kind of disease principally affecting the joints, seated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muscles subservient to their motions, and the membranes surrounding the bones. When seated in the joints it is called *arthritis*; when in the feet *podagra*, and when in the hands, *chiragra*. A drop. "Gouts of blood." *Shak.*

GOUT, S. [pronounced *gos*, Fr. *gustus*, Lat.] a taste; relish; or flavour. "A gout for the like sloth." *Woodw.* Johnson censures this phrase as affected cant.

GOUTY, Adj. afflicted with the gout. Relating to the gout. Figuratively, swelled or shaped like one that has the gout.

GOWN, S. [*gown*, Brit. *gonna*, Ital.] a long loose upper garment, worn by men. A woman's upper garment. The long, loose, habit worn by those matriculated at universities; by the ministers of the established church; or the livery and other persons belonging to a corporation. Figuratively, peace, or the dress of peace. "He Mars deposed and gowns to arms made yield." *Dryd.*

GOWNED, Adj. wearing a gown.

GOWNMAN, S. one matriculated at an university. A student; a clergyman; a lawyer, &c.

To GRA'BLE, V. N. to grope; to search.

GRACE, S. [Fr. *gratia*, Lat.] favour, or kindness. Virtue, or the effect of the divine influence. Pardon. A kindness; A privilege, or favour conferred. Elegant behaviour, or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done. Beauty, an embellishment; ornament; flower; or perfection. "By their hands, the grace of kings must die." *Shak.* A physical virtue, or power. "Mickle is the powerful grace that lies in plants." *Shak.* The title of a duke. A short prayer said at meals, expressive of gratitude.

tride to the divine providence for supplying our necessities. One of the heathen deities, supposed to bestow beauty.

To **GRACE**, *V. A.* to adorn, embellish, set off, or recommend. To confer an honour on a person; to dignify or raise by an act of favour. "*Grac'd by a nod.*" *Dryd.* To favour, or honour. "Not *grac'd* with kind adieu." *Dryd.*

GRACED, *Adj.* beautiful; graceful. "The properest and best *grac'd* men that ever I saw." *Sidney.* Virtuous; regular; chaste; consistent with dignity and decorum. "More like a tavern or a brothel—than a *grac'd* palace." *Shak.*

GRACEFULLY, *Adv.* elegantly; majestically.

GRACEFULNESS, *S.* elegance. Dignity joined with beauty.

GRACELESS, *Adj.* without any virtue, either religious, or moral. Without a sense of duty to, or any influence arising from the favour of, God. Wicked or impious.

GRACES, *S.* [feldom used in the plural] joined with *good*, favour or esteem.

GRACIOUS, *Adj.* [*gracieux*, *Fr.*] merciful; benevolent; kind; favourable; or bestowing favours. Acceptable; received with pleasure. Virtuous or good. "Their issue not being *gracious*." *Shak.* Excellent, graceful, or becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, *Adv.* with kind condescension. In a favourable manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, *S.* kind condescension. A favourable manner.

GRADATION, *S.* [*Fr.* of *gradus*, *Lat.*] a regular progress or advance from one degree to another, or step by step. An arrangement of proofs rising out of, and increasing the strength of those which precede.

GRADUAL, *Adj.* [*graduel*, *Fr.*] proceeding by degrees. Advancing step by step, or from one stage to another.

GRADUAL, *S.* [*gradus*] a slight of steps. "Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd." *Dryd.*

GRADUALITY, *S.* a regular progression, or advancing by degrees. "The *graduality* of opacity." *Brown.*

GRADUALLY, *Adv.* by degrees. In regular progression; by steps.

To **GRADUATE**, *V. A.* [of *gradus*, *Lat.*] to dignify with a degree in a university. To mark with degrees, in measuring. "He *graduates* his thermometers." *Derham.* In Chemistry, to raise to a higher place or value in the scale of metals. To heighten or improve.

GRAFF, or **GRAFT**, *S.* [*greffe*, *Fr.*] in Gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in, and becoming one with another tree.

To **GRAFT**, *V. A.* [*greffer*, *Fr.*] to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, that both may unite closely, and become one.

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tree. To insert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong. Figuratively, to join or unite one thing so as to receive support from another. Used with *on* or *upon*. "*Graft* my love immortal on thy fame." *Pope.* Among sempiternels, &c. to mend, by joining a piece, in a particular manner, to a garment.

GRAIN, *S.* [*grawn*, *Brit.* *graine*, *Fr.* *granum*, *Lat.*] a single seed of corn or fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle. Any thing proverbially small. Joined with *allowance*; some small indulgence, which implies a remission of rigour or severity. "He whose very best actions must be seen with *some grains* of *allowance*." *Addis.* A weight used in physic, twenty of which make one scruple; in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, &c. grow. In Dying, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way, this is done by dying the commodities before they are wrought in the loom, &c. Figuratively, a colour. "Sky-tinctur'd *grain*." *Par. Lost.* The form of the surface, with regard to smoothness, roughness, or the size of the constituent fibres, or particles of a body. "Bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*." *Newt. Opt.* Temper; disposition; inclination. "Though much against the *grain* forced to retire." *Dryd.*

GRAINED, *Adj.* rough, or weather-beaten. "Then now this *grained* face of mine be hid." *Shak.*

GRAIN^d, *S.* [it has no singular in this sense] the husks of malt after beer has been made.

GRAINY, *Adj.* full of corn or seeds.

GRAMINIVOROUS, *Adj.* [of *gramen*, and *voro*, *Lat.*] eating, or living upon grass. "The *graminivorous* kind." *Shak.*

GRAMMAR, *S.* [*grammaire*, *Fr.*] the art which teaches the rules for speaking, or writing any language properly. Figuratively, an expression agreeable to the rules of grammar. A book which delivers rules for speaking or writing a language with propriety. *Grammar-school*, is a place where the classics are taught.

GRAMMARIAN, *S.* [*grammairien*, *Fr.*] one who is skillful in, the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICAL, *Adj.* [*Fr.* of *grammaticus*, *Lat.*] belonging or relating to grammar. Consistent with the propriety of any language.

GRAMMATICALLY, *Adv.* agreeable to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATIC^sSTER, *S.* [*Lat.*] a mere verbal critic, or low grammarian. A word of reproach and contempt.

GRAMPLE, *S.* [*grample*, *Fr.* *granclois*, *Ital.*] a crab-fish.

GRAMPUS, *S.* a large fish something of the whale kind.

GRANA'DO, *S.* a hollow ball or shell, of iron, brass, glass, or potter's earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fusee to give it fire. There are two sorts, that which is thrown by a mortar, and called a *bomb*; but that which is thrown by the hand more properly bears this name, and is commonly called a *hand grana'ls*.

GRANARY, *S.* [*granarium*, *Lat.*] a storehouse for corn.

GRANATE, *S.* [from *granum*, *Lat.*] a kind of marble so called from it resembling grains in its variegations; more properly spelt *Granite*. A precious stone of a high red colour, so called from the resemblance it bears to that of a kernel of a pomegranate, it is vulgarly named a garnet. The oriental are by far the best.

GRAND, *Adj.* [*Fr. grand*, *Fr. Lat.*] great, illustrious, powerful, applied to place or dignity. Splendid or magnificent, applied to appearance. Noble, sublime, or lofty, applied to sentiments or style.

GRANDAM, or **GRANDAME**, *S.* a term of consanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old decrepit woman. "To the grandame hag." *Dryd.*

GRAND CHILD, *S.* the son or daughter of a person's son or daughter.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, *S.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E, *S.* [*grand*, *Fr.* *grandis*, *Lat.*] a person of rank, dignity, or power.

GRANDEUR, *S.* [*Fr.*] splendor, pomp, or magnificence, applied to rank and external appearance. Elevation or sublimity, applied to sentiment or language.

GRAND-FATHER, *S.* the father of a person's father or mother.

GRANDSIRE, *S.* a grandfather. In Poetry, any ancestor. In the pedigree of a horse, the horse that begot the dam or horse from whence that which is mentioned proceeded.

GRANDSON, *S.* the son of a person's son or daughter.

GRANGE, *S.* [*Fr.*] a farm. A barn, or threshing floor. A farm house.

GRANITE, *S.* [*granit*, *Fr.* of *granum*, *Lat.* because representing small grains or particles] a stone or marble composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardness; giving fire when struck with steel; fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcifiable in a great fire.

GRANIVOROUS, *Adj.* [*granum*, *Lat.* and *vora*, *Lat.*] living upon grain. "*Granivorous birds.*" *Arbut.*

GRANNAM, *S.* grandmother. A low word, used only in burlesque.

To GRANT, *V. A.* [of *gerant*, *Fr.*] to admit or allow a thing not proved. To bestow something which cannot be claimed.

GRANT, *S.* the act of giving a thing, which cannot be claimed as a right. The thing granted. A concession, or admission of something in a dispute.

GRANTABLE, *Adj.* that which may be yielded to another, though he cannot claim it.

GRANTE'E, *S.* in Law, the person to whom a grant is made.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on a bottom on the river Whitham, and is a noted place, with a good free school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, 14 S. by E. of Newark, and 104 N. by W. from London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 50.

GRANTOR, *S.* the person that grants any thing to another.

GRANULARY, *Adj.* [from *granula*] small and compact, resembling a small grain.

To GRANULATE, *V. N.* [*granuler*, *Fr.*] to be formed into small particles. Actively, to break into small masses or grains. To raise in inequalities. "*Granulated into a multitude of glandules.*" *Ray.*

GRANULATION, *S.* [*Fr.*] the act of forming into small masses like grains.

GRANULE, *S.* a particle. A small compact particle resembling a seed or grain.

GRANULOUS, *Adj.* full of little grains or seeds.

GRAPPE, *S.* [*grappe*, *Fr.* *grappola*; *Ital.* *krappa*, *Belg.*] a single berry of the vine, which grows in clusters.

GRAPHICAL, *Adj.* [from *γραφειν*, *Gr.*] appearing as if written. Well described or delineated. "The letters will grow more large and graphical." *Bacon.*

GRAPHICALLY, *Adv.* well described; described minutely.

GRAPNEL, *S.* [*grapin*, *Fr.*] a small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

To GRAPPLE, *V. N.* [*grappen*, *grappeln*, *Sax.*] to lay fast hold on a person like wrestlers. To engage in close fight. Actively, to fasten, unite, or join inseparably. "*Grapple you to the heart and love of us.*" *Shak.* To seize, or lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, *S.* a close combat or engagement. An iron instrument to fasten one ship to another.

GRASIER, *S.* See **GRAZIER**.

To GRA'SP, V. A. [*graffare*, Ital.] to hold fast in the hand with the fingers shut. Figuratively, to seize, or catch at. Neuterly, to catch, or endeavour to seize. To struggle, strive, or grapple; perhaps a corruption instead of *grasp*. "As one that *grasps* and tugg'd for life." *Shak.* To gripe; to encroach. "Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more." *Dejd.*

GRA'SP, S. the gripe or seizure of the hand. The act of holding a thing fast in the hand with the fingers shut or doubled over it. Figuratively, possession, or hold. "The whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*." *Shak.* The power or opportunity of seizing. "Had it within their *grasp*." *Clarend.*

GRA'SPER, S. one who seizes or grasps.

GRA'SS, S. [*gras*, Goth.] the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are several species. *All flesh is grass*; though by some taken to be expressive of its frail and transient state; may be applied in its literal sense, as appears from *Barbours's Aedon*. *Leb.* Vol. I.

To GRA'SS, V. N. to produce grass.

GRASSHOPPER, S. a small insect, found among the summer grass, named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed by nature with brawny thighs, long, slender and strong legs, &c. Though our poets translate the *cicada* of the Latins, and the *cicala* of the Italians by this word, yet it is an impropriety, because not only Latin and Italian authors, but likewise Homer represents them as having a shrill musical note, which can by no means be applied to our grasshopper. In Scripture, it is used as a proverbial expression to denote something very small.

GRASSINESS, S. the state of abounding in grass.

GRASSPLAT, S. a piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with grass.

GRASSY, Adj. covered with, or abounding in grass.

GRATE, S. [*crater*, Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, &c. placed at the windows of prisons, or cloysters. An immovable receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, in which fires are made.

To GRATE, V. A. [*gratter*, Fr.] to wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it on a rough body. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. To offend the ear by a harsh and disagreeable sound. Neuterly, to rub hard, so as to offend or hurt. To offend either by oppression or importunity.

GRATEFUL, Adj. [*gratus*, Lat.] having a due sense of benefits conferred, and being ready both to acknowledge and return them. Pleading; agreeable; delightful; delicious.

GRATEFULLY, Adv. in a manner

willing to acknowledge and repay a proper sense of the obligation arising from a favour or benefit received. In a pleasing or agreeable manner.

GRATEFULNESS, S. gratitude. The quality of being agreeable, or affording delight or pleasure.

GRATER, S. [*gratoir*, Fr.] a kind of instrument formed of tin punched in holes, with which soft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, S. [*Fr. gratificatio*, Lat.] the act of pleasing. The act of answering the cravings of the sensual appetites. Pleasure. Delight. A reward, or recompence. The last sense is censured by Johnson as low; let others judge whether he has reason for so doing.

To GRATIFY, V. A. [*gratifier*, Fr.] to indulge; to please by compliance. To do a thing in order to please or delight. "To requite, or reward. "I'll gratify you for your trouble."

GRATINGLY, Adv. harshly; offensively; in such a manner as to offend the ears with an harsh and disagreeable sound.

GRATIS, Adv. [Lat.] for nothing. Without receiving any thing in return.

GRATITUDE, S. a virtue, consisting in a due sense of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same.

GRATUITOUS, Adj. [*gratis*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.] voluntary. Allocated without proof. "This *gratuitous* declination of atoms." *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY, Adv. without claim or merit. Without proof.

GRATUITY, S. [*gratuite*, Fr.] a free gift; a present; an acknowledgment; a compensation.

To GRATULATE, V. A. [*gratulatur*, Lat.] to congratulate. To compliment with expressions of joy on account of success, of some good in possession, or escape from some danger.

GRATULATION, S. [*gratulatio*, Lat.] salutations made by expressing joy. Compliments expressing joy on account of success, the possession of some good, preferment, or escape from danger. An expression of joy. "The earth — gave signs of *gratulation*." *Par. Lost.*

GRATULATORY, Adj. expressing joy for the success of another. Congratulatory.

GRAVE, S. [*gravi*, Sax. *grafi*] a hole dug in the ground wherein a dead body is to be buried.

To GRAVE, V. A. [*preter gravem*, participle pass. *graven*, of *grafen*, Sax.] to copy pictures or writings with a sharp pointed instrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper. To carve, or form any image or statue by means of a chisel. "What profiteth the *graven* image

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*that the maker thereof hath *graven* it." *Job*. ii. 11. To inter, entomb, or bury. To clean, caulk, or scrape the bottom of a ship, from *krauwen*, Belg. to scrape. Neuterly, to write or form letters on a hard substance by means of a sharp pointed instrument.

GRA'VE, Adj. [Fr. *graveis*, Lat.] solemn; serious. Of a mottled, plain colour. Not sharp or acute, applied to sound. Credible; not slighty, applied to writings or file. "The *gravel* of their writers." *Grew*.

GRA'VEL, S. [*gravier*, Fr. *gravella*, Ital.] a kind of earth used for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gristed sand. In Physic, a disease in the kidneys or bladder, occasioned by a gritty collection of matter therein, whereby the due secretion and excretion of the urine is impeded, from *gravelle*, Fr. When this substance forms a hard mass, it is called the stone.

To GRA'VEL, V. A. to pave, or cover with gravel. Figuratively, to puzzle, put to a stand, or embarrass a person with some difficulty he cannot solve. In Farriery, to hurt the foot of a horse, by small stones, or gravel, which gets in between the shoe and hoof.

GRA'VELESS, S. without a grave or tomb.

GRA'VELLY, Adj. [*graveleux*, Fr.] consisting of gravel.

GRA'VELY, Adv. in a solemn, or serious manner; opposed to levity or mirth. Without gaudiness or show, applied to dress or stile.

GRA'VENESS, S. seriousness. Solemnity. A behaviour free from levity, or the sudden burst of mirth, and regulated by wisdom and sobriety.

GRA'VEY, S. [*graveur*, Fr.] an engraver. The sharp pointed instrument used by an engraver.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 13, and November 25, for hories and all other goods, cloaths, and toys. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, because it is the common landing place for seamen and strangers in their passages to London, there being tilt boats ready to carry them every tide. It is well stocked with houses of entertainment; and here is a block-house over against Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1717, which has been since rebuilt as one of the fifty new churches, and the houses are much handsomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town-clerk,

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&c. This parish, with that of Milton, consists of about 700 houses, mostly small, and built with bricks; the streets are also narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is also famous for gardening, the best asparagus being produced here of any in the kingdom.

GRAVIDITY, S. [*gravitas*, Lat.] the state of being with child. "The signs of *gravity*." *Arbuth.*

GRA'VING, S. any piece engraved. Carved work.

To GRA'VITATE, V. N. [from *gravis*, Lat.] to tend to the center.

GRAVITATION, S. the act of tending to the center.

GRA'VITY, S. [*gravitas*, Lat.] weight; heaviness. The power by which bodies naturally tend to the center. *Absolute gravity*, is that property which is in all bodies, in proportion to their quantity of matter without any regard to their bulk; or the whole force by which any body tends downwards. *Relative gravity*, is the excess of gravity in one body above that of another of equal bulk, and is always as the quantity of matter under those dimensions. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature, or quality; but when applied to crimes, their atrociousness. Applied to the countenance, or behaviour; seriousness, solemnity, or majesty.

GRA'VY, S. the juice which runs from meat when not too much done.

GRA'Y, Adj. [*grag*, Sax. *grau*, Dan. *grauu*, Belg.] white with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age; blue with a mixture of black, resembling the colour of ashes. Applied to the light of the closing or opening day, dark.

GRA'Y-BEARD, S. figuratively, an old man; used in contempt. "Afrid to tell *gray-beards* the truth." *Shak.*

GRA'YNESS, S. the quality of being gray.

To GRA'ZE, V. N. [*gras*, Sax.] to feed on grass. To produce grass. Figuratively, to move or devour. "The fire perpetually *grazed*." *Fac.* To brush in passing, to touch lightly; generally applied to a bullet. "Like to his bullet's *grazing*." *Shak.* To eat grass. "Lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead." *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER, S. one who feeds or breeds cattle for food.

GREASE, S. [*graisse*, Fr.] the soft part of the fat of animals.

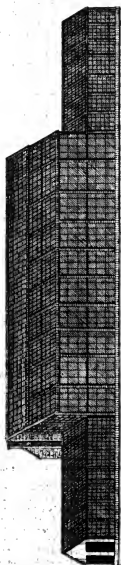
To GREASE, V. A. to smear, or anoint with grease. Figuratively, to bribe or corrupt with presents. "The *greas'd* advocate." *Dryd.*

GREASINESS, S. fatness.

GREAS'Y.



Greenhouse.



GREASY, Adj. oily; fat, spotted; corpulent.

GREAT, Adj. [*great*, Sax. *groot*, Belg.] Having any quality in a high degree. Long, applied to time, or duration. Chief or principal. "The great Seal." *Shak.* High in rank. Illustrious, or eminent. "Great in might." *Jer.* x. 6. Majestic, or grand in aspect or mien. "She walks serenely great." *Waller.* Haughty, swelling, or proud. Great with, familiar, intimately acquainted. "Those that are great with them." *Bac.* Teeming, or with child. with matter; difficult; hard; grievous. "It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured, and meek persons." *Taylor.* In pedigree, it is added in every step of ascending consanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every step of descending consanguinity beyond a grandson: Thus a great grandson is the son of a person's grandson. A great grandfather, the father of a person's grandfather.

GREAT-BELLIED, Adj. pregnant. "Great-bellied women." *Shak.*

To **GREATEN**, V. N. to enlarge; to make great; powerful or rich. "After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy." *Raleigh.*

GREATLY, Adv. in a great degree, very much. Nobly; in an illustrious manner. "Thou *greatly* didst expire *Dryd.* Courageously, bravely. "Greatly turn their backs against the foe." *Adams.* An ironical expression.

GREATNESS, S. largeness, applied to quantity, size, or number. Excess, arising from a comparative view of things. An high degree of any quality. High place or dignity; large extent, or influence, applied to power or empire. A consciousness of superior birth or rank. "'Tis not of pride or greatness he cometh not on board." *Bac.* Magnanimity, nobleness, or a state wherein a person is above doing or thinking of low and mean things. "Greatness of mind and nobleness." *Par.* *Lys.* Grandeur; state; magnificence; largeness, applied to size. Greatness with Timon - brings all Braggart before your thought." *Pope.*

GRECISM, S. [*græcismus*, Lat.] a construction, or idiom, peculiar to the Greek language.

GREEDILY, Adv. in an eager, hasty, or ravenous manner.

GREEDINESS, S. [*greedignesse*, Sax.] ravenousness. Figuratively, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, Adj. [*greedig*, Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent desire of food. Figuratively, eager; vehemently desirous; generally taken in a bad sense, for the effects of an insatiably covetous disposition of mind.

GREEN, Adj. [*greene*, Sax.] having colour resembling grass. Figuratively, flourishing; fresh, undecayed. New, or lately made. "A green wound." Having its juice, opposed to dry, and applied to wood. Not well roasted; half raw, applied to meat. "We say the meat is green, when half roasted." *Watts.* Uripe; immature; young; alluding to fruits being green when in their first state, before they are ripe. "Green geese." *Martin.*

GREEN, S. the colour of grass. In Optics, it is one of the original or primary rays of light; but in dyeing is caused by compounding blue and yellow, &c. As this colour refreshes the sight, the goodness of providence is manifest in causing it to be reflected from the surface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with grass. In Cookery, used in the plural for those plants which are eaten boiled, and are of this colour.

To **GREEN**, V. A. to make a green colour. "Green'd all the year." *Tam.*

GREENCLOTH, S. a board held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal; and for correcting all the servants that offend.

GREENFINCH, S. [*græfins*, Teut.] a bird so called from its colour.

GREENGAGE, S. a species of plum, of a green colour.

GREENHOUSE, S. a house or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furnished with such a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GREENISH, Adj. somewhat green.

GREENLY, Adj. with a greenish colour. Figuratively, newly; freshly; immaturity. Pale, or wan. "I cannot look greenly." *Shak.*

GREENNESS, S. the quality of being green, applied to vegetables. Figuratively, a state of immaturity, or unripeness. Freshness; full of vigour; before it has suffered any decay. *Newness.*

GREENSICKNESS, S. in Medicine, a disorder incident to virgins, so called from the paleness of countenance with which it is attended.

GREENSWARD, or **GREENSWORD**, Adj. the turf on which grass grows.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, five miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where

where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is so called now serves for apartments for the governor of the hospital, and the ranger of the park. The king's yards generally lie at this place.

GREENWOOD, *S.* wood considered as it appears when its leaves are out; used sometimes as a single word. "To the greenwood shade he took his way." *Dryd.*

TO GREET, *V. A.* [*gratan, gratan, Sax.*] To salute in kindness or respect. To congratulate. To wish health. To send or pay compliments at a distance. To meet, like those that go to pay their compliments or congratulations. "Our eyes, unhappy, never greeted more." *Pope.* Neuterly, to meet and salute.

GREETER, *S.* one that salutes or pays his compliments to another.

GREETING, *S.* salutation, or compliment. A distant compliment paid to a person, wishing his welfare.

GREGARIOUS, *Adj.* [*gregarius, Lat.*] assembling in flocks or herds.

GRENADE, *S.* See **GRANADO**. This seems the most proper spelling.

GRENAUIER, *S.* [*grenadier, Fr.*] a tall soldier, armed with a firelock flung, and a pouch full of grenades, from whence the name is derived.

GREW, *Preter, of Grow.*

GREY, *Adj.* See **GRAY**.

GRYHOUND, *S.* a tall fleet hound.

TO GRIDE, *V. N.* [*gridare, Ital.*] to cut; to make way by cutting. "The griding sword." *Par. Lost.* A word elegant, but not in use. *Jayson.*

GRIDIRON, *S.* [from *grind, Ill.* a grate and *iron*] a frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, used to dress victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, *S.* [pronounced *greef*, from *griff, Brit.*] sorrow; a grievance, oppression or injury, of *grief, Fr.* "For redress of all these griefs." *Shak.* Pain.

GRIEVANCE, *S.* that which makes a person uneasy. A state of uneasiness.

TO GRIEVE, *V. A.* [pronounced *greve*, *grever, Fr.*] to afflict; to hurt. To make a person uneasy by some unkind action. Neuterly, to be sorrowful on account of the loss of something in which a person delighted.

GRIEVINGLY, *Adj.* sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, *Adj.* [*gravis, Lat.*] afflictive. Causing sorrow. Expressing great uneasiness. "Grievous complaints." *Clap.* Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes. "It was a grievous fault." *Shak.* Used adverbially to express a great degree. "He was grievously sick." *Shak. i. e.* dangerously.

GRIEVOUSLY, *Adv.* with great offence, discontent, or ill will, used with *take*. "How grievously the matter was taken." *Knight.* Prodigiously, or so as to occasion

great uneasiness. "Grievously vexed." *Hooker.*

GRIEVOUSNESS, *S.* [sorrow; pain; oppression or wretchedness.] "The grievousness of war." *Stat. xxi.*

GRIFFIN, *S.* [it should rather be written *griffon*, or *gryphon*; as it is derived from *grif*,] a fabulous animal, said to be generated between a lion and an eagle;

GRIG, *S.* in its primary sense, applied to any thing below the natural size. A very small species of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active and jocose person.

TO GRILL, *V. N.* [*grille, Fr.*] to broil meat on a gridiron.

GRIM, *Adj.* [*grimace, Sax. grimar, Ill.*] having a fierce or sullen countenance. Hideous; frightful; ugly. "Griming'd war has smooch'd his wrinkled front." *Shak.*

GRIMACE, *S.* [*Fr. see GRIM*] a distortion of the countenance. "An air of affectation." Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*—allows all freedom. *Grace.*

GRIME, *S.* [from *grin*] dirt that is ingrained and not easily to be washed off.

TO GRIME, *V. A.* to dirt so as it cannot be easily washed off.

GRIMLY, *Adv.* in a terrible, hideous, horrible fierce, stern, or sullen manner.

GRIMNESS, *S.* a look which proceeds from the fullness or sternness of a person's disposition.

TO GRIN, *V. N.* [*grinnian, Sax.*] to place the teeth together and withdraw the lips, used both as a sign of mirth and pain.

GRIN, *S.* the act of showing the teeth, used as an effect of mirth, or anguish.

GRIN, *S.* [*Sax.*] a trap, or snare. "The grin shall take him by the heel." *Job xviii.*

TO GRIND, *V. A.* [*preter and participle pass. grind, grindan, Sax.*] to reduce to powder by attrition or rubbing. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard. To rub one against another. Figuratively, to harass or oppress by extortion. "To grind the poor." To sharpen an instrument on a round stone, which is turned about the wheel. Neuterly, to perform the act of grinding: To move a mill. To fix the teeth close and move them so as to make a noise. To be moved as in the act of grinding, or eating. "Smeary foam tells o'er my grinding jaws." *Rowe.*

GRINDER, *S.* one who grinds. The instrument of grinding. The broad back teeth, made flat and broad at top, somewhat uneven and rugged, that by means of their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, grind and mix the aliment. In irony the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRINDLESTONE, or **GRINDSTONE**, *S.* the stone whereon edged tools are sharpened.

GRINER, *S.* one who grins.

GRIN,

GRINNINGLY, Adv. in a grinning manner.

TO GRIPPE, V. A. [*gripen*, Goth. *gripan*, Sax. *grif*] to squeeze in the hand with the fingers closed over it. To catch eagerly; to seize. To clutch, or close. To pinch, press, or squeeze. Neuterly, to pinch the belly; to give the cholick, or looseness.

GRIPPE, S. [see the verb] a grasp of the hand or paw. A squeeze, or pressure. Figuratively, oppression, or extortion. Affliction, or pinching distress. In the plural, the belly-ach; the cholick.

GRIPER, S. an oppressor. An usurer: An extortioner.

GRIPINGLY, Adv. attended with a pain in the belly; miserably.

GRISKIN, S. [*grifgin*, fr.] the back bone of a hog.

GRISLY, Adj. [*griflic*, Sax.] dreadful; horrid; causing fear or an apprehension of danger.

GRIST, S. [Sax. from *grindon*, Sax.] corn to be ground. Figuratively, a supply of provision. To bring grist to the mill, is a figurative and proverbial expression for producing profit or advantage.

GRISTLE, S. [Sax. *gristle*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a cartilage, very elastic, tough, and next in hardness to a bone.

GRISTLY, Adj. cartilaginous; having the nature or properties of a gristle.

GRIT, S. [*grut*, Sax.] bran, or the coarse part of meal. Oats husked and coarsely ground. Sand; a particle of sand.

GRITNESS, S. sandiness. The quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, Adj. full of sandy particles.

GRIZZLE, S. [*grifaille*, Fr.] a colour formed of a mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, Adj. consisting of black and white hairs; gray.

TO GROAN, V. N. [*granian*, Sax.] to breathe with a hoarse or dull noise when a person is in pain or agony.

GROAN, S. [*grout*, Brit.] a deep sigh, attended with a hoarse noise, made by persons in pain. Figuratively, any hoarse sound.

GROAT, S. [pronounced *grout*, *groat*, Belg.] a silver coin, in value four-pence. *Gratonia* in the plural, signifies oats with the hulls taken off.

GROGER, S. [it should be written *graffer* from *grafi*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale, or bought up large quantities, as appears from *Itaz.* 37. Edward II. cap. 5. or from *graffus*, Lat. a fig, which their present state seems to confirm] one who buys and sells peas, sugars, plums, &c.

GROCERY, S. the wares or goods sold by a grocer.

GROGERAM, **GROGRAM**, **GRO-**

GRAN, S. a sort of stuff, all silk, woven with a large woof.

GROIN, S. [generally pronounced *grine*. The etymology uncertain] that part of the body between the belly and the thigh.

GROOM, S. [*grom*, Belg.] one who looks after horses. A man newly married. "By this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are dress'd." *Dryd.*

GROOVE, S. a hollow in a mine. "Work in a *groove*, or mine-pit." *Boyle.* A channel or hollow cut in wood.

TO GROOVE, V. A. to cut hollow, or in grooves.

TO GROPE, V. N. [*grapan*, *gropion*, Sax.] to feel ones way out in case of darkness. Figuratively, to be in the dark, or to have an imperfect idea of a thing. To feel after a thing where a person cannot see. "A boy was *groping* for eels." *L'Estrange.* Actively, to search after in the dark by feeling. To feel without being able to see. Used with *for*.

GROPER, S. one who searches after a thing in the dark.

GROSS, Adj. [*gross*, Fr. *gross*, Ital.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful, very erroneous, coarse; applied to sentiments. Clumsy, or inelegant, applied to shape. Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid, or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, or rough, opposed to delicate. Impure; foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GROSS, S. the bulk, the whole consisting of a collection of various parts. The major part or body. The chief part, or main mass. A number consisting of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, Adv. in large or coarse particles. Without any subtlety, or delicacy. Flagrantly. "Grossly misrepresented." *Swift.*

GROSSNESS, S. coarseness, or largeness of parts. Rankness; over great copulience, or fatness. Want of delicacy, or refinement, applied to sentiments, or expressions.

GROTT, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cave, or cavern.

GROTESQUE, Adj. [*Fr. grotesco*, Ital.] distorted in figure; unnatural. Wildly formed.

GROTTO, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cavern or cave made or formed for coolness or pleasure. Used sometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern.

GROVE, S. [*græf*, Sax.] a walk formed by trees, whose branches meet.

TO GROVEL, V. N. [*grifile*, It. *slit* on the face. Johnson imagines it may have been gradually formed from a corruption of *gravel* *slit*, perhaps he means *gravel* *slit* in he prostrate, or creep along with one's belly

on the ground. Figuratively, to have low, or object notions.

GROUND, S. [*grund*, Sax.] the earth, as opposed to air or water. Figuratively, land; a country; a farm, estate, or possession. The floor of a place. The dregs or lees at the bottom of liquors. In Painting, the first layer of colours, on which the figures are painted and described; applied in this sense to silks. The first hint, trace, or that which gave rise to an invention. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The fundamental cause; the true reason, or original principle of a person's conduct or opinions. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance or retreat.

To **GROUND**, V. A. to fix upon the ground. To settle in the first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, S. the preter of **GRIND**.

GROUND-ASH, S. a tree so called because its shoots grow near the ground.

GROUNDIVY, S. a plant likewise named alehoof, or tunhoof.

GROUNDLESS, Adj. without any foundation or reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, Adv. unjustly. Without reason, cause, or foundation.

GROUNDLESSNESS, S. want of cause or foundation.

GROUNDLING, S. [from *grund* Sax. and *ling*, Sax.] a fish, which keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a person of mean, groveling, or vulgar thoughts. With due deference to Sir Thomas Nashe, this word seems by Shakespeare applied to those of the audience, who sit in the lowest part or the pit of a theatre. "To split the ears of the groundlings." *Hamlet*.

GROUND-PLAT, S. the ground on which any building is placed. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, S. rent paid for the ground on which a house is built.

GROUND-SELL, S. the footpost of a door; or the timber or raised pavement of a house next the door.

GRUNDSEEL, S. [*grund*, any light, Sax.] in Botany, the *seel*, Lat. and *seelon*, Fr.; it is placed in the second sect. of Linnæus's 19th class. The species are seventeen.

GROUND-WORK, S. In Painting, that colour on which all the figures are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the first part of an undertaking. The rudiments of a science. The true cause or reason.

GROUP, S. [pronounced *groop*, *groop*, Fr.] in Painting, and Sculpture, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, &c. In Architecture, applied to any number of columns, exceeding two, standing on the same pedestal. Figuratively, a crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

To **GROUP**, V. A. in Painting, to in-

troduce several figures into one piece.

GROUSE, S. a kind of fowl named a heathcock.

GROUT, S. [*great*, *grut*, Sax.] coarse meal or pollard.

To **GROW**, V. N. [preter *grew* part. pass. *grown*, *growan*, Sax.] to increase, applied to vegetation. To be produced by vegetation. To increase in stature. To arrive progressively from infancy to manhood. To shoot in any particular form. To improve or make a progress. To come, arrive, or advance to any state by degrees. To proceed or arise, as from a cause. Ufed with *together*, to stick or adhere closely together. To accrue, or become due, applied to the interest due on money lent. Applied to the sea, by mariners, to swell or roll. "When the sea is never so little grows." *Raleigh*.

GROWER, S. that which vegetates, or increases.

To **GROWL**, V. N. [*gellen*, Teut.] to snarl, or murmur, applied to the noise made by an angry dog. Figuratively, to murmur, or grumble, with discontent or rage.

GROWN, part. pass. [of *grow*] increased by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing. Arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, S. vegetable life; increase by vegetation. The thing produced. Increase in number, bulk, stature or improvement.

To **GRUB**, V. A. [*graben*, Pret.] to extirpate by digging up the soil. To pull up by the roots. To dirt one's cloaths or self. Neutrally, to appear in a mean, nasty, or dirty manner. In Cocking, to cut off the feathers under the wings.

GRUB, S. in Natural History, a small worm. In Medicine, a white unfavourable pimple, arising on the face, chiefly on the side of the nose.

GRUB-STREET, S. the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, once remarkable for the residence of hireling authors. Ufed as an adjective to signify mean, low, and dull, applied to compositions. "*Grub-street* Essays."

To **GRUDGE**, V. A. to view the advantages of another with discontent and uneasiness. To give or take unwillingly. Neutrally, to murmur or repine. To be unwilling, reluctant, or envious.

GRUDGE, S. an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill-will; resentment. Unwillingness to benefit; envy; odium; or envious resentment. "Those to whom you have with *grudge* preferred me." *Ben Jonson*. Remorse of conscience.

GRUDGING, S. the act of envying a person, or of giving with great reluctance.

GRUEL, S. [*gruau*, *gruelle*, Fr.] a kind of spoon meat made of oatmeal boiled in water. Any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water. "*Gruel* made of

of grain, brnth, malt drink not much hopped, &c." *Arbuthnot*.

GRUFF, Adv. S. [*greff*, Belg.] four, furly, morose.

GRUFFLY, Adv. fourly, morosely.

GRUFFNESS, S. harshness, or furliness, moroseness.

GRUM, Adj. [contracted from *grumble*] furly or morose.

To GRUMBLE, V. N. [*grumelen*, *grumen*, Belg.] to murmur. To growl or snarl. *Grumbling* o'er his prey."

GRUMBLER, S. one that murmurs. A discontented person.

GRUMBLING, S. a murmuring, a snarling.

GRUME, S. [*grecumeau*, Fr. *grumi*, Lat.] a thick viscid confluence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg.

GRUM'LY, Adv. in a morose or furly manner.

GRUMOUS, Adj. thick or clotted.

GRUNSEL, [usually spelt *groundsel*, from *grund*, Sax.] the lower part, floor, or threshold of a building. "On the *grunsel* edge—where he fell flat." *Par. Lost*.

To GRUNT, or GRUNTLE, V. A. [*grun*, Brit.] to make a hoarse noise, applied to a hog.

GRUNT, S. [See the verb] the noise made by a hog.

GRUNTER, S. one that grunts.

GUAICUM, S. [*guaiac*, Ind.] a medicinal wood, called also *lignum vitæ*, the bark and wood is used in physick as an attenuant; in the Indies it is used in the venereal disease, but is not efficacious in these climates. The resin is improperly called *gum guaiacum*, and is of greater service in either case, than the wood or bark.

GUARANTEE, S. [*garant*, Fr.] a power who undertakes to see the conditions of any league performed.

To GUARANTEE, V. A. to undertake to see the articles of any treaty performed.

To GUARD, V. A. [pronounced *gard*, as well as in its derivatives, *garder*, Fr.] to watch in order to secure from surprize, or sudden danger. To protect or defend. To anticipate, or secure against objections. To adorn, or bind the extremities of a cloth with lists, laces, or other ornamental borders. "In a long motley robe, *guarded* by yellow." *Shak*.

GUARD, S. [of *garde*, Fr.] one or more person employed to watch in order to defend from danger or prevent a surprize. The duty done by soldiers to prevent a surprize. A state of caution or vigilance. A limitation. A border, ornamental hem or lace at the extremities of a garment. Part of the hilt of a sword. In Fencing, an action or posture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an antagonist. *Guards*, in the plural, is par-

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ticularly applied to those troops which are kept to guard the king.

GUARDER, S. one who protects, defends, guards, or watches.

GUARDIAN, S. [*gardien*, Fr.] a person who has the care of an orphan. One to whom the care of any thing is committed; sometimes named warden. *Guardian of the spiritualities*, is one to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed during the vacancy of the see.

GUARDIAN, Adj. performing the office of a kind protector and defender. The doctrine of guardian angels, drawn from the famous text; "Their angels stand before the face of my father," has many advocates, and as it is no bad illustration of the divine benevolence and providence, and at the same time enforces the dignity of the human species, it may serve some nobler purposes.

GUA'R'DLESS, Adj. without defence. Without any aid or support.

GUA'R'DSHIP, S. care, protection; or the state of a person under guardians. A king's ship, that guards the coast.

GUBERNATION, S. government or superintendency. "This extensive *gubernation*." *Watts*.

GUDGEON, S. [*gonjon*, Fr.] a small fish found in brooks and rivers, and easily caught; Whence it is used figuratively for a person easily cheated or imposed upon: "To draw you in like to many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments." *Scavifi*. Something to be caught or received to a man's own disadvantage; alluding to gudgeons being a common bait for pike.

GUERNSEY, or GARNSEY, an island on the coast of Normandy, in the English channel, and subject to Great Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks, and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about ten miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains ten parishes. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by Norman laws.

To GUESS, V. A. [*gheffer*, Belg.] to conjecture; to suppose, to imagine.

GUESS, S. a conjecture; a judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, S. a conjecturer. One who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, Adv. forming a true judgment; casually; uncertainly.

GUEST, S. [*gasthai*, Brit. *gast*, *gift*, Sax.] one entertained in the house of another. A stranger.

To GUGGLE, V. N. [*gorgoliare*, Ital.] To sound like water running out of a narrow mouthed bottle.

GUPD.

GUIBAGE, *S.* the reward or money given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, *S.* direction; government exercised in regulating a person's actions; regulation, according to rules, in order to prevent him from falling into danger.

To **GUIDE**, *V. A.* [*guider*, *Fr.*] to govern, direct, instruct, regulate, or superintend a person.

GUIDE, *S.* [*Fr.*] one who directs another in his way. One who directs or regulates the conduct of another by his counsel. **A** director.

GUIDELESS, *Adj.* without a guide, or a person to show one the way.

GUIDER, *S.* a director, guide, or regulator.

GUILD, *S.* [sometimes pronounced like *gild*, and sometimes like *gilde*, of *gild*, *Sax.* *gilde*, *Belg.*] a society, corporation, or company united together. Hence *Guildball*; a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the corporation in their united capacity are transacted.

GUILE, *S.* [pronounced *gile*, with the *g* hard, *gile*, *Perf.*] low cunning or craft. Deceit.

GUILEFUL, *Adj.* full of deceit; wily; fraudulent. Treacherous; jimpoting or over-reaching.

GUILELESS, *Adj.* without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impose upon a person.

GUILT, *S.* [*gilt*, *Sax.*] a crime; a consciousness of having done amiss or having done a crime one is accused of. Figuratively, a crime, or offence. "Close pent up *guilts*—rive your concealing continents." *Shak.*

GUILTILY, *Adv.* criminally.

GUILTINESS, *S.* the state of being guilty of a crime.

GUILTLESS, *S.* free from consciousness of having done a crime. Innocent. Free from sin, or punishment. "The Lord will not hold him *guiltless* that taketh his name in vain." *Exod. xx. 7.*

GUILTLESSLY, *Adv.* innocently.

GUILTY, *Adj.* [*guilty*, *Sax.*] having committed a crime. Wicked, or corrupt. "All the tumult of a *guilty* world." *Tomson.*

GUINEA, *S.* [so called from Guinea in Africa, from whence the gold was brought, of which they were at first formed] a gold coin current in England. At first it was valued at twenty shillings; but gold growing scarce it was advanced to twenty-one shillings and six pence, but is now sunk to twenty-one shillings.

GUINEA, *S.* a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coasts, for which reason it is called, the coast of Guiney. It is divided into the lower and upper. This last comprehends the Malaguetta-coast, the Tooth-coast, the Gold-coast, Whida v, Great Auda, and Benin. The

lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the Negroes live a considerable time. The water is so bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the skin and the flesh, of above an ell long, and of a white silver colour. Most imagine, that this disorder is peculiar to the country; but bad waters do the same in other parts of the world, particularly to the E. of the Caspian Sea, in Asia. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be very little religion or honesty among them. The men take as many wives as they please; and the women are as incontinent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchased there are, gum-feneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain-Coast; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth-Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold-Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves, more or less; and indeed some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast; and purchase slaves, and other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. The inhabitants of the coast generally buy, steal, or take captive, men and women from the inland parts, to sell for slaves; yet in many places, they make no scruple of selling one another; and even the kings themselves, if their wives displease them, will sell them to the Europeans. There are abundance of little states, whose heads, or chiefs, the sailors have dignified with the name of kings; however, there are very few that deserve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people that are taken, on both sides are sold for slaves: and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other, when they have power so to do. Though they come on board the ships naked, they seldom fail of stealing something or other, though never so well watched, they are such dexterous thieves. Some make Guiney to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. latitude, to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guiney within the bounds of the coast above mentioned; but this is a distinction of very little consequence. The French pretend, that some sailors from Dieppe first discovered this country in 1364; but this seems to be a fable; however, it is certain that the Portuguese found it out in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and began a settlement here.

GUINEA HEN, *S.* a small Indian hen.

GUINEA-PEPPER, *S.* in Botany, the *poivre d'Inde* ou de *Guinée*, *Fr.* *capsiam*, *Lat.* the empalement is of one leaf, divided into five parts, and erect. It is ranged in the first sect of Linnæus's 6th class, and in the 7th sect. of Tournefort's 2d. The species are 10.

GUN

GUISE, S. [Fr. *guise*, Ital. *grasse*, Teut.] manner; appearance; behaviour. "By their *guise* wife men they seem." *Par. Lost*. Custom, or practice. "It never was our *guise* -- to slight the poor." *Pope*. External appearance; dress or habit.

GUITAR, S. [*guitarra*, S. *guitarre*, Fr.] in Music, a stringed instrument with a neck like a violin, an oval body, played on with the fingers.

GULES, S. [*gules*, Fr. 77]. Heb.] in Heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen it is called *ruby*, in those of sovereign princes *Mars*, and in engraving is signified by straight strokes from the top of the escutcheon to the bottom.

GULF, S. [*golf*, Fr. *golfo*, Ital.] an arm, or part of the ocean running up into the land. Figuratively, an abyss. "Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*." *Shak*. Any thing insatiable.

GULFY, Adj. full of eddies, gulfs, or whirlpools.

To **GULL**, S. [*golus*, Slav.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GULL, S. a sea bird. A cheat, or trick. A stupid animal; a person easily imposed upon.

GULLER, S. a cheat or imposter. A defrauder.

GULLERY, S. artifice used to trick or impose on a person.

GULLET, S. [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.] the throat, passage, or pipe through which the food passes into the body.

To **GULLY**, V. N. to run with a small noise, applied to water.

GULLY-HOLE, S. See **GULLY**, the hole where gutters empty themselves into the common sewer.

To **GULP**, V. N. [*gulpen*, Belg.] to swallow eagerly; to drink down with one swallow.

GULP, S. as much liquor as can be drank at one swallow.

GUM, S. [*gummi*, Lat.] a vegetable juice coming through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a sticking mass, more viscid and less friable than resins, and dissolving in water. In Anatomy, the hard fleshy substance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally used in the plural, from *goma*, Sax.

GUMMINESS, S. the state of a thing abounding with gum.

GUMMOUSITY, S. the nature of gum; viscosity; gumminess.

GUMMY, Adj. consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. Sticky.

GUN, S. [*gun*, Ill.] a weapon which forcibly discharges a ball, shot, or other offensive matter, through a cylindrical barrel by means of gunpowder. *Great guns* are ge-

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nerally called cannon, and ordnance. *Small guns* are such as are portable, and include muskets, musketoons, carbines, blunderbusses, fowling pieces, &c. *Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

GUNNELL, S. See **GUNWALE**.

GUNNER, S. a person who manages, and has the charge of the artillery of a ship, &c.

GUNNERY, S. the science or art of shooting with guns, and mortars, including the knowledge of the force and effects of gunpowder, the dimensions of pieces; the method of elevating, raising a piece so as to hit any given object; of computing its range, &c.

GUNPOWDER, S. a composition of salt-petre, sulphur, and charcoal, which takes fire easily, and when fired, expands with great vehemence and noise, by means of its elastic force. Bartholdus Schwartz, is by some supposed to have invented it in 1380, but it appears that Roger Bacon, our countryman, knew of it 150 years before Schwartz was born, since he mentions it in express terms in his treatise *De nullitate magie*, published at Oxford, in 1216. "You may raise thunder and lightning at pleasure, says he, by only taking sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, which singly, have no effect; but, mixed together and confined into a close place, cause an explosion greater than that of a clap of thunder."

GUN-SHOT, S. the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

GUN-SMITH, S. one who makes and sells guns.

GUN-STOCK, S. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNWALE, S. [of *gun* and *wealdan*, Sax.] a piece of timber reaching on either side of the ship, from the half deck to the fore-castle, wherein they put the stanchions, which support the waste tree.

GURGE, S. [*gurger*, Lat.] a whirlpool; a gulf.

GURGION, S. the coarser part of meal sifted from the bran.

To **GUSH**, V. N. [*guffelen*, Belg.] to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GUSH, S. a sudden and large flowing of water, or any other fluid. Any thing poured out with a sudden eruption.

GUSSET, S. [*gouffet*, Fr.] any thing sewed on cloth to strengthen it; by semstresses, peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a shirt, &c.

GUST, S. [*gustus*, Lat. *gout*, Fr.] the sense of tasting. The height of sensual enjoyment.

G U T

joyment. Love, or liking. Turn of fancy; peculiar taste or genius. Pleasure, caprice, or whim. "Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust." *Pope*. A sudden violent blast of wind, from *guster*, *Ill.* "As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting gust." *Shak.* A sudden burst of passion "A weak distemper'd soul that swells—with sudden gusts of passion." *Addis.*

GU'TTABLE, Adj. fit to be tasted; to be tasted; the object of taste; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, S. [*gustus*, Lat.] the act of tasting. "The nerves of gustation." *Brown.*

GUSTFUL, Adj. pleasing to the taste. Figuratively, that which communicates pleasure to the mind, or that which is most agreeable to the mind or senses.

GUSTO, S. [*Ital.*] the relish, flavour, or taste which a thing causes. The power by which any thing excites a sensation in the palate. Liking, or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GUSTY, Adj. windy, stormy. "The gusty wind." *Tillemson.*

GU'T, S. [*kuteln*, Belg.] in the plural, the entrails. Figuratively, the stomach or receptacle of food. Gluttony. The inside of any thing, particularly a clock or watch.

To GU'T, V. A. to take out the entrails of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder or rob any thing of its contents.

GU'TTA SERENA, S. [*Lat.* a clear drop] a disease of the eyes, being an entire loss of sight, without any apparent fault or disorder of the part, excepting that the pupil looks somewhat larger and blacker than before.

GU'TTATED, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat.] be sprinkled with drops.

GUTTER, S. [*gautur*, Run.] a narrow passage for water.

To GU'TTER, V. A. to cut or wear into small channels, hollows, or furrows.

To GU'TTLE, V. N. to feed luxuriously,

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ly, or intemperately. Actively, to swallow, or eat in a ravenous manner.

GU'TTLER, S. a greedy or intemperate eater.

GU'TTULOUS, Adj. [*guttula*, Lat.] in the form of a small drop. "Figured in its guttulous decent." *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL, Adj. [*gutturalis*, Lat.] pronounced in the throat; belonging or appertaining to the throat.

GUTTY, or GUTTE, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat. a drop] in Heraldry, marked with drops. "Gutty of sable," that is marked with black drops.

GUY, S. the rope by which any thing is lifted into a ship. *Skinner.*

To GUZZLE, V. N. [from *gut* or *gust*, whence *guttle*, *guzzle*] to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily. Actively, to swallow with excessive pleasure.

GUZZLER, S. an immoderate drinker, sometimes applied to an eater.

GYBE, S. To GYEE, V. N. See GIBE, or To GIBE.

GYMNASIUM, S. [*Lat.* *gymnasion*, Gr.] a place fitted to perform public exercises. Figuratively, a school.

GYMNAS'TIC, Adj. [*gymnasticus*, Gr.] something relating or belonging to bodily exercise, such as wrestling, &c.

GYMNIC, Adj. [*gymnais*, Fr. *gymnase*, Gr.] practising or using such exercises as relate to the body. "Gymnic artists." *Milt.*

GYRATION, S. [*gyratus*, Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle. "Moved round in a circle with gyrations." *Newt. Opt.*

GYRE, S. [*gyros*, Lat.] a circle or orbit described by any thing in motion. "He spins in giddy gyres." *Dryd.* Not in use.

GYVES, S. [*gevyu*, Brit.] fetters consisting of two links. "I thought gyves and the mill had tamed thee." *Milt. Sam.*

To GYVE, V. A. to fetter or shackle; to confine; to enslave. "I will gyve thee in thine own courtship." *Shak.*

THE END OF VOLUME I.

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